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The firm of Schwabacher. Frowenfeld & Pfeifer, of New Orleans and Chicago, expires this day by limitation. Frowenfeld & Pfeifer will continue business in New Orleans, as successors to the old firm.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1878.

M. Schwabacher, Frowenfeld & Pfeifer. POLITICAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

Senator Conkling Succeeds in Capturing the Saratoga Convention.

The Hon. A. B. Cornell Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot.

Nothing Definite Received Regarding the California Election.

The Greater Portion of the Republican Ticket Victorious in San Francisco.

Largely Ahead of His Ticket. The Republicans Presumed

Have Been Successful in

Kalloch Believed to Have Run

the State. The Tide Turning Strongly Against the Democrats

Prospect of a Solid Republican Vote in That State.

NEW YORK.

the best informed politicians in Saratoga that a majority of the delegates to the Republican State Convention would vote for some one of the opposition candidates rather than for Mr. Cornell. As the day moved on, however, it became evident that the that they would succeed in naming some other of success, when suddenly extensively circulated about the hotels and among the delegates that George B. Sloan, who had been the most prominent as what is called a reformer, and who had been looked upon as the very head and front of everything

DESERTED THE MEN who trusted and confided in him, and pledged his vote and influence to Cornell. At first this story was not believed; but, when there was no longer reason to doubt it, the back of the opposition was broken, and nearly a score of unpledged delegates, who, like most men, were anxious to be on the winning side, declared in favor of Cornell. It was under these circumstance that the Convention met.

able to obtain seats. George William Curtis, calm and watchful in from the many unknown delegates who clusterpale and careworn despite the knowledge of the triumph which was to come, sat conspicuously in one of the aisles. Near by him was Reuben E.

Fenton, ex-Senator and ex-Governor. Mr. Cornell, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. When he had finished, Roscoe Conkling was unanimously elected to the Temporary Chairmanship, and took his seat amid loud and longcontinued cheers. His speech was, in matter, much better than any of his recent efforts, but, in the manner of its delivery, he was, as ever in a Republican Convention, loudly applanded. His appeal to the state of affairs in the South, his demand that the freedmen be protected in their rights, and his denunciation of the revolutionary methods of the Democrats is the last Congress, were cheered to the echo. His reference to Gen. Grant, bowever, called out the most hearty response. When he spoke of "The modest soldier who had crushed out the

Rebellion," THE CHEER OF THE DAY ame from all parts of the hall. At the call of the roll the names of ex-Gov. Fenton, Arthur, George William Curtis, George George H. Sharp, and Roscoe Conkling were applauded, that of William A. Wheeler was heered continuously for several moments, and many of the delegates rose to get a sight of the Vice-President. When the latter was chosen Permanent Chairman be was again cheered, and during his speech was frequently interrupted y applause.

The platform was loudly applauded, appeared

to give general satisfaction, and was ADOPTED WITHOUT A DISSENTING VOICE.

were almost painfully silent. It was in order to present the names of candidates for Governor. A motion was carried that five minutes be allowed to the friends of each candidate for the presentation of his name. A second motion was made that the roll be called and each delegate at once announce his choice. This was also carried, and the roll-call proceeded with. None of the candidates were presented in set speeches, but as they were in turn named by their respective supporters were each loudly applauded. When Franklin County was called, the Hon. William A. Wheeler cast his vote for Judge Robertson. The call then went on amid breathless excitement until Oswego County was reached and the name of George B. Sloan was called. In reply Mr. Sloan, in a distinct voice voted "A. B. Cornell" cheers drowned by hisses greeted his decision, and the call went

on. The result being in Cornell's favor, THE NOMINATION WAS MADE UNANIMOUS on behalf of the other candidates. Then the nomination of the rest of the ticket proceeded. The galleries soon cleared, and public interest

There was much disappointment at the mo-tion, which shut off speeches on the chief nomination, thus cheating the people out of one of Mr. Curtis' admirable addresses. The machine men carried everything with a high hand, giving men carried everything with a high hand, giving the opposition no chance. To-night what was the opposition to Cornell has come gallantly forward to his support. John H. Starin and Judge Robertson were among the first to congratulate him and pledge the ticket every aid they could give. By Mr. Starin's orders two guns were fired in honor of the nominee, and the Starin

Guards, headed by banks of music, to-night paraded the streets. Of course the ticket was indersed by the Convention and the best efforts of the party were pledged to sustain it, though it is generally conceded that it is of music, to-night

it is generally conceded that it is

ANYTHING BUT STRONG
in its personnel, as a lealing Republican says:

"The national issues will be relied upon to draw out the full Republican vote for men who could not otherwise get! Conkling has a campaign on his shoulders, and bears the dubious credit of having nominal of the very man whom the Democrats wished him to nominate. He has pleased the other party if not the masses of his own.

his own.

PRESS OTNION.

Enecial Dispatch of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Times says editorially: Now that the Convention has spoken, its verdict will be accepted by all who participated in it as the voice of the party. Whatever the vices of its origin of the errors in its conduct, they must be provided against in future by the methods which are alone compatible with the existence of party organization. The rank and file of the party had it in their power to make the Saratoga Convention a body truly representative of their principles and aims. Their failure to do so does not

their power to make the Baratoga Convention a body truly representative of their principles and aims. Their failure to do so does not diminish their responsibility for the work of the Convention, nor would it justify them in repudating the ticket nominated. If the State can be carried on a strict party tote, there ought to be no question that the vote should be forthcoming. The nominees may be chiefly negative; but there are at least no points of positive badness about any of them. If the party owes it to itself to stand firm in support of its nominees, the man to whose personal influence the composition of the ticket is due will find it a matter of vital importance to secure its success. They have deliberately thrown away all the advantage which might have been gained by substituting enthusiasm for languid acquiescence, by strengthening thelparty with independent support instead of repelling all but the faithful adherents on strictly Republican principles. On whatever theory of internal strength or of opposition weakness this has been done it involves a personal and political responsibility of the gravest possible character. Mr. Conkling clearly defined in his speech before the Convention the importance of the New York State election to the Republican party and to the people at large. He and his friends appear to regard the issues of the campaign with as much "gayety of heart" as the filustrious M. Ollivier hailed the opening of another momentous struggle. Should heir confidence be so sadly misplaced as that of the head of the last imperialist Cabinet, it must be as obvious to them as to the Republicans throughout the Union that their disgrace will be no less crushing and irrevocable.

The Sun saye: "The Republican State Continued to the continued of the continued of the campaign of the continued of the last imperialist Cabinet, it must be as obvious to them a

THE PROCEEDINGS. The Programings.

To the Western Associated Press.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Republican State Convention to order.

United States Senator Conking, who, as he entered the hall, was loudly applanded, was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman. He said: "We meet as representatives of a historic organization in which many of us have grown old; but their hearts are young, warm, and true, as in days long gone by. Reciprocating

said: "We meet as representatives of a historic organization in which many of us have grown old; but their hearts are young, warm, and true, as in days long gone by. Reciprocating all your kindness, I like to receive it as an omen of concord and harmony in all the convention proceedings to be crowned by popular success. I congratulate you on the anspicious promise for the party and the Republic. Threatening dangers now appear in public affairs; first, the pretensions of Staterights; second, inflation; third, a disposition to trample on the liberties of a part of the people." The Senator referred to the resumption of specie-payments, and said: "Our finances, if let alone, will be safer and better than they have been for many years. Abundant crops have been gathered, and this abundance will bring prosperity." The Senator proceeded to discuss the financial issue at some length. Hisreference to the "quiet man," meaning Gen. Grant, and his veto of an act intended to check and defeat resumption by repealing the law fixing its date, was greeted with vociferous applause, as was his claim for the Republican party, that it had effected resumption, and made every paper dollar as good as gold. "Following resumption, has come renewed business prosperity, and all that is wanted is to keep off the hands of scheming men and non-interference with business by legislation, and all will be well. Republican ascendency would be sure and easy if all the votes of the country could be freely cast and fairly counted. But this, unfortunately, could not be, because, in a part of the country, the vote was not free.

votes of the country could be freely cast and fairly counted. But this, unfortunately, could not be, because, in a part of the country, the vote was not free.

"The pretensions of State-rights once more raises its head. It declares that there shall be no fair count. The majority in the two Houses of Congress, at the late session, took the Government by the throat and then threatened to strangle it to death, unless the President would sign bills which he knew to be unrighteous and unjust. The Jury laws, which have stood for more than eighty years, were prostrated in order to give license to unlawfulness on election-day and every day. The army was manacled, not only on all days, but on that very day when it should be most ready to act in support of national liberty. This was all for the purpose of strangling the elections in behalf of brutal candidates. Four Southern States are certainly Republican by large majorities, and two more are on the same side, if their votes could be recorded; but there will be no contest in the next Presidential election in the South. There will be no election there worth the name. Every vote will be registered for the Democratic candidate, whose he may be. This done, only lorty-seven more votes will be needed. New York has thirty-seven of those votes, and this must be known and understood. Thus a great responsibility rests upon her. She will decide the contest of 1880. The action of New York this year will go far toward deciding the question. The action of New York this year will decide whether the taxpaying people shall rule this country or not."

cide whether the taxpaying people shall rule cide whether the taxpaying people shall rule this country or not."

Referring to party differences in the past, Mr. Conking claimed that all of them had been settled, and that the party was a unit. "No matter which was right or wrong in the past, now all the Republicans stand together on every essential or living issue. We know that the Democratic success now would mean sectional domination; consequently, with the ticket and platform to be here made the State could be lost only by inattention and neglect. New York, imperial as she is. must this year go to the head of the Republican column. To this let us now and here piedge ourselves and each other."

Vice-President Wheeler was invited to a seat on the platform, but he had previously left the hall. The mention of the Vice-President's name and that of George William Curtis, during the call of the roll of delegates, brought forth great cheers.

After the appointment of the customary com The Convention having reassembled ex-Collector Arthur, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the name of the Hon. William A. Wheeler for PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

Being conducted to the chair, Mr. Wheeler made a short speech, in which he said the policy of seeking to starve the Government into submission to rebellion was initiated at Fort Sumter and exemplified by the Democracy in the late session of Congress. The speech was a general arraignment of the Democratic party and policy, and its record during and since the late War, an enlogy of the Republican party, and an appeal to the necessity for continuing the latter in power in order to maintain and enforce the results achieved by the sword, and to secure protection to every citizen every right, regardless of his color, condition, or locality.

Charles E. Smith, Chairman of the Commit-

tee on Resolutions, presented the following platform, and it was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of New York, pledging ourselves anew to National supremacy, equal rights, free elections, and honest money, declare these principles:

The Republicans of New York, pledging ourselves anew to National supremacy, equal rights, free elections, and honest money, declare these principles:

First—The Republic of the United States is a Nation, and not a league. The Nation is supremawithin its own constitutional sohere. It is girded with power to guard its own iffe, to protect its own citizens, to regulate its own elections, and to execute its own laws. The opposite doctrine of State-Sovereignty is the baleful mother of nullification, secession, and anarchy. Republicanism stands for National supremacy. National affairs, and Staterights in State concerns. Democracy stands for State-Sovereignty with its own twin heresy that the Union is a mere confederacy of States.

Second—To refuse the necessary supplies for the Government, with the desira of compelling the unwriting consent of the co-ordinate and innependent branch to odious measures, is revolution. To refuse appropriations for the execution of existing and binding laws is multification. We arraign the Democratic representatives in Congress so guity both of revolutionary attempts and nullifying schemes, and we reprobate their action as calculated to subvert the Constitution and to strike at the existence of the Government itself.

Third—The safety of the Republic demands free and pure elections. The Democratic Congress has attempted dictation, by cancus, by threats of starving the Government, and by months of disturbing agitation, to break down the National Election laws. We denounce this effort as a conspiracy to overthrow the safeguards of free suffrage and to open the bailot-box to the unchecked domination of rife-clubs of the South and the repeaters of New York. We declare our uncompromising opposition to any repeal of these just protective laws; and Republican Senators and Republican promising opposition to any repeal of these just protective laws; and Republican Senators and Republican Senators and Reproventatives in Congress, for their resistance to this attempt, and President Hayes, for his veto messages, deserve and receive our hearty approval.

messages, deserve and receive our hearty approval.

Fourth—The Republican party neither justifies nor tolerates military interference with elections. It seeks only to protect the ballot-box from the interference of force and fraud. It repels the false charges and denounces the false pretences of the conspirators who, while professing free elections everywhere, sustain moo law in the South; and while inveighing against troops at the polis to protect citizens, refuse to prohibit armed claus from surrounding the ballot-box to intimidate them; and, while affecting that soldiers' bayonets will overawe free electors, remain silent while the assasin's bullet seals the fate of politics and independence.

overawe free electors, remain stlent while the assasin's bullet seals the fate of politics and independence.

Fifth—We call upon the people to remember that the Democratic party forced the extra session of Congress without warrant or excuse: that it prosecuted its partisan purposes by revolutionary methods; that it persistently obstructed resumption, and still constantly presses disturbing measures: that it reopens sectional questions closed by the National triumph, and threatens to repeal War legislation; that its Southern element answers conciliation only with violence; that its hope of success rests alone on the solid South, and toat its triumph would make the solid South, and toat its triumph would make the solid South, and toat its triumph would make the solid South the ruling force of the nation. We recognize that the great body of the people who defended the Union, of whatever party name, are equally patriotic and equally interested in good government, and we earnestly invoke them in resisting the dangerous designs of the party offanization under the sway of those who were lately in rebellion and seek to regain in the halis of legislation what they lost on the field of buttle.

Sixth—The successful resumption of specie payments, despite Democratic preduction and hostility, is the crowning element of Republican financial policy. Followed by returning national prosperity, improved credit, refunded debt and reduced interest, it adds another to the triumphs which prove that the Republican party is equal to the highest demands. Our whole currency should be kept at par with the monetary standard of the commercial world, and any attempt to debase the

netary standard of the com mercial world, and any attempt to debase the standard, to depreciate paper or to deteriorate coin, should be firmly resisted. Seventh—The claims of the living and the mem-ories of the dead defenders of the nation conjure us to protest against the partisan and unpagreed which expels old Union soldiers

us to protest against the partisan and unpatriotic greed which expels oid Union soldiers from their well-deserved rewards and advances Confederate soldiers to their places.

Eighth—As the pledge and proof of its economy in State administration, the Republican party, in spite of prolonged Democratic resistance, proposed and passed the constitutional amendments which restrict the expenses of canals to their receipts, and reform the whole system of canals and prison management, and, by extinguishing the public indetedness and relieving the people from any further tax therefor, it effected a great saving in State taxation. These fruits of Republican measures the Democrats have brazenly attempted to appropriate as their own. Appealing to the records in support of our declaration, we pronounce their claims unfounded and hold up their authors as public impostors.

Ninth—The inequalities of taxation which press most upon those least able to bear them should be remedied. To this end the Republican Legislature created a Commission to revise the assessment and tax laws, and to reach that class of property which now largely escapes, and we remind the people that this saintary reform was anywarant-

and tax laws, and to reach that class of property which now largely escapes, and we remind the people that this salutary reform was unwarrantably defeated by the present Democratic Executive. Tenth—Monceyed and transportation corporations are not alone we keep of private enterprise, but are created for public use, and, with due regard to vested rights, it is the clear province and the plain duty of the State to supervise and regulate such corporations as to secure just and impartial treatment of all interested, to foster industrial and agricultural welfare of the people, and, with a iteral policy, favor public water-ways to maintain the commercial supremacy of the State. We look to the inquiry now in progress under the direction of the Legislature to develop the face which will be a guide to all needed action.

THE NOMINATION.

THE NOMINATION.

The ballot for Governor was then taken, and resulted: A. B. Cornell, New York, 234 [cheers]; W. H. Robertson, Westchester, 106; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Cayuga, 35; Frank Hiscock, Onondaga, 34; George B. Sloan, Oswego, 1: John H. Stario, Montgomery, 4; whole number of votes cast, 450; necessary to a choice, 227. Vice-President Wheeler's vote for Robertson elicited decided applause. Mr. Arthur's vote for Cornell was greeted with hisses and applause, while more hisses followed Conkling's vote for Cornell. George B. Sloan's vote for Cornell elicited hearty cheers followed by hisses. THE NOMINATION. Cornell elicited hearty cheers followed by hisses Cornell elected nearly casers followed by hisses. Sloan was counted against Cornell. George W. Curtis' vote for Robertson was received with applause. The Hon. W. A. Wheeler, Chairman, announced that, as A. B. Cornell had received a majority of all the votes, he was the nominee

majority of all the votes, he was the nominee of this Convention.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was adopted, with a single objection.

The ticket was completed as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, George G. Hoskins; for Secretary of State, Joseph B. Carr; for Comptroller, James W. Wadsworth; for Treasurer, Nathan D. Wendell; for Attorney-General, Hamilton Ward; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Howard Soule.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3-10 p. m .- The election is progressing very quietly. In upsouth of Market street, in the Workingmen's strong districts, voting was lively from the opening of the polls. The Workingmen are generally voting straight tickets. The Republicans are scratching Murphy for District Attorney of the city, and giving Kalloch some votes for Mayor. The Honorable Bilks and Democrats, to a great extent, are scratching Griswold for Mayor, and substituting Flint, Republican. Gienn is also scratched some in favor of Per-

In that portion of the city along the water front, north of Market street, voting has been comparatively brisk during the morning, and a pretty large proportion of registered votes have been cast. So far as can be learned, a similar state of affairs exists as indicated in the previous dispatch. The Democrats are voting the Republican ticket to a great extent, and frequently scratching Glenn, while the Workingmen are voting straight. The latter are largely represented around the polis, and looking closely after their men. Everything is quiet thus far. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3-2 p. m .- The total vote polled in the city up to noon was 24,798. This indicates that a heavy vote will be cast un-

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3-8 p. m .- The polls closed at 6:30 p. m., after as quiet an election as was ever held in this city. The total vote is 41,000, estimating on a few precincts in which the count is not quite complete. It is probable that not more than 1,500 ballots can be counted. that not more than 1,500 beliefs can be counted before midnight, and the result in the city can only be conjectured at present. From all information obtainable at the present writing the best opinion seems to be that the Republicans have carried the bulk of the city ticket, with the exception of the Mayor. Kalloch is thought to be running ahead of his ticket, with the prospect of a plurality. The Democratic and H. B. city ticket cut no figure.

It is thought that the Republicans have reelected Davis Congressman in this district, and that the Republican State ticket is generally ahead.

ahead.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—A complete count
of the vote in the city shows a total of 41,459.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—No returns yet received from the injerior. Some general statements have come in from a few points in the interior, but not sufficient to even remotely indi-

PRICE FIVE CENTS. cate the result. All report that the election passed off quietly, and in most places a large vote was polled. In San Bentto County Glenn is believed to be ahead. The Workingment probably carried Vallejo by about 50 plurality; Glenn ihrd. In Fresno County the fight is between Perkins and Glenn. In Santa Barbara it is between Perkins and White. It is believed that the former will have a nandsome majority. Woodland, the county seat of Yolo, is considered strong for Perkins.

No ballots yet canvassed in the city.

OHIO.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
Columbus, O., Sept. 3.—A gentleman well

ruown in Ohio politics has just returned from a

tour of the northeastern and the northern sec-

tion of the State. He went at his own expense and more for the purpose of gratifying his own

conversation the real sentiment which existed

mong them, in regard to the coming election,

than to do political work. The gentleman re-

ferred to is a keen observer of events, and at

he same time one whose head is not turned by

brass-band enthusiasm, and his statements may

be relied upon as of the most trustworthy

Republican party within the next two or three

weeks his opinion may be taken as good stock

His first visit was in the counties which make

bited by a class of people intensely Repub-

lican in principle; in fact, they composed a strong element in forming and organizing the

ers of what was termed the Haves policy, but joined the anti-Beatty faction, and, while they

would not vote the Democratic ticket, they

nany cases joined the new National Greenback party. By this diseffection Richard M. Bishop

BECAME GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

By a comparison of the township vote in many

of the counties last year with the Republican

vote in 1876 it is found that in this one section

of the State 4,800 Republicans joined the Green-

back party, which last year polled a vote

of 7,000 in these counties, showing that

the loss sustained by the Republican party was

nearly 5,000, while the Democrats suffered only

to the extent of about 2,000. Now, that re-

sumption is an accomplished fact, many are re-

turning to the Republican party, but the prin

cipal cause of their return may be attributed to

ready acknowledged that a mistake was made

by them in the conciliation policy toward the

people of that section. In other words, they

say that they have returned to the Republican

party as it was, and will there be found so long

as it adheres to its principles. The Congress of last winter, as well as the extra session, has

tion of Yazooism is having the effect of closing

up the ranks. There are few, if any, local ques

ions to cause any division of the vote this

year, and all apparently appreciate the impor-tance of united action, that there may be

NO MISTAKING THE VERDICT

in October. In the section above referred to,

especially in the towns and villages, the Demo-

cratic leaders have more than they can manage

the indications are that there will be a general

protest all over the State against subscribing to

Ewing's soft-money doctrines by aiding in his election. This fact has doubtless grown strongly

since the consultation with the Germans here,

about ten days ago, when out of 200 that were invited but forty responded to hear Gen. Ew-

ing's explanation that he could be hard or soft, as the latitude and surrounding influences re-

quired. My informant went into the Demo

causing considerable uneasiness to the Demo-eratic managers. So strongly Democratic has it

lican was elected as Township Treasurer. Sin-

gular as it may appear, every Township Treas-

urer, with one exception, is a defaulter, and the

exception is in favor of the single Repub

lican. The people of the county have become

have had to go down in their breeches to make good the defalcations of polltical pets. A large

number of the rock-ribbed Democracy com-

out openly and express their opposition to Ewing's financial position, and refuse to either

work for or in any manner aid in his election

HEAVY REPUBLICAN GAINS

this and other counties, especially where

large Democratic majorities are usual. In all

such counties a brief look at the records show

that in a majority of heavily Democratic

counties defalcations have followed with up

varying regularity. What is true of Defiance is

also true of other counties. Lucas County, the

great soft-money centre of the State, is in a

perfect state of eruption, and is the spot where

perfect state of eruption, and is the spot where the eyes of Ewing are now centred, and where the Democratic Committee will find a field for all the missionary work they can readily take care of. The old fight between the two Democratic factions under the leadership of Gen. Jim Steedman (Old Chickamauga) on one side, and Frank Hurt on the other, has assumed a fierceness unparalleled in Ohio politics, and when that is the fact the situation is one to create wide-spread alarm. It is unnecessary to give a history of the trouble, but it is of long standing, and, like cheese, the older it grows the more lively it becomes. In the City of Toledo, where the Sam Cary crowd met and passed resolutions and signed the transfer papers which were supposed to carry the National vote, body and breeches, into the Democratic camp, widespread dissatisfaction exists, and the goods cannot be delivered. Gen. Sherwood, who was elected to the office of Probate Judge last year by the Nationals, was one of the leading parties to the "sell-out," and is already confronted by an indignant people, and meeting at every turn the curses of those who elevated him to office. Many of the Nationals whe at first favored going over to Ewing, have

GONE BACK TO THE PIATT NATIONALS; and it is said that Sherwood, Dr. Sturgeon, and others would gladly undo the work of the Toledo Convention were it not too late. It is a well-known fact that a large number of Republicans who joined the Greenbackers one year ago have returned to the Republican party disgusted with the experience of the past few months. Congressman Frank Hurd has about as much affection for Gen. Ewing as a cat has for hot soap, and no more, and, while he cannot openly oppose bim, he is not "whooning up" things to any alarming degree in his behalf. And in this confection it might be etated that, while Mr. Foster was in Toledo a few days since, he was called upon by Mr. Hurd and a number of prominent Democrats. In the Republican clubs of Toledo are found some of the leading Democrats in the dity, and men who are largely engaged in business, and, in fact, the solid men of the city, who have arrived at the conclusion that the sooner Gen. Ewing and his doctrines are

he conclusion that his doctrines are

his doctrines are

PUT OUT OF THE WAY

the better it will be for the business interests of
the country and the people at large, even if
the Republican party is the instrument necessary to bring about such a result. My informant states that in every locality business activity
has succeeded the long period of depression;
that the shops and manufacturing establishments are working with a full force, and in
many localities the furnaces are in full blast
both night and day, and confidence is at once
spparent on the faces of all the manufacturers,
and contentment portrayed on the features of
the mechanic, the machinist, and artisans of
every calling. Viewing things as they do really
exist, without any partisan bias, no person
can enter the State of Ohio at this time and
study, or even listen, to the expression of the
people he may meet, either while traveling on
the cars, in the hotels, or on the street, but
what he will at once be convinced that the
tide is

and nothing less than a complete change in public sentiment can stem the current that appears to be carrying the Republican party to certain victory. Indications all point in one direction. The lack of confidence and activity at Democratic headquarters is very noticeable. The Democrats of the old school are quiet and undemonstrative, and refuse to express an opinion. Their hearis are not in the work, and

GONE BACK TO THE PIATT NATIONALS,

It is believed that there will be

greatly indignant, while many of the bondsme

keeping the Germans within the lines, and

either remained at home on election-day or in

up what is known as the Western Reserve, in-

character; and should no calamity overtake the

should a change not speedily take place, Gen. Ewing will be covered over by a blanket but-little lighter than that presented to Vallandigham in 1873, which weighed him down by over 100,000 majority.

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 8.—Notwithstanding a server and langecontinued storm, the mass

SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 8.—Notwithstanding a severe and long-continued storm, the mass meeting announced by the Republicans to be addressed by Senator Chandler in this city to-day was a grand success. Delegations from adjoining towns to a distance of eighteen miles came through a drenching rain to hear what the distinguished Senator had to say. Senator Chandler spoke at 2 o'clock in the Opera House to an audience of 2,000, and returned to Detroit on the evening boat. He stated, while in this city to-day, that he was to speak six times in this State during the present campaign. The dates and places are yet to be fixed upon. NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 3.-The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated the follow ticket: For Governor, Prof. John W. Mears; for Lieutenant-Governor, James H. Bronson; for Secretary of State, Alphonso A. Hopkins; for Comptroller, Caleb W. Alli; for Treasurer, Stephen Merritt; for State Enginees, John J. Hooder; for Attorney-General, Waiter Farring-

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Democratic State Central Committee decides that it cannot recognize the Butler party as Democrats, but that a convention will be held soon, to which all Democrats are cordially invited to send delegates. Albert Palmer has accepted the invitation to preside at the Butler Convention at Worcester on the 18th.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minna, Sept. 8.—The Republican State ticket was completed at 1 o'clock this morning, as follows: Secretary of State. Fred Von Baumbach; State Treasurer, George Kittleson: Attorney-General, Charles M. Start; Railroad Commissioner, William R. Marshall.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Twenty-eight new ses from all sources tell the story of the fever's ravages in the past twenty-four hours. Of these, fifteen are whites and two from outside the city. The names of the whites embraced in the reports are: Esther Phellip (9), 17 Beale; Thomas Duncan (38), 114 Hernando; John Roquet (4), 58 Adams; Maggie Hiettle (22), 248 Second; Theodore Graham (13), Walker and Sixth; Maude Moore (30), 204 Court; Mary Conway (40), 525 Georgia; George A. Hunt (82), corner Beale and Main; Adolph Dargia (42), 311 Carolina; Albert Dargis (7), 211 Carolina; Jean-nie Dargis (12), 211 Carolina; Frank Simms (11), Love avenue; Thomas Willis (7), Elmwood

Cemetery.

The undertakers report eight deaths, of which six were whites and two outside the city. The whites were: James Lanus (25), Centre alley, rear Poplar; Otto Sartorius (25), 93 Madison; Frank E. Graves (4), 905 Georgia; Mrs. Julia Castineva (26), 265 Tennessee; Mrs. Ryan (26), McLemore avenue; Calvin Sidney Moore (18), Buntyn Station. The fever is evidently spreading in the sub-

urbs and ranging toward the country. It broke out near Buntyn, five miles east of the city, some ten days ago, and among people who had not communicated with this city in any manner, so it is asserted. The situation at Buntyn this morning, as related by a gentleman who came in after passing the night there among the sick, is as follows:

Mr. Hoack, a well-known planter, is lving vary woman, name unknown, in the neighborhood, is too far gone to get well. A family of colored persons named Harbinson have three down; condition not stated, but some are said to be dangerous. Wade Moore, now in his fourth

ment, nor worse than that of yesterday. Twenty nurses were applied for and furnished. They have ten names stricken with various diseases to-day, but their physicians will not report ther yellow-fever yet. Gen. Skeffington, in his seventeenth day, is

The Howards' work to-day is no improve

still lingering on the brink of the grave, with one chance in his favor to ninety-nine against

Weather balmy and bright. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association of Mem-phis, arrived here to-day for the purpose of conferring with the members of the committees who zealously worked to raise funds for the fever-stricken people of the South last year, and to solicit a renewal of their assistance in case the Association is compelled to make an appeal to assist the destitute sick of Memphis. He has they have assured him that they will very cheer fully aid and assist whenever called upon.

He has been advised of the prob-able existence of funds in the hands of committees, remaining from last year, and hopes, from such sources, to obtain sufficient to answer all demands upon the Association, and thus evert the impending Association, and thus avert the impending necessity of a general appeal to the public, which, by the acts of last year, proved itself more than generous. He obtained from ex-Mayor Charles D. Jacob, of this city, \$601.81, which, with the \$2,000 previously remitted by him to the Howard Association of Memphis shortly siter, is the entire balance remaining in his hands from collections for yellow-fever sufferers last year. After completing his viait here President Langstaff will proceed to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, and the East.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tend., Sept. 3.—Nine cases, four white and five colored, were reported to the Board of Health this morning.

Four deaths have occurred since last night: Julia Castanover, James Lanns, Frank E. Graves, and Calvin S. Moore. The last named died at Buntyn Station, six miles east of this city.

died at Buntyn Station, six miles east of this city.

The weather is warm.

Memphis, Sept. 3.—Evening—Twenty-six cases in all, equally divided between white and colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Among the number are Maud Moore, John Roquet, George A. Hunt, Adolph Dargis, and two children.

Four additional deaths have occurred: Mra. Ryan, Otto Sartorious, and two colored.

The Howards to-day assigned twenty-five nurses to duty.

nurses to duty.
Gen. J. S. Skiffington is very low to-night. He
will hardly recover.
The thermometer has ranged between 66 and

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—State-Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, has been several days endeavoring to obtain an appropriation to purchase rations for the relief of persons who have left Memphis on account of the yellow-fever, and in camp near the city. The Executive Committee of the National Board of Health to-day informed him it was beyond their power to great the request. grant the request. NEW ORLEANS.

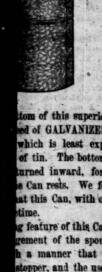
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The two children of Gen. Hood sick with fever are improving. One new case reported.—Harry Shelton, age 5, of 746 Magazine street. Taken Aug. 30. The Board of Health to-day issued orders de-

claring the city an infected port.

Dr. Bell, Santtary Inspector of the Nations
Board of Health, is here to see that all vessel
leaving for ports on the Mississippi River wil
be properly inspected under the Nations
quarantine law.

quarantine law.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—The Daily Constitution's fund for Gen. Hood's children reached the first day nearly \$1,000. The money will be invested in securities by three trustees. The children are left entirely destitute. Subscriptions are received from any quarter. HALIFAX.



INK

eferences from respon-rs who have used

erial is best quality of Iron, extra heavy at orkmanship first-class.



NGS, TENTS, Etc.

ers of TENTS, Awnings, t Covers, Buggy Tops, and

CLOTHING.

AT WHOLESALE.

West, offer bargains that

TERMS:

INVALIDS

in Ohio.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—During the tardy hours of this morning it appeared to many of favorits of the gentlemen who have the control of the machine would be the nominees. Those who believed that Cornell was not the best man who could be nominated had every assurance candidate. They were, indeed, confident

noble, worthy, and honorable in politics, had

the most distinguished Republicans in the State. The large hall was filled to overflowing, several hundred gentlemen being unspite of his evident anxiety for the result, sat modestly in the thick of the throng. William A. Wheeler, Vice-President of the United States, was in a corner hardly distinguishable ed about him. He was well supported by Henry James, of St. Lawrence, and was the recipient of many greetings. Roscoe Conk-ling, the senior Senator of the Empire State,

This work being concluded, and the delegates knowing the supreme moment had arrived,

in the Convention was gone.

Union that their disgrace will be no less crushing and irrevocable.

The Sun's says: "The Republican State Convention did its work yesterday precisely as Mr-Conkling desired, naming Mr. Cornell for Governor. Mr. Sioan, of Oswego, flopped over to Mr. Conkling at the last moment, and Mr. Conkling's Convention sat down very hard on Mr. Sloan's candidate for Comptroller. Mr. Hepborn, of St. Lawrence, who had counted on being made Secretary of State through the Conkling influence, was dropped like hot potatoes. Several other queer things happened at Saratoga yesterday.

The World says: The Convention completed a strong ticket and a weak platform. Mr. Cornell will command the support of all the young men as well as oid leaders of his party. It concludes however, that the renomination of Gov. Robinson and his associates will make the contest a clear and clean battle between Democratic deeds and Rapublican rhetoric. In such a contest the Democratic party of the State has nothing to fear.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

by your country.

The General replied to their address in a near

little speech, and the delegation had hardly left

before another was in waiting, representing the

but which on account of its length I here omi

PICTURE OF THE MOON,

the General they said they were "determined to surround him and have his picture—'if it

We left Nikko on the 28th ult., reached Taklo

on the 31st, and arrived in time to attend a large garden-party at Yokohama on the evening

large garden-party at Yokohama on the evening of Aug. 1, the brilliancy of the illumination of which was greatly enhanced by the electric light. The guest of the evening (or, as the Japanese proudly state it, "the nation's guest") arrived by the 8:45 train, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Col. Grant, Mr. Young, and others, and also a number of distinguished Japanese gentlemen, among whom were Iwakura, Yoshida, Date, Ito, Eumoto, and Masuda.

To describe

and satisfaction.

Gen. Van Buren proposed the following toast, which was received with enthusiasm and cheers.

GEN. GRANT ABOSE.

and, advancing a few steps, replied as follows:

and prosperous also."

The assembly burst forth with applanee and gave three rousing cheers for "the foreigners and the Government."

At 12 o'clock the General and party took their

I can say but little at present. I have only viewed the bright side of the picture, which, as shown to us. has been beautiful and pleasing beyond description. Of course they have their struggles and misfortunes, and sad and serious part of life the same as all other people.

At oresent the natives are afflicted with the scourge of cholers, which, it appears, was imported among them by some disregard for a time of the Japanese quarantine regulations, by the Germans and Euglish.

His Majesty the Emperor appears to be deeply grieved by the ravages made amongst his subjects by this disease, and the consequent sufferings of families deprived of their means of support by the death of pagents and elders.

THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA

at Osaka and Kioto Gen. Grant and party were unable to visit these cities. I find that the Japanese press is especially severe on our English triends in consequence of the latter's disregard of quarantine regulations, as the following comments, translated from the Choya Shaban, will show:

People of all nationalities who take up their residence at the open ports of this country, and have commercial intercourse with our people, are ostensibly our friends. We are willing to receive them hospitably, and no feelings of aversion enter our minds against them. A spirit of intimacy and friendship is engendered by the prospect of mutual beneft. If one party, however, gains undue advantages in their dealings with the other, what result can be expected? Nothing surely but an unfriendly feeling and distrast.

Honestly and impartially considering the movement of the English against us, we see their motive and principle of conducting business in Japan is solely a personal one.

The British people resident in Japan have taken a dissike to the regulations issued by our Government, and intend to do all in their power to free themselves from them.

In defense of their conduct they say it is not the real Assist cholers; that while Japanese are attacked by it, they are free, and endeavor to prove the neelessness of quarantine regulations.

This position a one is enough to show their meanness.

We are not 'a physician, and cannot, therefore,

We are not a physician, and cannot, therefore, say whether it is Asiatic cholera or not; but out of ten cases, six or seven prove fatal, and it is spreading rapidly in various places. Notwithstanding all this, they cannot reconcile themselves to the

all this, they cannot reconcil quarantine regulations.

What is their idea by acting thus against on laws? They come to Japan to obtain the benefit of trade; but they seem content with the immediate benefit, taking no account of what the futur recombine.

we do not know what may be the opinious of the British Minister on the matter. Some cays ago he issued a notification announcing certain quarantine regulations. If we compare these with those promulgated by the United States Minister in Japan, we will observe a great difference between them. The people of the United States are really our beneficent friends.

A soldier vesterday told a Courier-Journalist that at the battle of Bull Run he met a fellow-soldier who was very much excited.

"What's up!"

"It's getting hot up there."

"How do you know!"

"Became a sufficient hear killed."

people is not expected to fi

When quiet was restored.

Of the history of

FOREIGN.

British Troops in Close Pursuit of King Cetywayo,

Who Is Deserted by All but Two or Three of His Followers.

Meeting of the Czar and the Emperor William at Alexandrowe.

Spain Desires Our Government to Keep Its Filibusters at Home,

ing of Gen. Grant and Party from Yokohama Yesterday.

ditional Incidents of the General's Reception in Japan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STORMS IN SCOTLAND. Sept. 8.—There were more storm stland, and large tracts of land were flooded ing further damage to crops. THE IBON TRADE.

The Times, reviewing the prospects of the iron trade, the improvement in which, in consequence of the American demand, forms the subject for save: "It is a significant fact that, while ever emer converter in the United States is in full swing, there are no less than forty-four idle in the United Kingdom."

A STRIKE has taken place at the North End and River End Meadow cotton mills, Stalybridge, contaming 80,000 spindles, against a reduction of wages.

The Financier says the rise in Atlantic cable shares is accompanied by the rumor of an acci-LORD DUFFERIN.

The Post's Berlin dispatch says that Lord Dufferin is expected to return to St. Petersburg in

GOLD SHIPMENTS WITHHELD. LONDON, Sept. 3 .- The Financier says: consequence of the movement of the Paris and New York Exchanges in favor of London, gold from the East, which had been taken for transon to New York, was kept back and sen ato the Bank of England."

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—The steamer Faraday has completed the laying of the first part of the ocean section of the new French cable. The ine is expected to be complete to St. Pierre this

ONDON, Sept. 3.—The London Missio has a telegram announcing the death at Ujiji of Dodgahua, a member of the mission to take Tangonyika.

"ADMIRAL SUPERINTENDENT." LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Standard believes the Duke of Edinburg will become Admiral Superintendent of the naval reserves, to succeed Real Admiral Phillimore, whose term has expired.

THE LATEST UPRISING. HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The home Government has notified the authoraties it will send immediately 20,000 troops to maintain public tran lity in the Island, and will also send all the

nds necessary to meet the increased expendi-

YELLOW-PEVER. Seventy-eight deaths from vellow-fever last

the previous week. In consequence of the unusual violence of the yellow-fever the present summer, and the fa tality of the disease on board of vessels which left port, the Royal order of Nov. 23, 1848, has that no vessel carrying above sixty persons, ining passengers and crew, shall leave port

INSURGENT BANDS. Havana was startled by news that two insurgent bands had appeared in the Districts of Holruin and Santiago de Cuba. The excitement ran high, and the premium on gold immediatel rose; but, as a general thing, confidence in the stenance of peace remains unshaken. Gen neo at once dispatched 2,000 men from this

city, and ordered the most energetic pursuit of The insurgent bands are the remnants of the the war. These men were paid \$1 per day while in the service, and are discontented at their dis

SOUTH AFRICA. PURSUING CETEWAYO.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Cape Town, Aug. 9, says: Amrakoze, King Cete wayo's new kraal, was burned on the 13th. The British cavalry the same day started in pursuit of Cetewayo, and at 7 o'clock on the norning of the 15th arrived at the kraal where he had passed the previous night, but ascer-tained that he had fled to the bush early in the

Lord Gifferd, with a party of mounted na tives, was, according to the latest advices, con-

has only two or three followers with him. His Prime Minister, two of his sons, and three o his brothers have surrendered with 650 head of Royal cattle. Arms and cattle are being surrendered daily. The colonial forces and na-tives advanced from Luenburg on the 2d inst. O'Hanis' men are joining them, and the whole force is expected to be opposed on the Assegai

for the sdvance of the Swazies, as Cetewayo i known not to be in their direction. Gen. Wolseley is expected at Pretonia on the 10th of September.

CHILI.

AN EMEUTE. PANAMA, Aug. 26.—The Star and Hera'd say, he excitement in Chill on the receipt of the the excitement in Chill on the receipt of the news of the capture of Rimac was intense. The opposition party made it the occasion for the flercest onalaught upon the Government, in which the populace, impatient under the inactivity of the Government, joined with great zeal and the most riotous demonstrations. Great crowds gathered in the principal plaza and shouted, "Down with the Ministers," "Death to the Aranganian." A strong body of military to the Arancanian." A strong body of military spersed, only to reassemble the following ed. Iron seats were used for barricade and the soldiers sent to disperse crowds were re-cived with volleys of stones, bottles, and some pistol-sbots. The troops (cavalry) fired three olleys and then charged, cutting and slashin right and left, rather with a view of clearing the streets than slaying the people. Only three deaths are reported, but perhaps 100 people were more or less seriously wounded.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Standard's Madrid dispatch says that the Ministers have expressed their approval of the King's choice of the Archduchess Marie, and have decided to convoke the Cortes early in November.

WILL INSIST UPON IT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from San Ildeficaso, Spain, announces that the Cabinet has decided to instruct the Spanish Minister at Washington to insist upon Cubas refugees and filibusters being compelled to respect neutral shiftentions.

Others are closely watched, and the movements

FRANCE. THE AMNESTIED COMMUNISTS.

By Cable to New York Berald.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Large crowds beset the Oro'clock this morning, awaiting the arrival of the detachment of amnestied Communists from New Caledonia. On Monday the transport Var arrived at Port Vendres, and the majority of the pardoned men were immediately dispatched to Paris. A notice had been placarded at the Orleans depot announcing that the "amnes-tied" would not arrive until half-past 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The majority of those were incredulous, however, and, thinking that the authorities made this announcement is the wish to svoid anything like a demonstration occurring, remained all night sleeping in the station courtyard in the open air. Shortly after 4 o'clock, therefore, a little ahead of time

the train arrived. There was A RUSH OF EXPECTATION un to the doors of the depot. Alighting from the train, the amnestied men were called by arrondissements, and then permitted to mix with the crowd, received them with frantic cries of "Vive la Republique!" They looked in general very pale and careworn. Their reception by the members of their fami-lies was very affecting. The majority of the people in the crowd, who came more perhaps from curiosity, looked on at the touchin

cenes in silence, but WERE DEEPLY MOVED. A curious feature observed was that many of the men brought with them pet animals, such as dogs and cats, the companious of their

Accompanied by relatives and friends, and followed by the quiet, sympathetic crowd, the when they were taken by their sympathizer to the cases of the neighborhood, where they were generously treated, nay, literally gorged Those who had no domicile had no difficulty in finding one, as many of those among the crowd were eager to have them share their homes and board. The conduct and bearing of pardoned men were excellent. There were no revengeful expressions heard, and all along the route taken there was the same prudent reserve as had marked their bearing ever since they landed on Monday at Port Vendres.

ARRESTS. To the Western Associated Press.
PARIS, Sept. 3.—Two German workmen from London have been arrested at Bologne charged with distributing Socialist publications.

Carlotti Patti bas married Ernest de Munck. The Marquis de Caux was one of the witnesses.

RUSSIA.

DUTY ON IRON. LONDON, Sept. 8.-The Russian Minister of Finance recently declared publicly at Nijni Novgorod that he intends very soon to prohibit the importation of iron into Russia duty free.

LAZABEFF'S SUCCESSOR. St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.-Gen. Lomakin took command of the expedition against the Gen. Lazareff. It is semi-officially announced however, that Lieut.-Gen. Tourgoukasoff has been appointed to succeed Lazareff.

PRECAUTIONARY. A special force of police is established in

MORE POLITICAL TRIALS. St. Petersburg, Sept. 3 .- There will be further political trials at Odessa and Moscow

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 3 .- The Prince of Montenegro here on a visit to the Emperor. His present considered to have political significa THE AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY COMPANY is officially supported by Austro-Hungary in the struction of the Servian railways. It is stated that Austria threatens to occupy the principal

NOVI BAZAR. cupation of Novi Bazar have arrived at Plevije. They were received with military bonors by the Turkish garrisons during their journey.

THE EMPERORS.

not yield to her proposals.

THEIR MEETING. BERLIN, Sept. 3.-The Emperor and suite started for Alexandrowo this morning, where they will arrive this afternoon. The Czar is already there. The Government emphasizes the fact that only the military and not the diplomatic staff accompanies the Emperor.

ALEXANDROWO, Sept. 3 .- The Emperor Willum arrived to-day, and was received by the Czar. The meeting between the two Emperors was exceedingly cordial. They were enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds assembled. Gen. Von Manteuffel accompanies the Emperor of Germany.

GERMANY.

SUSPENDED. BERLIN, Sept. 3 .- The National Zeitung anounces the suspension of Heuner, Albuser &

MANTEUFFEL'S MISSION LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Berlin dispatch to the Post reports that semi-official statements have been made intimating that Prince Bismarck has disapproved the mission of Gen. Von Manteuffel to Warsaw.

INTERNATIONAL ETHIBITION Berlin, Sept. 2.-The Emperor and Crown Prince approve the project for an International Exhibition here in 1885.

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

A MOHAMMEDAN UPRISING EXPECTED VIENNA, Sept. 3.—The police of Eastern Roumefla believe they have discovered a conspiracy extending throughout Tatar Bazardjik. Kezaulik, Eski, Sazra, and Haskoi. They have discovered the existence of six revoutionary committees. Pamphlets have been found summoning the people to arms. A speedy uprising of the Mohammedans is expected. Aicko Pasha proposes to place twelve battalions of militia on a war footing. ' It is thought, how ever, these will be unable to meet the

ITALY.

THE CROPS. London, Sept. 3.—Further statistics state that the Italian harvest shows a deficiency of 10,wheat, and 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 of other grains. BRIGANDS CAPTURED.

Rome, Sept. 3.—Brigands, headed by Salpie-tra, who escaped a year ago from the prison van in Palerme, have been captured, after a desper-ate conflict. Salpietra, his Lieutenant, and two soldiers were killed.

EGYPT.

HER PINANCIAL COMPTROLLERS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Alexandria states that the Khedive, while accepting Mesars. Baring and De Bilgnieres as Comptrollers, desires to have their functions defined before they are gazetted. The Powers, however, insist upon an immediate nomination.

RECALLED.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3,—Riaz Pashs has been recalled from exite, and will be intrusted with an important Ministerial post.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE ENTERPRISE.

By Cuble in Concennati Enquirer.

LISBON, Sept. 2.—The Portuguese Government have granted the New Atlantic Cable Company the concession of the right of landing at Lisbon. The Commissionaires are sanguing

Chipa business without passing through gland. It is said that heavy foreign capita are finding the money.

SERVIA. A SPECIAL MISSION.

BELGRADE, Sept. 3.—Count Jornselli is expected soon to arrive here on a special mission

lieved his mission is connected with the occupa-tion of Novi-Bazar by the Austrians. HUNGARY. PRSTH. Sept. 3.—The waters of the Riv

Theiss continue to subside. The site of Szege-din will soon be dry. Eight more corpses have recently been found in that city. BURMAH. FORTIFYING. RANGOON, Sept. 3.—The Burmese have moun

ed twelve gues on the frontier, and have 40,000

BOSNIA. VIENNA, Sept. 8.—Another great fire has broken out at Serajevo, this time in the Turksh quarter. Before the flames were extinguished six Turk-

ish houses were burned. ROUMANIA.

QUAY SUNK. BUCHAREST, Sept. 3.—The new quay of solid masonry at Gallatz, 180 metres long, has sunk below the river.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—The National Raflway sold for 4,000,000 francs; it cost 32,000,000 francs.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. GRANT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Pacific Mail Steam ship Company received the following dispatel

from Yokohama to-day: To Capt. John Riley. President Pacific Mail Stamship Company. New York: Steamship City of Tokio sailed 3d of September, and will probably arrive at San Francisco Sept. 21. Gen U. S. Grant was a passenger on the steamer. MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT'S PARTY-WONDER-

FUL SIGHTS. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

TOKOHAMA, Japan, Aug. 10.—Since the date of my last letter the United States | navy has lost the services of one of its officers Lieut.-Commander Wilson died on board the United States steamer Asbuelot Aug. 1. His death was sudden and unexpected, and since its occurrence, his brother officers, out of respect

to his memory, have refrained from participal ing in the festivities still going on. Death is looked upon as the common enemy of mankind that always wins in the end, strik ing down the highest as well as the lowest,none escape it in these latter days, and, in my opinion, Elijah should consider himself an exceptionally fortunate individual, although don't suppose he will ever tell us anything about it. Perhars the mention of the fact that death has claimed one of our number may cause some apprehension as to the health and expectations of life of our distinguished tourist. Allow me to say from observation that I do not believe Gen. Grant's health was eve better, or more uniformly good, then at present His face is usually calm, and it is hard to to tell by his expression what is going on within; but if he is not thoroughly and heartly enjoying himself, then his face and expressions are no what they seem, and I am a mistaken and mis informed individual.

I do not write as a medical scientist, but will enture the remark that GEN. GRANT IS OF A LONG-LIVED FAMILY, and not liable to succumb easily to disease no misfortunes of any kind. He survived allopathic doses of Repel shot and shell which were burled at him during a period of four years and, "similia similibus curantur," he not only lived through the iron hailstorm of that period but also cured those who created it by admir istering to them doses of their own medicine in homeopathy,-that like cure like. I am afraid, however, that to an enemy he would contrive means by which to give much larger doses than he would receive, and under such conditions, I believe, this mode of treatment is

At Nikko, on the 20th ult., the General and Mrs. Grant "played book" from the rest of the party, and visited the principal temple of the place, called Toshogu, where they created considerably consternation among the priests of the

Temple by their unexpected visit. THE FIRST SURPRISE OVER, the quiet, unassuming manners of the distin-guished visitors reassured the priests and put them at their ease. As the truth dawned upon them, that the General and his lady were making them a personal visit, free from official for-mality and its attendant display, they felt greatly honored and pleased with the compli-

ment thus bestowed upon them. They then brought forth all the treasures o the temple for the General's and Mrs. Grant's inspection. Ceremonial costumes, ancient swords used by celebrated officers hundreds of years ago, dresses worn by Emperors and Emperesses who had "climbed the golden stair" in the past centuries, musical instruments which formerly belonged to the founder of the Toku-gaiva Government, and innumerable articles and emblems of the past, were displayed, and

their significance explained. It was a historical study, by emblem, of the past history of the country, and the visitors enjoyed it for over two hours.

In the evening a theatrical performance was given in front of the new temple, Sanbutsudo. Think of this, ye Presbyterians! The Japanese people believe that innocent amusement and recreation is not inconsistent with religion, and they actually permit theatrical performances in front of and under the protecting shadows of their sacred temples. They have some sulighten-ment and wisdom, after all.

Seats were arranged for the accommodation of the visitors, and Gen. Grant and party, in company with a number of Japanese officials,

The performance opened by what was called a BUTTERFLY DANCE. The little midgets were dressed and decorated as much like butterflies as the ingenuity and craft of the Japanese could suggest, and i must say they succeeded remarkably well. Excepting the size, it required but little stretch of imagination for us to believe that the genuine article was performing before us. They capered and crept about the stage, and imitated the move-ments and gambols of butterflies to such per-fection that they brought forth storms of ap-piause from the audience. The performance ed with a pretty and graceful dance in which

fifty-six young girls participated, all of whom were dressed in the colors of the American fing. The scenes throughout were spirited, and the lesson set forth was, "All bonor to America." On the 21st, the General and party, accompa-nied by Gen. and Mrs. Saigo, Prince Date, and other notables, visited the

KIRIPURI WATERPALL short distance north of Nikko. The hight of the fall is about 350 feet, and it has a great vol-

the fall is about 350 feet, and is has a great volume of water pouring over it. The banks of the stream are lined with magnificent trees and beautiful shrubbery, and altogether the scene makes a beautiful and grand picture, which is well worth any tourist's inspection.

The same party, with other notable additions, on the 22d visited the third Tycoou's temple, known by the name of Taiyuin Den. The name may not be so familiar to the readers of The Tribune as Collyer's, Swing's, or Dr. Thomas' churches, but here it ranks in the order mentioned, and it well worth visiting in order to see the antiquated relics, if for nothing else.

In the svening, a deputation, headed by Messrs. Tajiro, Arijiro, Ichikawa, and other notables residing in the district, called upon Gen. Grant, with presents of hemp, and read AN ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL, which Mr. Yoshida, their former Minister at Washington, translated as follows:

We, who reside in the Eastern country, have long been informed of the bigh reputation which

CASUALTIES.

your Excellency possesses, and have been desirous of beholding your face. Most unexpectedly and to our houor, your Excellency came to this Eastern constry and visited the Mountains of Nikko, in Shimotanke. This is a great honor, which all the labsoltants in this ken thoroughly appreciate. The members of the Ken-Kwn, and we, as the representatives of the people congratulate your Excel-Details of the Damage Caused sentatives of the people, congratulate your Excelency on your safe arrival. As a sign of our esteem, we beet that you will accept a triding present in the shape of a piece of hemp, which is the chief article produced in this district. We take this opportunity of expressing a hope that your Excelency will remain in good health. and our thanks for the kindness which has been bestowed on Japan by your country. by the Southern Tornado.

Immense Destruction of River and Plantation Property.

Cotton and Other Crops in the Lowlands Badly Inundated.

silk-manufacturers of the district, who present-ed some beautiful specimens of their glossy silken goods, accompanied by a letter to the General, which was excellently well written, THE SOUTHERN TORNADO. NEW OBLEANS, La., Sept. 8.-The reports of , A famous Japanese artist also presented the General with a losses by Monday's storm continue to come in.
At Lewisburg and Mandeville the wharves, bath-houses, and fences were destroyed, and residences damaged. The Town of Lewisburg was inundated. The lighthouse at the mouth and in turn (much to the gratification of the people) Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Col. Grant, Mrs. Young, Prince Date, Gen. Saigo, Mrs. the Tichefuncta River was destroyed. At Saigo and son, their Excellencies Nabeshima, Myamoto, and Tateno, had their photographs taken in a group. If they could not capture Madisonville the water was three feet over the wharf, flooding the streets.

The steamboat Trenton, which left Bator Rouge Monday morning, when eight miles below, encountered the hurricane, and made fast to the banks. The wind increasing, the passengers went ashore. The lines soon after gave way, and the boat went adrift and capsized, the frenton had for cargo eighty-eight bales of cot ton, 100 head of cattle, and sundries. The steamer Cannon brought the Trenton's pasengers and crew, and recovered fifty-two bales of cotton. The officers of the Cannon report the destruc-

tion of a dozen sugar-houses on the coast below Baton Rouge. Emile Lefevre had two sugarhouses destroyed at Conrad's Point, and Cougan & Kelly lost a magnificent sugar-house at Avery

A number of coal and ferry boats at Baton Rouge were sunk, and several buildings dam-

upon the arrival of this party at the gardens would require a kaleidoscope of greater power and variety of coloring than can be described in lauguage. Perhaps the Japanese could do it,—they seemed to understand it all,—but the readers of The Tribung would not understand them any better than I did, and, as my interpreter is asleep. I will give up the task.

The formal ceremous and reception over, the band of the United States steamer Richmond struck up a quadrille, which all seemed to understand, and some thirty couples or more at once engaged in the dance. The tow-boat John Gilmore and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived. In the storm of Monlay three of her barges were sunk above Baton Rouge, and one of the pilots drowned. The sunken barges had cargoes of produce, includonce engaged in the dance.

After the dancing had been kept up for some time, all were given to understand it was time for refreshments, which were supplied in a most bountiful and sumptuous manner, and discussed and disposed of with evident relish and sumptactive feetion. ng 79,000 oushels of wheat. The sinking of the Gilmore and barges causes

loss of \$125,000. The steamboat Para, gone during the storm, landed at Newton Bends, twenty miles above Bayou Sara. Her officers report the warehouse at Texas Landing blown away. All the sugar-cane and cotton back of the river at Texas Landing is destroyed.

and fences and cabins blown down. Damage to the sugar-houses, dwellings, and crops is relown in Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, and Port Hickey, and other towns. So far as could be

He said:

Ladies and Genylenen: The illustrious guest in whose honor we have gathered to-night has come to us from a world's journeying, each day of which has been full of the enthusiastic greetings of rulers and people. Reaching this sun-land, he has experienced a reception that evidences the generous impulses and magnificent hospitality of the people of Japan. Now, we denizens of every clime, gathered here from far distant homes, come with warm hearts to join in this general ovation, and offer our greetings to this great apostle of liberty, renowned in war, beloved in peace. Fill up your glasses, then, my friends, to the very brim, and drink to the health of Gen. Grant, the successful soldier, the twice-elected President of the United States, the foremost citizen of the Great Republic, the world's honored guest. ascertained no lives were lost. The correspondent says: The storm in St. John Baptist was a fierce, continuous gale of wind and rain from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. An occasional lull of a few minutes was followed by increased fury of the gale, carrying away trees, shaking houses, and prostrating fences. Everybody seemed on the alert. So far no loss of tife is reported. It is and, advancing a few steps, replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND CITIZENS LIVING IN YOKOMAMA:
I am proud of the opportunity to be with you, and
to be your guest this evening. In my journey
round the world I have not enjoyed my visit to
any country more than I have to this; and without
saving more I wish to propose a toast. It is:
"The foreigners residing in, and the Government
of this country,—may the foreigners be happy and
prosperous, and may the Government be happy
and prosperous also." learned that some sugar-houses, stables, and cabins were blown down. The orange crop is badly damaged; pecan-trees are stripped of fruit. Cane and rice are in a deplorable condition, leveled close to the earth, as if cut for the

It was reported at the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad office that a train ran off the track at Eclipse Mills, and the brakeman It is thought it will require a day to close the gap in the road at Bogue Chitto, said to be six

departure, but the music and dapping was kept up till the "we sma' hours" warned us of the approach of snother day.

To say all were pleased with the eptertainment would be a mild expression; everybody A special from Summit, Miss., says: Gloomy A special from Summit, Miss., says: Gloomy reports are arriving of the ravages of the rain storm on Monday night. The creeks and the rivers are higher than they were ever known before. Cotton in the lowiands is under water. All open cetton on the hills is on the ground. The crop is damaged at least one-third. Bridges and fences are washed away.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 3.—By private telegrams it is learned that the Mississippi Valley Trans. appeared delighted.

The time of our etsy here, like all things earthly, is rapidly drawing to a close. The Japanese have made it one continuous ovation to the General, almost without parallel in the

is learned that the Mississippi valley frans-portation Company, of St. Louis, loses heavily by the storm which swept over Louisiana. The John Gilmore, with five barges, was at Mulatto Beud, 100 miles above New Orleans; three barges were sunk, and one of the pilots was blown out of the pilot-house and killed. The Gilmore's tow left here Aug. 19. It is estimat-Gilmore's tow left here Aug. 19. It is estimated that there was at least 8.000 bushels of wheat in the barges sunk. The Gilmore lost her smoke-stacks, and was dismantled. The leas to the Transportation Company is about \$30,000, and to the insurance companies holding risks on the cargo nearly \$100,000. The barges were sunk by the waves washing over and filling them with water.

with water.

Ngw Orleans, Sept. 3.—Five miles of the track of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad were washed away at Bogue Chitto. A south-bound mail train ran into a culvert one mile north of Montgomery Station. The Mail Agent, Durfee, was badly injured. The track will be repaired to morrow.

CAUGHT IN A THRESHER.

sufferings of families decrived of their means of support by the death of pacents and elders. A short time since he caused to be made especial inquiries as to the cause and extent of the disease, and at once contributed 70,000 yen from his own private purse toward alleviating the suffering and supplying the immediate wants of the afflicted. Such a sovereign should be deemed worthy of enlightened recognition as a public benefactor. It is graffying to state, however, that the disease appears to be gradually disappearing, and confidence is again being restored.

In consequence of PAXTON, Ill., Sept. 3.-While threshing oats at his farm, two miles east of Roberts, in this county, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Martin Deterly, a respectable farmer, stepped from the stack to the platform of the machine, when his foot slipped and he fell into the machine, the cylinsupped and be fell into the machine, the cylinder literally tearing the lower part of his body to pieces. The 'hresher had to be taken apart in order to extricate the body. Before medical aid arrived Mr. Deterly died from his wounds on account of the loss of blood. He leaves a wife and several children in fair circumstances.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—A Frankfort special says: Heavy rainfell here last night, doing nuch damage. Benson Creek rose very rapidly during the night, and carried off about \$1,700 worth of saw-logs on the river near its mouth. A portion of the railroad bridge over Benson Creek, about three miles from town, was also carried away. The total rainfall in Louisville for the past thirty-six hours has been four and a half inches.

FATAL FALL. CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Carrie Smith fell from a fourth-story window to the pavement at 10 o'clock to-night, receiving injuries from which she died shortly afterward. There were three men in the room at the time she fell. It is not known whether her fall was an accident or the result of a quarrel. The woman was a bad

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Rectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 3.—A son of Frank Rechter, of Highland, Wis., aged 17 years, accidentally shot himself in the side on Monday, while hunting, and died on Tuesday morning.

DROWNED. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 8.—A body found in a pond near here has been identified as that of Nicholas Heim, of Peru, Ill.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 8.—The Firemen and their our beneficent friends.

In order to fully understand the force of the above quoted extract from a Japanese newspaper editorial, we must bear in mind that statistics compiled from the records of the extorts and imports of Japan show that fully ninetentles of the Japan trade is carried on to the immediate benefit of the English people, who derive the profits therefrom. Or, in short, that England has thus far almost exclusively controlled the trade with Japan. It is possible, therefore, and perhaps natural, under these circumstances, for the Japanese to feel themselves aggrieved and seriously wrouged by the want of consideration shown them by the people most largely and directly benefitted by their internourse and trade with Japan. However this may be, I have no opinion to express. I am not engaged in writing eduorials or opinions, but am simply stating facts. The public must form its own opinion and be the judge. friends crowd the city. A grand parade was had this forenoon. Matt Benner was met at the depot by a band and escorted to his hotel. This afternoon an immense crowd assembled at Jefferson Park to witness contests for prizes. In the races for steamers there was only one entry, the Aurora No. 1, and they walked over engines, there were two contestants, both from Peorla. The Champion won in 44% seconds There were seven entries in the 400yards foot race. The first money
was won by Wisebenner, of
Decatur, in 43 seconds; Corngon, of Galesburg,
took second money in 444 seconds; and Gedney, of Evanston, third money in 455 seconds.
The test for chemical engines, single cylinder,
in extinguishing fires, was won by the Chillicothe company. The foreman had bis hands
badly burned. cothe company. The foreman had his hands badly burned.

A fireman's hall took place at Rause's Hall to-night, and the firemen are having a good time. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. A. Boynton, of Monmouth, President; Vice-Presidents, Frank H. Babbitt, William W. Kotter, of Because.

Chicago; L. W. Faulkner, of Champaign; Secretary, Hart P. Christy, of Decatur; Corresponding Secretary, Lathrop Perkips, of Ottawa; Treasurer, John A. Stranbach, of Quincy.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A TRIPLE MURDER. WAYNESVILLE, O., Sept. 2.—Another terrible tragedy has been enacted in Waynesville, in which three persons were found brained with a atchet. Mrs. Hatte, her sister, Mrs. Weeks, and Miss Weeks, her daughter, a girl of some 16 or 17 years old, were found to-day murdered at

the residence of Mrs. Hatte.
Willie Anderson, a boy 18 years of age, a son Willie Anderson, a boy 18 years of age, a son of Mrs. Hatte, is supposed to be the person that committed the bloody deed. D. Anderson, a carpenter by trade, married Mrs. Hatte, whose maiden name was Gregg, and who lived in Indians, but moved to Waynesville to reside after the birth of their child, Willie. They had some family trouble, and she obtained a divorce and returned to her pative home, and afterwards married a man by the name of Hatte, who died in an asylung near (Incinnati, after which she married a man by the name of Hatte, who died in an asylum near Cincinnati, after which she returned to Waynesville, and she and Willie, a son by her first husband, have been living together in this place for two years past.

Mrs. Weeks and daughter were visiting their sister, Mrs. Hatte, and expected to return to Cincinnati last Wednesday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Hatte.

The neighbors knew no better, as Willie said that they went on the early train last Thursday morning, and he has been boarding at the bytel until Sunday morning, when he left for the city, expecting to return Sunday evening or Mouday morning sure, but has not put in an appearance

norning sure, but has not put in an appearance

The bodies were in a terrible state of de-composition when found—supposed to have been murdered last Thursday night. been murdered last Thursday night.
The town and vicinity are wild with excitement. The greatest mystery is why the boy staved here for three days after the murder was committed, and visited the house every day.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—The body of Willie Anderson, who was suspected of the murder of the three women at Waynesville, was found this afternoon in an unoccupied water station at Plainville, O., ten miles from this city, where he had suicided by shooting.

CAPTURED.

Epecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 3.—There was a good deal of excitement caused here to-day by the arrest of one Charles Burgess, a noted criminal, and one who has taken his meals at differreceived here to-day by Sheriff Lyman M. Gates that said Burgess was supposed to be in town. the Sheriff started on a tour of the town after man. He went into a disreoutable part of the town known as "the dock," and in a window of one of the houses saw s man answering to the description of Burgess, who is a tall, heavy, and sandy-complexioned citizen. Both saw a familiar resemblance at the same moment, and the Sheriff, rushing into the house, found Burgess and a female inmate engaged in secreting some goods, lately stolen from South Haven. The Sheriff started with his prisoner Haven. The Sheriff started with his prisoner for the jail, and had got to the road when Burgess made a strong break for liberty, when the Sheriff lifted him by the collar completely off his feet, and brought him down on his head and shoulders in about two feet of mud. The man was by this time considerably persuaded, and, promising to send himself to State's prison if the Sheriff would allow him to walk tamely by his side, he endeavored to have Gates allow him to walk along unassisted, but was unsuccessful. He was landed in jail, and all the property taken, including \$100 in money, recovered. This is but one of the many money, recovered. This is but one of the many successful captures which have marked the official career of Sheriff Gates, who has served the county eight years, and is a man of unbounded popularity. He has an enviable reputation as a detective, and is a man of wonderful physical

ANOTHER CONFESSION. LEBANON, Sept. S .- Brandt and Hummel, two

f the men convicted of the murder of Raber. o-day made statements in reference to the mu der. Brandt denies ever having had anything o do with the inurder; never solicited Drews or Stechler; never held a policy on Raber's life and therefore had no interest in his death. Hummel asserts his innocence; was in Schuyl-kill County at the time of the murder. He ad-mits bolding a policy on Raber's life, but con-siders it an ordinary business transaction. He says he bought it, as others did in that neigh-borhood, expecting Raber to die soon, he being an old man, and that he was never in the con-

FOUND MURDERED. NORPOLK, Va., Sept. 3.-John H. Gatling. brother of the inventor, was found murdered near his homestead at Murfresboro, N. C. William Vann, a neighbor, has been arrested.

FATALLY SHOT. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—Thomas Calla-han, steward of the Lincoln House, to-day fataly shot Luke Daily, the porter. They were ivals for the affections of the same servant girl.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFI ER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4-1 a. m.-Indications: For the Tennessee and Obio Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, staonary or lower temperature, rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region, rainy, followed by partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, sta-tionary or lower temperature, higher barome-

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower

winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, generally rising barometer. For the Lower Missouri Valley clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature.

The Lower Ohio Riyer will rise.
Cautionary signals continue at Oswego and Section 6, Rochester, Buffalo, Eric, Cleveland and Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Section 4, Port Huron, Albena, Mackinaw, Grand Haven and Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukee and Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, Duluth, and Houghton.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CRICARO, Sept. 3.

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. Vel. R'u. Weather Maximum, 72; minimum, 63.

GENERAL OSSENVATIONS.

ORIGAGO. Sept. 3-10:18 p. m.

Stations. Bar. Fbr. Wind. Hain. Weather



OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Sept. 3.—Arrived, steamships brador, from Havre; Wisconsin, from Liverpool; Frisia, from Humburg; and the Neder land, from Antwerp. LONDON, Sept. 3.—Arrived, Victoria, from New York; Vaderland and City of Bristol, from

since its foundation, died suddenly this evening, aged 36 years. He served with distinction during the War in the Union army; was in the Revenue service until 1870; since which time he has teen on the editorial staff of the Com-

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine No. 3 at 7:40 yester-day afternoon was caused by a fire in the threeowned by Ed Warnecke, and occupied by him as a sewing-machine-furniture factory. Damage trifling. Cause, explosion of a kerosene lamp. The slarm from Box 391 at 10:30 yesterday morning was caused by smoke issuing from a window at No. 44 Cornell street, owned and cocupied by Thomas O'Conneil. The occupants and gone out, and had left the stove doors oper

had gone out, and had left the stove doors open. No damage,

There is a conflict of opinion as to the sport of fire at the Exposition Bullding night before last. The Directors attempted to substitute gasoline for the city gas, and it was in use Tuesday night, and its suddenly flaring up was the cause of the turning in of the fire alarm. According to the statements of the persons putting in the apparatus, the trouble was due to tampering with the pipes by some of their workmen who had been hired by outside parties to do the job. According to the other statement it was due to the dangerous qualities of the gasoline itself. In order to relieve any possible apprehensions on the part of the more timid, it might be stated that the Exposition people have abandoned the attempt to use gasoline, and are employing the regular city gas. bandoned the attempt to use gas employing the regular city gas.

AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. S.—Last night the esidence of P. B. Price, at Downs, was destroyed by fire with the entire contents. The

PHIL SHERIDAN'S PERIL

Reminiscence by Gen. (Senator) Gordon of the Battle of the Appenation,

Philadelphia Iimes.
"I had a message from Gen. Lee teiling me a flag of truce was in existence, leaving it to me discretion as to what course to pursue. My men were still pushing their way on I sent at once to hear from Gen. Longstreet, feeling that if he was marching to-wards me we might still cut through and carry the army forward. I learned that he was about two miles off with his men faced just op-posite from mine, fighting for his life. I thus saw that the case was hopeless. The farther saw that the case was hopeless. The farther we drifted apart, and the more exposed we left our wagon-trains and artillers, which was parked between us. Every time either of us broke only opened the gap the wider. I saw plainly that the Federals would soon rush in between us, and then there would have been no army. I therefore determined to send a flag of truce. I called Maj. Hunter, of my staff, to me, and told him that I wanted him to carry a flag of truce forward. He recited:

ward. He repiled:
"General, I have no flag of truce."
"I took that to get one. He replied:
"General, we have no flag of truce in our "Then, said I: 'Then get your handkerchief, put it on a stick, and go forward.'
"I have no handkerchief, tieneral.'
"Then borrow one and go forward with it." command.'

"He tried and reported to me that there was no handkerchnef in my staff."
"Then, Major, use your shirt."
"You see, General, that we all have on fan-"At last, I believe, we found a man who had a white shirt. He gave it to us, and I tore off the back and tail, and, rigging this to a stick, Maj. Hunter went out towards the enemy's lines. I instructed him to simply say to Gen. Sheridan that Gen. Lee had written me that a flee of true had here early from his and Grant's

fisz of truce had been sent from his and Grant's headquarters, and that he could act as he thought best on this information. In a few moments he came back with Maj. —, of Sheridan's staff. This officer said: " 'Gen. Sheridan requested me to present his compliments to you and to demand the unconditional surrender of your army.'
" 'Major, you will please return my compliments to Gen. Sheridan and say that I will not

surrender."

"But, General, he will annihilate you."

"I am perfectly well aware of my situation. I simply gave Gen. Sheridan some information on which he may or may not desire

to act."
"He went back to his lines, and in a short time Gen. Sheridan came galloping forward on time Gen. Sheridan came galloping forward on time Gen. an immense horse and attended by a very large staff. Just here an incident occurred that came near having a serious ending. As Gen, Sheridan was approaching I noticed one of my sharoshooters drawing his rifle down upon him. Ist once called to him, 'Put down your gun, sir; this is a flag of truce!' But he never raised it. He simply settled it to his shoulder and was drawing a bead on Sheridan; when I leaned forward and jerked his gun. He struggled with me, but I finally raised it. I then loosed it and he started to aim again. I caught it again, when he turned his stem white face, all broken with grief and streaming with tears, up to me and said: 'Well, General, let him keep on his own side!' The fighting had continued up to this point. Indeed, after the flag of truce, a regiment of my men, who had se and attended by a very la

had continued up to this point. Indeed, after the flag of truce, a regiment of my men, who had been fighting their way through towards where we were, and who did not know of a flag of truce, fired into some of Sheridan's cavalry. This was speedily stopped, however. I showed Gen. Sheridan Gen. Lee's note, and he determined to await events. He dismounted and I did the same. Then, for the first time, the men seemed to understand what is all meant. And then the poor fellows broke down. The men cried like children. Worn, starved, and bleeding as they were, they had rather have died than have surrendered. At one word from me they would have hurled themselves on the enemy, and have cut their way through, or have fallen to a man with their guns in their hands. But I could not permit it. The great drama had been played to its end."

A DEFUNCT GREENBACK ORGAN.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 3.—E. B. Bolem of the Milwaukee News and Dispatch, came to day and seized his share of the material in the Champion office, the State Greenback organ, and confiscated and attempted to seize the subscription-books. As a dissolution notice had been published, the foreman, who is a stockholder, interfered, and a squabble ensued. The foreman was victorious, but the office now has no presses, imposing stones, or galleys. The Champion, like the cause it espouses, is "busted."

WISCONSIN GOOD TEMPLARS. Special Disputch to The Tribune Madison, Wis., Sept. 3 .- At the see he Grand Lodge of Good Templars here today the following officers were elected for the ensu ing year: G. W. C. T., Theodore D. Kaneuse; G. W. Councillor, Phil Allen; G. W. Y. T., Mrs. Van Schalek, of Milwaukee; G. W. Seretary, B. F. Parker; G. W. Treasurer, Mrs. B. F.

BESSEMER STEEL-WORKS ACTIVE. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Repres the eleven Bessemer steel-works of the country met to-day for the regulation of trade, not more active than for several years past. The Vuican Works of St. Louis was sione unrepresented. The recorts were that every rail-mill in the country has orders for more than it can produce up to the end of the year, and many of them have already taken orders for several months.

Col. William B. Mann created a sensation in the Centre County Court, at Beliefonte, vesterday. It will be remembered that on Theadsy afternoon he was taken seriously ill at his office with an attack of dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. He was removed to his home at Fitteenth street and Girard avenue, and or night had recovered somewhat. He had as appointment to meet at Bellefonte yesterday, which required his attention, being the trial of the well-known Peter Herdic. Accompanied by Mrs. Mann and a friend, the Colonel started to keep his engagement. A comparisment of a special car was procured for him, and he reached his destination safely about 10 o'clock in the morning. He was so weakened by his sudden illness that he was unable to walk, and was carried to the Court-House on pillows, where he lliness that he was unable to walk, and writed to the Court-House on prilows, we appeared, and, although so fill, defended client with the vigor or which he is known. A dispatch received by the me

GOV. CU

A Talk with His Things in

The Position He Takes Re

His Opinion as to the Illinois Re

His Own Attitude nomi

Among the distinguish yesterday was his Exce Commander-in-Chief of the South Park Cantonme daughters. The Governor the care of the purveyor Hotel. In the parlor of the found by a TRIBUNE rep a good talker, and seldo least one car to the press. sation flowed as smoot after a July storm.

" What do you think o THE RECENT DECISION

" It is not for me, as eriticise judicial opinions, official. "So far as that it is merely the opin case that, where a Judge way, another Judge on decides differently. Th the question for the pub. "Well, now, Govern stration in the City of armed men who threa

city and the security of I ould you do about it? rying arms contrary to th Governor, still a little pression. "The law also srrest and conviction of the peace shoul a way as to overpower t the law provides what she is was the sorat the re and he listened with int what was to come next, weal or woe of the Comeago. "The organization of the State of Illinois smor, "was not merely it was for the protection of the citizens of the St geney, and when the civi "Then you would act Barnum's opinion had no "I don't think it beco because a Circuit Court the law is unconstitution of the law; because it in before some other Jude other way. If the Supre the law is unconstitution The State doesn't propositation and maintenance Guard without some ad the law provides what s

from it. This demonstration working on here is pleasure, but it is for these men in such a state and preparation that the kee when wanted."
"Are you going to ma "I don't regard this a making, but it is for the men an opportunity to of warfare. The railroad kind enough to transport the citizens have undertastence. The drill and This was the substate on warlike topics, from This was the substar on warlike topics, from ferred that the Gover Communists of Chicago ran to kick up a dis promptly dealt with, would be tolerated. glided from military snough and without eff

Guard without some ad from it. This demonstra

"WHAT ABOUT TO SURGESTAND TO S WHAT ABOUT

"So far as the que whether he wants to be not the slightest infort two or three men who for the office and who "Have you any choic "No; I can't sav the "Are you familiar ments of the people of state what their choic dates is?"

"If the people of the that Grant would accessances, seven out of for him against anyboo From national politics."

of which the Governor all parties, claimed spoke with greater dif manifested. "What do you "What do you ke candidates, Governos poking a somewhat his victim.
"I don't know anyt care anything about it of poor Sapphira and but said nothing." "I have been attemed and rupuing the office state as I thought my "Are there nume office?" asked the reparent interest as it book filled with the citizens who were will upon the altar of dut "I have heard a go is the newspapers, es

"I have heard a go
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I don't really know w
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"Have you any ide
going to take the fiel
"I don't know any
the other, except '
The Governor pan
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losed the interview. colunteered the foll dosed the interview "I HAVE SEEN the newspapers to

mangurated Governo aggrandizement or at propose to take future. As long propose to run the think in the interest should astisfy the panominate me, all right some one else, that heard so much talk a cofficial acts for the himself that I have hearing it."

A look of supreme the countenance of Wiggins, of Springhe of Aurora, led him carriage to go to the view the troops.

TRES.

ngine No. 3 at 7:40 yester-ansed by a fire in the three-No. 46 West Huron street, arniture factory. Damage an of a kerosene lamp. ox 301 at 10:30 yesterday by smoke issuing from a O'Conneil. The occupants

tus, the trouble was h the pipes by some men who had been side parties to do to the other statement it increous qualities of the rasmpt to use gasoline, and are

MINGTON, ILL. I-, Sept. 3.-Last night the Price, at Downs, was deh the entire contents

RIDAN'S PERIL.

from Gen. Lee telling me existence, leaving it to my at course to pursue. My pushing their way on. I hear from Gen. Long tstill out through and carry I learned that he was me either of us broke only ne wider. I saw plainly that

ye no flag of truce.'
get one. He replied:
have no flag of truce in our

to carry a flag of truce for

"Then get your handkerchief, and go forward."
derchief, tieneral."
one and go forward with it."
reported to me that there was
n my staff. use your shirt.' neral, that we all have on flan-

eve, we found a man who had e gave it to us, and I tore off I, and, rigging this to a stick, at out towards the enemy's ed him to simply say to Gen. b. Lee had written me that a been sent from his and Grant's
ad that he could act as he
his information. In a few moback with Maj. —, of Sheriofficer said:

onner said:
sa.xquested me to present his
on and to demand the unconr of your army.
will please return my complieridan and say that I will not-

d, he will annihilate you.'
city well aware of my situagave Gen. Sheridan some inch he may or may not desire

an came galloping forward on an came galloping forward on a and attended by a very large an incident occurred that came rious ending. As Gen. Shering I notified one of my sharping I notified one of the shoulder gate a bead on Sheridan, when ard and jerked his gunith me, but I finally raised it and he started to aim againin, when he turned his stern oken with grief and streaming me and said: 'Well, Genéral, his own side!' The fighting up to this point. Indeed, after a regiment of my men, who had eir way through towards where ho did not know of a flag of into some of Sheridan's was speedily stopped, how deen. Sheridan Gen. Lee's termined to await events. He I did the same. Then, for the nen seemed to understand what and then the poor fellows broke or cried like children. Worn, eeding as they were, they had at than have surrendered. A me they would have hurled the enemy, and have cut their have fallen to a man with their have fallen to a fall of the enemy.

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ISIN GOOD TEMPLARS.

Dispatch to The Tribune.

Is., Sept. 3.—At the session of the of Good Templars here to-day fleers were elected for the ensury. C. T., Theodore D. Kanouse; for, Phil Allen; G. W. Y. T., ck, of Milwaukee; G. W. Secreter; G. W. Treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Emma Sprague was elected Surjuvenile temples.

emer steel-works of the country
r the regulation of trade, now
an for several years past. The
of St. Louis was alone unreprereports were that every rail-mill
has orders for more than it can
the end of the year, and many
already taken orders for several

Pattadelphia Record.

B. Mann created a sensation in unty Court, at Beliefonte, vestere remembered that on Tuesday as taken seriously ill at his office of dysentery and inflammation of the was removed to his home at et and Girard avenue, and overed somewhat. He had an aumete at Bellefonte vesterday, d his attention, beingdhe trial of in Peter Herdic. Accompanied by da friend, the Colonel stated to regement. A compartment of as procured for him, and he reached his safely about 10 o'clock in the was so weakened, by his sudden was unable to walk, and was car-Court-House on pillows, where he is, although so fli, defended his the vigor for which he is lowell spatch received by the members here in the afternoon was to the Colonel had improved soms has, probably appear in tharrisburg this defend Messrs. Kemble and Saiter. It is a country town created a caused the barrister's name to congue.

A Talk with His Excellency About Things in General,

GOV. CULLOM.

The Position He Takes Regarding Judge Barnum's Decision.

His Opinion as to the Grant Movement and Illinois Republicans.

Ris Own Attitude as Regards a Renomination.

Among the distinguished arrivals in this city yesterday was his Excellency Gov. Cullom, Commander-in-Chief of the ailied forces of the South Park Cantonment, accompanied by his daughters. The Governor placed himself under the care of the purveyor of the Grand Pacific Hotel. In the parlor of this caravansary he was found by a TRIBUNE reporter, who seized upon the occasion for an interview. The Governor is good talker, and seldom too busy to lend at least one car to the press. So the brief conversation flowed as smoothly on as a summer brook after a July storm.

"What do you think of THE RECENT DECISION OF JUDGE BARNUM soperning the Militia law?" began the inter-

"It is not for me, as an executive officer, to criticise judicial opinions," began the cautious official. "So far as that decision is concerned, it is merely the opinion of a Circuit Judge, case that, where a Judge has decided a case one war, another Judge on the same state of facts decides differently. This decision merely raises the question for the public mind as to whether the law has any force or not."

"Well, now, Governor, in case of a demon-stration in the City of Chicago by a body of med men who threatened the peace of the city and the security of life and property, what

rould you do about it?" "The law provides for the arrest of men carrying arms contrary to the statute," replied the Governor, still a little wary of his mode of exsion. "The law also provides the mode of arrest and conviction. If a disturbance of the peace should go on in such a way as to overpower the civil authorities, then the law provides what shall be done after that."

the law provides what shall be done after that." This was the surat the reporter was fishing for, and he listened with interest and attention to what was to come next, for upon that rests the weal or woe of the Communistic party of Chicago. "The organization of the National Guard of the State of Illinois," continued the Governor, "was not merely for a holiday purpose. It was for the protection of the life and property of the ditzens of the State in case of an emergence, and when the civil power is insufficient."

"Then you would act precisely as if Judge Barsum's opinion had not been rendered?"

"I don't think it becomes my duty to say that because a Circuit Court Judge has decided that the law is unconstitutional that that is the end of the law; because it might not be two weeks before some other Judge would decide some other way. If the Supreme Court decides that the law is unconstitutional, that is the end of it. The State doesn't propose to pay for the organization and maintenance of the Illinois National Guard without some advantage to be derived from it. This demonstration and encampment now going on here is not for the purpose of placing these men in such a state of drill, and discipline, and preparation that they may be of some service when wanted."

"Are you going to make a speech, Governor?"

"I dov't regard this as an occasion for speech-

ind preparation that 'ney may be of some service when wanted."

"Are you going to make a speech, Governor?"

"I don't regard this as an occasion for speechmaking, but it is for the purpose of giving the men an opportunity to study the drill and art of warfare. The railroad companies have been kind enough to transport the troops here, and the citizens have undertaken to prepare the subsistence. The drill and exercise are needed."

This was the substance of the conversation on warlike topics, from which the reporter inferred that the Governor meant to give the Communists of Chicago notice that, if they began to kick up a disturbance, they would be promptly dealt with, and that no nonsense would be tolerated. The conversation then glided from military to ciric affairs naturally enough and without effort.

"WHAT ABOUT THE GRANT BOOM?"

"WHAT ABOUT THE GRANT BOOM?"

"WHAT ABOUT THE GRANT BOOM?"

Purgested the reporter, by way of a starter.

"I have not paid much attention to that," replied the Governor. "My general judgment is that there is a sentiment in favor of Gen. Grant for President, but to what extent it prevails through the country I am not prepared to say. I think the idea that some people have, that whatever sentiment there is in favor of Gen. Grant is a sentiment coming from the politicians, is entirely a mistake. I think that Grant's strength lies in the people of the country,—among those who do not want any office, and would not have any if given to them. They have an opinion that Grant has an iron hand and a strong one, and that he is the kind of a man for such a time."

"Bo out think he wants the office?"

"So far as the question is concerned as to whether he wants to be President or not, I have not the slightest information. I think there are two or three men who would be good enough for the office and who could be elected."

"Have you any choice of men, Governor?"

"No; I can't say that I have specially."

"Are you familiar enough with the sentiments of the people of the State of Illinois to state what their choice of Presidential candidates is?"

"If the people of the State of Illinois believed that Grant would accept it under any circumstances, seven out of ten Republicans would be for him against anybody on earth."

From national politics the interview changed to

of which the Governor, knowing the secrets of all parties, claimed to know nothing, and he spoke with greater diffidence than he had before manifested.

"What do you know of the Gubernatorial candidates, Governor?" asked the reporter, poking a somewhat personal interrogatory at his victim.

his victim.

"I don't know anything about it, and I don't care anything about it." The reporter thought of poor Sapphira and Ananias as he heard this, but said nothing. The Governor continued: "I have been attending to my own business and running the office of Chief Executive of the state as I thought my duty required."

"Are there numerous candidates for the office?" asked the reporter, with as much apparent interest as if he had not a whole notebook filled with the names of distinguished citizens who were willing to sacrifice themselves about the altar of duty for the public good.

"I have heard a good many names mentioned

or not. I think several of them are very good

"Have you any idea as to whether Oglesby is roing to take the field?"
"I don't know anything about that one way the other, except what the newspapers say." The Governor paused here as if reflecting ariously upon some point which troubled his aind. He finally broke through his reverie and rolunteered the following final remark, which to the same of the

"I HAVE SEEN A GOOD DEAL PRINTED

b the newspapers to the effect that I was doing
list, or that, or the other thing officially for the
burpose of securing a renomination. I want to
dimply say right here that all of that is bosh. I
lave yet to do any official act since I have been
burpose and the same of the same of personal
ligrandizement or any other selfish purpose, and
I propose to take no other course in the
latture. As long as I am Governor I
propose to run the affairs of the State as I
think in the interests of the people. If that
abould satisfy the people, and they should renominate me, all right; if they should nominate
some one else, that is all right too. I have
beard so much talk about the Governor doing
official acts for the purpose of remominating
himself that I have gotter sick and tired of
bearing it."

A look of supreme disgust spread itself over
the countenance of his Excellency as Col.
Wiggins, of Springueld, and Col. H. H. Evans,
of Aurora, led him off by the arms to enter the
carriage to go to the Exposition Building to retiew the troops.

The Memphis Call for Aid—Plain Talk.

eanitary laws for years had placed Memphis in a position to invite a plague. Providence had been unjustly accused. It was the persistent neglect of its own citizens that had made a pest-house of Memphis. Under this belief it was expected by the people who had so bounteously dispensed their charity that Memphis would at once put its house in order to prevent the recurrence. dispensed their charity that Memphis would at once put its house in order to prevent the recurrence of another enidemic. Instead of fulfilling that expectation nothing was done. And again is Memphis brought face to face with a great calamity. The unanimous verdict of the people of the world will be that Providence can no longer be made the scapegoat for the Memphisn lack of cleanliness, and the Memphisn himself must shoulder the responsibility of his sins of omission. Now, again, must there be an appeal made for charity to the world at large? Are we to be looked upon in the light of perpetual paupers? Begging, yea, still begging? Well, if begging it must be, try our own people first. Tennessee is a great State, with over a million Tennessee is a great State, with over a million inhabitants. Tennessee is not as rich as New York or Massachusetts, and yet is amply able to take care of the 10,600 Memphian destitute for the next sixty days. Appeal to the people of Tennessee, and if they do not respond, appeal to the Governor, and the Governor will appeal to the Legislature.

THE COURTS.

Getting an Injunction in Time-Record of

Judgments, New Suits, Etc. The military encampment at Hyde Park is hardly started yet, but it has already been the cause of one lawsuit, which happens in this wise: Among the requisites ordered for the boys it has not been thought necessary to furnish them with any liquid refreshments further than a reasonable supply of Lake Michigan. It occurred to the money-loving wits of John Hoch-stetter, a dealer in liquid groceries in Hyde Park, that he could supply this lamentable omission of the Quartermaster, and he went through with all the red-tape and got a license to sellale and beer on the northwest corner of Stony Island avenue and Fifty-seventh street, from the 3d to the 7th inst. Then he procured a lease from the owner of the land, for which he paid \$50, bought an almost unlimited supply of liquors, chartered a couple of policemen at his own expense, put up a shanty, and sat down 3,000 thirsty young men and as many more visitors who would fill his place and pocketbook. But the Hyde Park authorities have threatened to shut down on his business, and, in fear lest his golden visions would suddenly fade, he filed bill to prevent the proposed interference with his business. Judge Barnum granted an in-junction under bond of \$1.000, and Hochstetter is happy, and his customers will have to stand all the expense.

Three discontented wives filed bills for divorce yesterday from their respective husbands. The first was Ann Welsh, who charges her spouse, John Welsh, with desertion. The next was Esther A. Snow, with the same charge against Charles C. Snow; and lastly came Anna M. Keisgan complaining that her husband, German Keisgan, has been guilty of drunkenness and cruelty.

TTEMS. Friday will be the last day of service to the September term of the Circuit Court.

The Livingston habeas corous case is set for this morning before Judge Gary.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed a bill yesterday against Charles D. Mills, of

Cariville, to restrain him from using its patent vulcanite.

William Robins, for the use of William Hogh, William Robins, for the use of William Horn, sued the First National Bank to recover \$2,000. J. M. Flower, Receiver of the German National Bank, began suits against the following parties: Henry, Elias, and David S. Greenebaum of \$40,000; Henry Greenebaum, \$10,000; Henry E. Greenebaum, \$3,000; Louis Lues, \$3,000; Coorad Seipp, \$4,000; Peter Schuttler, \$2,000; Fridolin Madlener, \$1,000; Georre W. Weber, executor of T. B. Weber, \$8,000; and Ferdinand and Emil Jaezer, \$2,000.

Angus L. Baba and Fletcher W. Dickerman filed a bill against the American Store-Stool Angus I. Baba and Frecuent W. Dacesthan filed a bill against the American Store-Stool Company. John Figel. A. T. Sears, Effic Web-ster, and F. W. Palmer, to restrain them from using his patent for counter and desk seats, originally granted May 28, 1867, to W. R. Pom-

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Emil F. Carstens commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Albert Merrill, Thomas McMillan, A. H. Noble, and S. H. McNabb, claiming \$10,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jones & MacDouald began a suit for \$5,000 against the International Bank. Suits were also brought by the following parties against the same bank: George Webster, \$2,500; Joseph Jones & Sons, \$2,500; and S. H. Richardson & Co. \$3,000. Co., \$8,000. Barbara Feldman began a suit for \$3,000 dam-

ages against William Vandre for alleged mali-cious prosecution.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Wilhelm Seller, minor, gnardians' letters were issued to Mary Kessel, and an order was entered requiring Christian Kessel to file his account as the former guardian within ten davs.

Judge Knickerbocker will not be in chambers again until next week. He came into court yesterday intending to hear urgent business only, but was pestered so much with unimportant petitions that he is unwilling to sit again for some days. for some days.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE GARY—775 to 831, inclusive, except 798.

No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMPSON—1, 316 to 1, 437, inclusive, except 1, 328, 1, 347, 1, 390, 1, 391, 1, 393, 1, 400, 1, 410, and 1, 428. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Motions only. No call of calendar. dar.

JUDGE ROGERS-Motions.

JUDGE BARNUN-Nos. 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 243, 249, and 250.

SUPERIOR COUET—CONFESSIONS—A. C. Arch vs. George and Theresa Maulbetsch. \$92.18.—Conrad Kolb vs. Frederick Eichner, \$185.50.

Judge Gart—Albion Cate vs. David Russ, \$334.65.—Lamar Insurance Company, use George Chandler, Receiver, vs. Joseph Niemann, \$200.—Same vs. Henry Krud, \$45.—Same vs. Charles E. Ball, \$237.—Same vs. Henry Krud, \$45.—Same vs. Charles E. Ball, \$237.—Same vs. Henry Krud, \$45.—Same vs. Charles E. Ball, \$207.—Same vs. George C. Randall, \$1,524.95.—Peter C. Brooks, Jr., vs. B. S. Moffatt, \$194.33.—F. S. Eames vs. Lerdy Grad, \$232.58. vs. Flora Carruthers, garnishee, \$16.73, vs. C. H. Crane, garnishee, \$23.60.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Parker P. Clark JUDGMENTS. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Parker P. Clark et al. vs. Lawrence Portman, \$801.34.

et al. vs. Lawrence Portman, \$801.34.

The Springer "Fortune."

Oncego (N. Y.) Correspondence New York Sun.

Two hundred and nine years ago John Springer, a wealthy Swede, deposited £175,000 in a bank in Stockholm, and journeyed to America with his family, consisting of his wife and one son. Their subsequent history is somewhat obscure, but it is claimed that four other sons were born to them in America, and that the five, who were named John, William, James, Joseph, and Edward, settled somewhere in New Netherlands, and took up a tract of 18,000 acres of land, including the whole of the present City of Wilmington, Del., and parts of Jersey City and Brooklyn. This large property was put into the hands of a trustee, who, on the breaking out of the revolution, as is alleged, became a Tory, clandestinely sold the Springer estates in small particles, and fied to England with the money. In the excited period which followed, the titles to the property became all mixed up, the rightful proprietors died one by one, and the result was, that the heirs were not able to establish, or, in fact, properly prosecute, their claims, and after a while the efforts to establish their rights was abandoned, and the subject passed into oblivion.

About eight years ago some of the descendants of the Springers, in looking up the family history, came in possession of these facts, and correspondence was opened with all the persons of that family name who could be heard of. About four years ago the Springer Association was formed, with headquarters in St. Louis, to make an effort to recover the landed property and the £175,000 deposited in Stockholm, which, it is asserted, has not been drawn, and is at the disposal of such of the heirs as can establish their title to participate in the distribution of the vast sum to which it has now amounted.

About a year ago, principally through the efforts of E. P. Springer, of Providence, R. I., and the subject passed into the property as a such of the heart as can establish their title to participate

Wiggins, of Springifield, and Col. H. H. Evans, of Aurora, led him off by the arms to enter the carriage to go to the Exposition Building to review the troops.

The Memphis Call for Aid—Plain Talk.

Memphis Call for Aid—Plain Talk.

The Howards are out of money. They propose to make a call upon the charitable world for aid. In the words of the laconic Evarts, the duclasche savs, "I object." The year of 1878 the a year of great calamity for Memphis. It was a year of great calamity for Memphis. It was regarded by the world as a visitation of Dittain wrath. It was a case of "nobody to blame." The world responded generously. Nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars were literally poured upon Memphis to relieve the siek and feed the hungry. After the pestilemes had passed away, there was inquiry into the sanitary condition of Memphis. This interest compounded for 209 years, was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to elect a delegate to a meeting of the general Association, to be held in St. Louis this fail, when a plan of action will be decided on. E. P. Springer, of Providence, R. L., was elect-

ed such delegate. The value of the real estate claimed by the Springer Association is estimated to be \$80,000,000, which, together with the Stockholm fund, makes the Springer claim one of the most stupenpous ever put forward in this country. There are about 300 heirs all living in the United States and Canada. They now represent considerable wealth in the aggregate, and are very determined, not to say enthusiastic, believing that they will be able to establish their claims, both in America and thusiastic, believing that they will be able to establish their claims, both in America and Sweden. Yesterday's meeting was held at the house of the late William P. Springer, once an inventor of some note, and whose daughters, Mrs. J. E. Comstock and Mrs. N. E. Hoover, are the heirs in Oswego, and Mrs. A. P. Wright of Buffalo, also his daughter, is another. Congressman Springer, of Itlinois, is also one of the heirs, and was expected to attend this meeting.

IRELAND.

speech of Mr. Walsh at a Meeting of Tenant-Farmers in the County Galway-God Made the Land for All, Not the Few-A Specimen of the "Rooting Out" Process-Whole Villages Wiped Out of Existence and the Population of Others Reduced to

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.-You make no comment on the article from the New York World which appeared in your last Sunday's issue on agrarian ism in Ireland. The New York World, which is known to be as great an enemy of the Irish race as the London Times, or its Chicago namesake, allows people who know nothing about

Irish affairs to form their own inferences.

There is no effect without a cause. Why is it that agrarianism exists in Ireland? If the editor of THE TRIBUNE, now that he has published the statement of the New York World, will have the kindness and justice to print the enclosed speech, delivered by Mr. Walsh at a meeting of tenant farmers at Shrule, in the County Galway, Ireland, it will throw some light on the subject: and then, Americans, after reading the speech, put yourselves in their place.

Some one will say these assasinations should not be tolerated in a civilshould not be tolerated in a civilized country,—it is mean and cowardly.
Why don't the Irish arise as we did in 176 and
assert their rights amid all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war at the bayonet's
point? I would simply say to this, if the
American Colonies were in the same position,
geographically, as Ireland, the British flag
would fiv over them to-day, and, as the editor
of the Chicago Times says in his comments on
Senator Logan's speech at the Irish picnic, they
would not have the faintest semblance of a newould not have the faintest sembland

Mf. Walsh, who was received with applause, said: It is gratifying to me as one who has taken an active part in this great movement from its commencement, to witness the bold front the men of historic Kilmaine have assumed

here to-day.
You have assembled in your thousands not alone to demand a reduction in your rents, but to demand a final settlement of this land question. [Applause.] That such a settlement is necessary it is needless for me to say. [Cheers.] Inscribed on one of your banners is the motto, "Remember Forty-seven." You could not have anything more appropriate, and I will ask you now to retrember that motto; let it sink deepinto your hearts. for another famine is staring into your hearts, for another famine is staring you in the face. Reflect on the recurrence of such scenes; think of your 'finearest and dearest" being thrown out on the roadside; think of your starving wives and famising children thrown out like wild beasts; their hearthstones thrown out like wild beasts; their hearthstones quenched, their roofs leveled without compensation for the toil and sweat which had fertillized their little holdings. If you bear all these things in mind you will agree with me that the time has come when the tenant-farmers of Ireland should "gird up their loins" and show to the world at large that they are at last alive to their own interests, and that they are determined to put up with such a state of things no longer. [Cheers.] "God made this world for His own glory and for man's use and benefit." He made the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland, as He made the land of any country for the people who cultivate it.

who cultivate it.

Listen to what Dean Swift said a long time ago: "Another cause of this nation's misery is that Egyptian bondage of cruel, oppressing, and covetous landlords, expecting all who life under them should make bricks without straw; who grieve or envy when they see a tenant of their own in a whole coat, or able to afford one comfortable meal in a month, by which the spirits of the people are broken and made fit, for slavery." The words are as true to-day as when uttered by Dean Swift. Nowadays if an unfortunate tenant-farmer raised two blades of trass where formerly green but one the ad-

ditional blade is taxed. How can any country prosper under such a system!

The vast bulk of the people of Ireland are tenants-at-will, and tenants-at-will are several degrees below serfdom. He quakes at the footfall of landlord or agent: lives on the verge of starvation, pouring out his heart's sweat in a cesseless effort to support the remorseless occupiers that are sure to choke him in the end. Even Froude, the English historian, has the candor to admit that "the landlords of Ireland represent conquest and conflagration, and they have gone on with an indifference to the welfare of the people that would never be tolerated in England or Scotland." In no country under the sun would such a state of things be allowed to

have gone on with an indifference to the welfare of the people that would never be tolerated in England or Scotland." In no country under the sun would such a state of things be allowed to exist so long.

Ouly fancy £6,000,000 carried away out of this country annually to be spent on the Continent in "unbridled licentiousness," to enrich race-courses, rambling helis, and other haunts of gilded vice by the money wrung from the half-starved, half-maked Irish tenants. Fully nine-tenths go abroad never to return. Accepting the lowest estimate, and calculating at simple interest, the drain of wealth from Ireland during seventy odd years through absentee rents; rates, taxes, etc., you will find it to exceed £5,000,000.000, or twelve times the public debt of the United States.

Doubtless I will be told I am preaching Communism here to-day. Let them call it what they like, I am telling the naked truth, and nothing but the truth. [Cheers.] Two hundred and fifty thousand families have been evicted out of Ireland within the last thirty years. Two hundred and fifty thousand families means a million and a half of men, women, and children thrown out on the roadside to die like dogs. Is it any wonder that a feeling of discontent should be fostered among our people! One hundred and ten individuals in Ireland own close on five million acres of land, while five and a quarter millions of human beings own not a rod. What say you to this, tensut-farmers of Shrule and Kilmaine? Is it justice! Is it right? When driven here to-day from Balla, accompanied by my friend, Mr. Davitt, I tried to picture out to him the outlines of a farm held by a Scotchman in the neighborhood of Hollymount. This Scotchman holds 2,000 acres of land, perhaps the primest land in all Connaught, out of which some 200 families, say I,000 souls, were evicted by the Earl of Lucan after the famine. Of these several were well able to retain their land, and some of them even offered to take up that portion for which their neighbors faulitely fell into arrear. Before I

of Ireland for the people of Ireland." There is hope for poor Ireland at last. Lights is breaking in the sky. The West's awake. Stick to the right path. Let no power make you awerve from it. It you do this, your children and your children's children will bless you and pray for you. You will strike a blow at that plundering system of landlordism which for centuries has been the cause of all the misery connected with this down-trouden country. [Loud cheers.]

SUCCESS OF THE EXODUS. Views of an Intelligent Cobored Man on the Status of the Negroes in Kansas. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Sept. 2. Mr. James T. Rapier, Collector of Internal

Revenue at Montgomery, Ala.. was in the city yesterday on his way home from a tour of ob-servation in Kansas. He called at the United States Attorney's office, and, in the course of conversation with Marshal Leffingwell, Mr. Dennison, and a reporter, Mr. Rapier expressed ome very sensible views in regard to the situa tion and prospects of the pegroes in Kansas. He said about 7,000 negroes had arrived at Topeka, and there were probably nearly as many more who had settled in the State without stopping at that point. These 7,000 had been taken care of, and furnished with homes and situations At the present time only sixty or seventy of the negroes are drawing rations; the others are taking care of themselves, and as a general rule are happy and contented. Those of them who are mechanics are making \$2.50 per day, and

of them have secured lands of their own and are raising crops. The lands in the settled portions are sold at from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre. Homesteads in the western portion of the State can be secured, and a few of them have gone in that direction.

"How do the colored brethren expect to get through the coming winter?"
"They can stand the cold just as well as the wittes. It is not as cold in Kansas as it is in Canada. I was in Canada in 1859; went to school there, and I did not suffer from the cold.

saving their money. Those who have never

school there, and I did not suffer from the cold. Clothing is so cheap now that any man can afford to dress warm. A house constructed in the Southern style would not do to live in in winter time in Kansas, because there are too many openings in it. In a warm house, with good clothing, a negro can stand the winter in Kansas as well as any one. Timber is scarce, but coal is abundant in many parts of the State. The early settlers on the plains managed to live comfortably in 'dug-outs,' that is, boies in the ground wailed over with prairie sod."

"Did you ever talk to any of the negroes about settling in Missouri?"

"O ves: they all say they wouldn't live in Missouri, although the land may be better and climate milder than in Kansas."

"Is it because there are too many Democrats here?"

"Is it because there are too many Democrats here?"
"That's it. I see the Globe-Democrat talks a great deal about the lawlessness of other sections, and thee tell me that right here in the St. Louis Jail there are thirteen unhungs murderers. You keep your criminals on hand so long before trying them that the witnesses die of old age, and most of the murderers escape nunishment."

pun'shment."

"I see you are posted. But how is the exodus progressing?"

"They are still coming in. They are coming now from New Orleans, and in the fall, when the yellow-fever subsides, there will be another rush. A good many have means, and they select their homes and go to them without stopping to ask for assistance."

"Are the negros generally disposed to work?"

"Most of them work hard and

"Most of them work hard and save their "Most of them work hard and save their money, and those who are too lazy to work will have a hard time of it. In this respect they are like the whites. They can't expect to go to Kansas and live in idleness."

Mr. Rapler gave an account of some of the settlements in Kansas, and was very hopeful in regard to the future of the colored men recently settled in that State. He spoke of the South as a dead section, destined to sink into a slow decay. A new porniation is required to restore as a dead section, destined to sink into a slow decay. A new porquiation is required to restore the prosperity of the South, and that will re-quire many years. Mobile, he said, was effectu-ally dead; the cotton trade, of which it was once a leading mart, has left it and sought new

Michigan Man with Whiskers Seven and A Michigan Man with Whiskers Seven and a Half Feet in Length.

A correspondent of the Detroit Post and Tribune writes from Adrian, Mich., of a certain Edwin Smith, who is the possessor of a remarkable beard. The correspondent says:

"Ordinarily Mr. Smith and his beard would not attract especial attention. He does not let it sway at its own free will at all times, but keeps it tied in a compact bunch under his chin, holding it fast with thread and hairpins. When thus 'done un' it does not appear to be of under the ching the state of the same of the same

it sway at its own, free will at all times, but keens it tied in a compact bunch under his chin, holding it fast with thread and hairpins. When thus 'done up' it does not appear to be of unusual length unless the observation is close. So, while it has come to be generally known in the vicinity of Mr. Smith's reakdence that his beard is unusually long, but few people have seen it in all its enormous length except as hereinafter stated. He is 47 years of age. He is about six feet high, and weighs 145 pounds. His hair and beard are sandy and tinged with gray. He has a pale face, blue eyes, a high forehead, agi an intelligent and pleasant appearance. At 13 years of age he began to raise a beard, and while-vet a young school-boy was possessed a light silken covering to face and neck, rivaling in length that of many of his seniors. But he became tired of this, and shaved almost daily for several years, keeping his face smooth and beardless. He continued to attend school in what used to be known as the Sherman District, Huron County. The growth of his beard was not, however, sufficiently raidd to attract any especial notice. In 1838 he came to Michigan, where he married. His health from boyhood has not been of the best, bilious and lung troubles being most common. In 1861 his health failed, and he went to California in the hope of regaining it. It was the fashion among the miners of those days to allow their beards to grow for six months, and see which could at the end of that time boast the longest. Mr. Smith outstripped all rivals, and allowed his beard to grow from them on. The nature of the miners' work made it convenient to tie or fasten the beard under the chin. In this way Mr. Smith first became accustomed to wearing it long, with the superfluous length tied up out of the way. 'And now,' said he, 'you see what it has grown to.' And as your correspondent looked from the smiling face of the man, and then turned to go on a search for the other end of the beard, he thought of the story of the steeple which was to a

de will ad you." (Theres.) Stand together, 'like will arrive to the server you of them. "Ald yourselves and God will ad you." (Theres.) Stand together, 'like begat, 'm' of the server you will arrive to the server the property of the server th

N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROU patrons throughout the city, we have establishe ranch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

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Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 433 East Divisionst., between LaSaile and Wells. PERSONAL PERSONAL-INFORMATION DESIRED OF THE whereabouts of Moses Levi, seed 17, who left his home, 452 South Clark-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 28. Address H 99, Tribune office, or M. RUBENSTEIN, 462 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE M.: PLEASE CALL OR send address to BABY M., West Side. CITY REAL ESTATE. PARSALE-FRAME HOUSE. AND LOT 90X124, 36
Park-av., near Leavitt st. Want offer. HAY
PRENTICE. 37 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT LOW prices lots on Winchester, Lincoln, and Ogden-avs., between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-sts., and on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st. St Clark-st.

L OR SALE-50 FEET ON CORNER MICHIGAN-A sv. boulevard, south of Thirty-first-st.; very desira-ble. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. DIE. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—39 FERT ON TWENTY THIRD-ST.,
west of Calumet-av., at a very low figure for cash.
HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE—75 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., WITH
two good bouses, furnace, gas fixtures, bot and
cold water in each; one-third will be taken in unimproved city ground, balance cash and time. Address
H28, Tribune office.

earned trades are working on farms, and many POR SALE—ALDINE SQUARE—ONE OF THE Post dwellings on this elegant piace very low, including gas fixtures, furnace, and all the furniture. A great bargain. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn. POR SALE-50X100 OR 100X100, POLK-ST. AND Third-av.; a bargain; 33x125, Prairie-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st, only \$40 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-ON PARK-AV., NEAR HOYNE, GOOD cottage, 7 rooms, and lot 45x125, and barn. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-3100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA B 30 WN, 142 Lasalle-st.. Room 4. FOR SALE-TWO LOTS OF 25 FT EACH ON WA. bash-av., near Fifty-third-st., at \$21 a foot cash it taken at once. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. POR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON DEARBORN st., near Phirtieth, of 8 rooms, and price \$2,000 Terms casy, HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. L 20. east front, near station at Hyde Park, at a bargain; first-class neighborhood. PiERCE & WARE, 14: LaSalle-8;

POR SALE-100X161 ON PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR Porty-seventh-st., east front, water, newer, ras. Price, \$25 a foot; easy terms. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-\$300—EIGHTY ACRE FARM. 40 ACRES under cultivation, good log house of four rooma, barn for 12 horses, 20 acres timber, nating water, etc., bail-mile from depot, in Duncan Co., Wisconsin. Possession at once. This will sell, I know. T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FARM, 100 ACRES, fine improvements, 35 miles from city, in Will Co. 850 per acre. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-89-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 80 MILE from this city; only \$1,000. J. H. KEELER, 16 Clark-st. TO RENT_HOUSES.

North Side.
TO RENT-A VERY ELEGANT THREE-STORYand-basement, octagon-front, brick residence. No.
255 East Indiana-st.; fourteen rooms, all modern improvements. T. J. KINSELLA, 152 LaSalle-st. TO RENT - FURNISHED HOUSE, OCTAGON front, modern improvements, 14 rooms, on avenue near Eighteenth-st. Address C L, 123 Twenty-second.

South Side. TO RENT-FIRST CLASS DOUBLE HOUSE, IN best location on south side, north of Twenty-second-st., furnished or unfurnished, for on to three years. Large grounds. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. West Side.

TO BENT-TEN-ROOM BIJUK DWELLING SEE
West Monroe-st., with 40 feet front of ground;
contains modern improvements, and is in good order.
J. d.J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Deerborn-st., Boom 5. TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WARASH-AV., PLEAS, ant and elegantly-furnished front rooms, en suite or stagle. Inquire at Suite 8. TO RENT-FLATS.

West Side. TO RENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS, PANTRY, AND closet, 82 Paulina-st., first floor, near Madison-st. \$12. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c-

TO RENT-AT LOVELAND COLORADO, A NEW store building; new town on Colorado Central R. shead of the town. Hent \$25 per month. W. S. PHIPANY, Loveland, Col. WANTED TO BENT.

W ANTED-TO BENT-BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults, two or three nicely-furnished rooms in destrable location, near good table-board. Address H 25, Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF A WANTED—TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF A WANTED—TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE OF A DOUBLE OF A WANTED—TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE OF A DOUBLE OF A SMALL HOUSE OF COTTON AND A LADY WILL RECEIVE BEGINNERS IN GERMAN A LADY WILL RECEIVE BEGINNERS IN GERMAN A STRUCK HOUSE OF COTTON A A LADY WILL RECEIVE BEGINNERS IN GERMAN A STRUCK HOUSE OF COTTON A A COUNG LADY WILL TEACH A FEW CHILADY OF COUNG LADY WILL TEACH A FEW CHILADY OF COUNG LADY WILL TEACH A FEW CHILADY OF COUNG AMERICAN LADY WILL TRACH THE A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY WILL TRACH THE English branches half of a day in an educated German family for the privilege of a home. Address H 77, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY OF EXPERIence and success in teaching Latin, French, music,
and English. Good references. Box 487, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

TOR SALE—A NICE BUGGY MARE—A GOOD FREE.
I driver, and unusually kind and reliable: sound and
free from faults. A thorough trial will be allowed. Will
be sold very cheap. A nearly new Studebaker buggy
and set of harness can be had with her if desired. Inquire for THOMAS. at barn, 331 Erie-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR TWO OR THREE
give it beat of care, and if it suits will buy. Address,
stating terms, H 89, Tribune office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ANY merchandise; rates low: advances made. J. W. STOREY & CO., 272 East Madison-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE, buggles, etc.; cheapest and best in city: advances at 10p, c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 180 W. Monroe

LOST-TUESDAY MORNING, MY SKYE TERRIER dog. Finder will receive \$20 reward for returning same to No. 202 East Lake-st. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery.

LOST-ON MADISON OR WASHINGTON-ST. BEtween Union Park and Haisted-st., a large coral breastpin. A liberal reward will be paid the finder on returning it to 319 West Washington-st.

STRAY HORSE CAN BE HAD BY RROVING property and paying charges. Call at 189 and 189 East Lake-st. MARTIN FICE.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-A 6-HORSE PORTABLE ENgine, in first-class order. Can be seen running at
14 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-PROPOSALS FOR MACHINERY-WE
desire bids per pound for the construction of one
hundred special machines, principally cast fron, average weight, 1.000 bounds each; payment, cash. Address H 35, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Cierks, &c.

WANTED-A YUUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN
the wholesale grocery business, who can make
himself generally useful in an office. State experience, age, salary expected, and references. Address H
3, Iribune office.

WANTED-IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE HOUSE, a bright, intelligent boy, 14 to 18 years of age; good penman and accurate in accounts. Address, in own handwriting, H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED-A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE SALESMAN in the woolea goods line. Apply at 120 Washington-st. WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED ready-made clothing salesman. Address, stating are, past engagements, refurences; the right man, with a good acquaintance, can have a steady position.

W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALES-man; also a furnishing-goods salesman, with city experience. Apply immediately at HARVEY BROS.'. WANTED—A CAPABLE YOUNG MAN AS As-sistant bookkeeper and invoice clerk. Address in own handwriting, with references, H 92, Tubune.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS PRINTER IN PHOTO graph gallery. Apply at 272 West Randolph-st WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS HOME MADE CANdrews H.S. Tribune office.
WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO LEARN FIRST-class trade; state age. Address H. 91. Tribune. WANTED-20 GOOD SADDLE MAKERS. APPLY to JACOB STRAUS & CO., St. Louis. WANTED-PLUMBER AT 919 COTTAGE GROVE-

WANTED-GOOD TAILORS, AND ONE GOOD Clark-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER; ONE capable to take charge, F. C. CRAMER, Printer, Madison and Haisted-at.

WANTED-3 COAT. 2 PANTS, AND 1 VEST maker; No. 1 workmen only: good wages. Call at Brevoort House this morning. RISSER & DASHIELU. WANTED - HEADLIGHT - REFLECTOR BUR-nisher. Address POST & CO., Cincinnati, O. WANTED - ONE SHOWCASE-MAKER: ONE used to fit and make doors preferred. 44 and 48 State-st. J. RISWIG.

Conchmen, Tenmsters, &c.

WANTED-A GOOD, SMART BOY TO DRIVE |
| laundry-wagon. Lake Park Laundry, 391 State

Employment Agencies. W ANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR & N. W. Co., in Iowa; 100 for Ohio; 50 sawm men; 50 tie-makers; 25 quarrymen. Free fare. J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. WANTED-100 SAWMILL HANDS, WAGES \$15 TO \$25 per month and board, free fare, leave to-day; also 100 men for railroads, farms, mines, and other work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED-30 SAWMILL HANDS: GO OUT TOday: free fare, and work the year round: 100 for
freight-house, stone quarries, and lumber yard. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canai-st.

WANTED-50 MORF RAILROAD LABORERS FOR
Minnesots; free fare and ship to-night. Apply to
MCHUGH & CO., 68 South Canai-st.

WANTED-50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY
WORK; wages, 51. 50 to \$1.75 per day: also, men for
saw-mills, rolling-mills, lumber-yards, and various other
occupations all through the country. Those in need of
work apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canai-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT COLLECTOR AND deliverer: \$25 deposit required. Call after 9 o'clock, at 70 East Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND collector by Swholesale and retail house. State age, experience, last employer, and reference. Address H 27, Tribune office. dress, H 27, Tribune office.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-YOUNG MAN WITH money to travel and act as Treasurer for a first-class star and dramatic company. 288 East Erie-st.

WANTED-AT THE NEW DELAVAN HOUSE, 102 North Clark-st. A-5 oy about 16 or 18 years old, with good references as to honesty, and willing to make himself useful, and who knows how to take care of a horse.

W ANTED-A MAN TO WASH DISHES AND watt on table at noon, and one good watter. at 808 South Haisted-st.

V wait on table at noon, and one good waiter, at 808 South Halsted-st.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR EVERY CITY, COUNTY, and State to sell Patterson Clothes Protector. Can make \$30 to \$50 per week. Send loc for sample and osescriptive circular. Patterson Mfg. Co., 124 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-ABOY, 16 OR 17 YEARS OF AGE, TO work in a grocery store and take care of a horse. Call at 479 Loomis-st. corner of Hastings.

WANTED-AGENTS-\$75 TO \$300 PER WEEK ON small capital for men of energy with our goods and pian. It will pay the unemployed to investigate. Send stamp for papers. 25 cents for \$1 samples, or call on Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 1, 27 and 29 North Clark-st. WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven;" best autorship, handsomely bound and Illustrated. It pleases everybody. R. C. Thear, 107 Clark st., Chicago. WANTED-A MAN TO WORK IN BILLIARD room and clean up around a saloon at 62 East Lake-st., basement.

WANTED-STOUT BOY OF 16 AT ROOM 99 ASH-land Block; \$3 per week; references required.

DARG AINS—
We have in stock the following planos and organs, on which we will give very low prices and liberal terms for the next thirty days. They must be closed out to make room for our immense fail stock:

2 Decker Bros. Grand Heads: PLANOS.

2 Decker Bros. Grand Decker Bros.; very fine.

6 styles 1 and 2 Upright Decker Bros.; second-hand.

2 styles 6 fand Source Decker Bros.; succusied.

8 styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros.; succusied.

8 styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros.; succusied.

8 styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros.; succusied.

8 Upright Decker Bros. in French wainut cases.

3 Upright Mathushek; genuine.

3 Upright Mathushek; genuine.

17 Square Mathushek; genuine.

18 Square Mathushek; bogus.

21 Upright Story & Camp Planos.

22 Object planos. Including Arion. Pease, Bradbury, Miller. Schubert, Wheelook and others.

22 Estey Organs, new styles.

23 Estey Organs, new styles.

25 Estey Organs, new styles.

26 Story & Camp Organs.

7 other Organs.

9 second-hand and shop-worn organs.

For further particulars inquire of STORY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st.

TINE TONE 74 OCTAVE PLANOFORTE (ROSE-Twood case), with rich moldings on top and bottom, agraffe and carved legs; catalogue price. \$575, equal to new, for only \$120 In cash. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

V IMBALL, SMTR. SHONINGER

KIMBALL, SMITE, SHONINGER ORGANS, at Corner State and Adams-sta. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW SQUARE PIANOS, NEW ORGANS,

To rent or for sale on installments, at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

Tribune office.

WE HAVE JUST RECKIVED A FULL ASSORTment of the well-known
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS,
EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS,
Beautiful in design.
Rich in design of case,
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sta. \$50 IN CASH BUYS A SPLENDID BRAND-all improvements. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. North CLARK-St., FURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge.—Front rooms with board, \$3.50 to \$5 per week: without board, \$1 to \$3. commodate two day-boarders. References.

277 EAST INDIANA-ST.-VERY DESIRABLE to rooms, one unfurnished, to rent, with good table-board, at reasonable charges.

324 EAST IN DIANA-ST.-fURNISHED ROOMS house new, first-class, with all modern improvements.

355 OHIO-ST.-VERY PLEASANT BOOM ON second floor; also single room, with board, to responsible parties.

South Side.

434 MICHIGAN-AV. — SELECT BOARDINGrooms. MAS. E. A. REED. 579 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms; also unfurnished alcove, with board.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sta, 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board
and room per day. St. 50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to
\$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Transients \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$3.50.

DOARD-WITH TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO June 1 by gentleman, wife, and three children (cldest 9 years): private family preferred; location bounded by Morgan and Ashiand-av. Monroe and Jackson-sts.; state price per month and full particulars to insure attention. Address H S2, Tribune office. DOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE board on the North Side, east of Ciark-st. and south of Chicago-av. Would like two rooms or a large alcove room. References. Address H 38, Tribune. BOARD - WANT A PLEASANT BOARDING
place for gentleman and wife on Monroe or Adams
st., between Faulina-st. and Centre-av. Address
H 34, Tribune office.

BOARD-OR ROOM WANTED-BY GENTLEMAN
and wife, where the lady, an experienced teacher,
can give lessons in French, music, or English branches,
or do writing, in part payment. H 34, Tribune office.

DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warraited). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OARLEY. NO Clarkest., Room 8.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner of Harrison.

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WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR-good cook, a chamber girl (who must be an experienced sean stress), and a waiteres. Swedes or Bow wegians pref gred. Apply at 279 Ontario-st. WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; \$3 per ceck. 138 West Jackson-st.

WANTED A GOOD ORDER COOK THAT UNderstands meat and pastry. Call at 4137 Haisted-st. WANTED A GIRL TO DO GENARAL HOUSE work at 94 Thirty-third-st.

WANTED IN SMALL FAMILY, TWO TIDY, competint cirts, one as cook, washer, and froner, and the otherfor up-stairs work. Good references required. Apply at 338 East Indians-st. quired. Apply at 333 East Indians-st.

WANTED-GIBE, FOR GENERAL HOUSTWORK in prive to family; German or Scandinavian; good wages. ISS inodes-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Scandinavian, would like references. IS Park-av., near Union Park.

WANTED-TO GO TO ST. JOSEPH. MICR. A good, strady, experienced Swedish or Norwoglan girl to do general housework. For particulars address, with reference, T C H. Tribune office.

WANTED-TA GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 571 West Adams-st.

WANTED A SECOND GIRL AT 22 OHIO-ST. Must brigg references.

WANTED-AT416 WABASH-AV., A FIRST-CLASS
WSwedish siri for second work: to a competent
person will pay \$4 per week.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND
iron and do the work in a small private family.
178 South Saugamon-st.

WANTED-NAAT PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE
persons, a good cook and laundress; also firstclass second girl. References required. 304 East
Chicago-av.

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second work and to wait on table; wages \$2.50
per week. 127 Dearborn-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork (80 miles in the country); any nationality
Apply to-day, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., at 81 Market-s.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply for two days at 947 Prai-WANTED-A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages; no Irish. 1372 Indi WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and do second work. 1605 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; also, a girl to take care of children and do second work. 146 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SECOND COOK of helper, first thing this morning; at Fash-ion Oyster-House and Restaurant, 52 East Madison-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at No. 289 West Jackson-st. Seamstresses, WANTED AT ONCE, AT 274 EAST MADISON-st., third floor, ax experienced operators on Singer machines, six hand-sewers on shop coats; good pay and steady work.

WANTED-GOOD NURSE-GIRL, 18 YEARS OLD OF OVER. Good references, 1485 Prairie-av. WANTEI - A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO MIND childian. Inquire at 113 North Sheidon-st., near WANTE AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO TAKE over of a baby and assist in second work. Apply at 533 Dearbyrn-av.

WANTE YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A Apply at 815 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS VARIETY SPECIALTY artists, tweive ballet girls, two premire danaeuses for Thompson's Theater, Dallas, Texas. For particulars see J. W. THOMPSON at Atlantic Hotel, city. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—LADY TELEGRAPH
operator, also lady to learn for good paying
private office. Address H is, Tribune office,
WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO
office work; must be a good writer and quick at
gures. Apoly, between 3 and 6 p. m., at H. TEM
PLETON'S, 213 Randolph-st. WANTED-EXPERIENCED LADIES ON SOUTH Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT IN A dental office. Address, this morning if possible, H 90, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Rook keepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY
kind in wholesale house, fire-insurance or newspaper office, or collector, by an experienced, reliable
man, well acquainted in the city, and can furnish Ai
references. Fermanency more of an object than salary.
Address H (1), Tribune office. STITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN S speakin, and writing German, English, and French as clerk or bookkeeper; aslary moderate. Good refer-ences. As press H-64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT AND experit aced short-hand correspondent, very rapid, and can russian No. 1 references. Address B 84, Tribune office. une office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN OF M
Stoat a clerk or assistant bookkeeper: has had an
experience of four years as bookkeeper in a retail
grocery and drug store: understands commission: good
reference... Address H 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—By SINGLE MAN AS A custom-cutter and tailor; is willing to sew when there is nothing to cut; city or country. Address H 52, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-AS PRACTICAL CUSTON

Coachmen. Termsters. &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A LICENSED ENGIDeer, to run stationary engine or heat a building; is a good steam-fitter; can give good reference. Address H.74. Tribune office.

Coachmen. Termsters. &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GERMAN married man; understands care or horses and garden, or to work in a store. Address KERBLING. 212 Renry-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman, etc.; can milk and garden if required; twelve pears' undenlable reference in this country. Address H.86. Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TEMPERATE, INdustrious young man who has had experience at raveling aleeman for a wholesale grocery house. Can furnish references. Address G 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITH Commercian the toughout New Sugland and Canada in the flour and grain trade, wishes to arrange with a distinction of the commission on orders. Best of references. Address H 51, Tribsina office, staging where to call.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALP.

Bomestics

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or general housework. Call at 200 North Ma, ket-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a f mt-class private family. Best of prierences. Call at 20; Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE of girl to do housework in a respectable family, Reference it required. Call Thursday at 465 west krie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework in a small family, or second work is willing to make herself useful. Call at 450 Twenty-sixth-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small family, call for two days at 1056 South Dearbora-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL of cooking or general housework. Please call at 11 Ray-st, References if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer. The best of references given.

Seamstresses.
Situation Wanted-By A Good Dressnisker, permanent. Would have no objections to
light horsework or to assist with children. Address 48
Miller-sit.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN NEED OF
good girls for general housework will be quickly
supplied by calling of Mrs. SPENCER, 307 Wabash av. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence and ability as bookkeeper, cashier, or to de
general office work. References furnished. H &
Tribune office.

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Rooms Said 8, 120 Randolffs-W. Estabilized 1854.

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A stc., at one-half propers rates. D. LADS Date. Roomes and 6, 120 itandologiest. Escatabilined 1854.

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CASE PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVEST ON MORE TO ISON ON STATEMENT TO MORE T

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Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE at Newsagencies or on Railroad-Trains will please report the facts to us, giving dates and particulars, in order that we may correct such deficiencies of supply.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small adverteements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any boar from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will species prombt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. et, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fati

McVicker's Theatre. atreet, between Dearborn and Sta of Denman Thompson. "Joshu Haverly's Theatre.
street, carner of Mouroe.
srgess. "Widow Bedott."

ican Avenue Baptist Church.

McCormiek Hall.
North Clark street, corner of Kinzle. Concert for the
spent of the Yellow-Fever Sufferers.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1879. Gen. GRANT has left Japan for the United

States, and will, with fair sailing, reach San see on the 21st of September.

many met for a social chat at Alexandrowe lay. The subject of their conversatio s not known, but an immense concourse d their cordial embrace and aplanded the action vociferously.

Representatives of nearly all the Bessemer steel works met in Philadelphia yesterday for the purpose of agreeing upon regulations for at the conference that every establishment i mowded with orders, and that the general condition of the steel interest is better than

CETTWATO, the South African potentate has been entirely deserted by his followers and is new, accompanied only by two or three faithful slaves, closely pursued by the bulk of the British army of invasion. The rugitive confines himself to the brush, and ppears to be determined to put as much ad as possible between him self and hi prinvited visitors.

The Swiss National Railway scheme was hardly a paying venture. A glance at a topographical map of the Swiss Republic would give one the idea that it would be an expensive undertaking to build a railroad in st any part of her territory. This great tional work cost in the aggregate over six illions of dollars, and was knocked off yesterday for less than one million.

The Managers and Directors of the Exsition, after the experience of Monday and needay in lighting or attempting to light the building with gasoline, have wisely withdrawn it, and have resorted to the ordinary ing gas furnished by the city com des. The use of gasoline in such an imp ailding, and one so well calculated in case accident to furnish a wholesale conration, was not likely to inspire 'conce, and its exclusion was an act of pruoe and wisdom.

That the iron industry of this country i now on a basis that it has not for years enjoyed, and that the consequence of this prosperous condition of affairs is felt in nearly every other branch of trade, is brought forcibly to the attention of the reader who peruses the Washington dispatches this ming. Desiring to secure a large amount work done for the War, State, and Navy Departments, iron manufacturers were asked by circular to send in their bids; but the surprise of the officers may be imagi when, in every instance, reply was made that the orders on hand were already so nu rons that they would not be able the work within the time specified. certainly strikes one as a little odd that a infacturer would refuse to take a Gov. ment contract, for, as a general thing they are always on the alert to "gather in jobs of this description at fat figures. Certainly there must have been a great change to have made the present course necessary.

It was impossible last night to reach any positive conclusion as to the result of the California election. In San Francisco the vote had reached over 41,000 ballots, which is a remarkably large vote for that city.

As the tickets there embraced a multitude
of names, and the work of counting had of names, and the work of counting had scarcely been begun when the latest dispatches were received here, the result can only be stated upon the surmises of those who watched the polls closely throughout the day. These were to the effect that the greater portion of the Republican ticket

sion is strongly grounded that the Republican ticket throughout the State has gained the day. This ticket was headed by HOBGE C. PERKINS for Governor, in opposi tion to H. J. GLENN for the Democratic and New Constitution parties, W. F. WETTE, Workingmen's candidate, and A. G. CLARE,

A Paris dispatch states that one of the Roumanian Envoys now making the rounds of European Courts to obtain some modifi-cation in the provision of the Treaty of Ber-lin binding Roumania to emancipate the Jews justifies his attitude by pointing to the Chinese question in America, and also says the people are even beginning to speak of the necessity of pulling themselves on their guard against the Jews! Hilton's and CORBIN's advertising dodge seems to be taken in earnest by the credulous Roumanians. If they expect to secure a revision of the Treaty of Berlin on the strength of the Manhattan Beach nonsense, they are resting their hopes on a very slim and absurd basis.

The New York Republican State Conven tion, which met at Saratoga yesterday, did what Senator Consum worked so assiduous ly to bring about, -nominated Mr. Connect as candidate for Governor, This was accomplished on the first ballot,fact that shows plainly how thoroughly the work had been done by the gentleman who manages to so large a degree the Republican politics of the Empire State Mr. Connell will, no doubt, prove to be a candidate of great strength, and backed by the principles which the Con-vention adopted, he will lead an overwhelming host against the enemy at the nsuing election. The platform is one of ost trenchant documents of the kind that have of late been sent forth. It arraigns, with dignified severity, the Democracy of the Nation and of New York State, and paints a picture of the perfidy of the South with strong color and bold strokes. The proceed ings of the Convention were harmon and the result of its deliberations will no doubt prove satisfactory to the party of New York State.

IS THE STATE POWERLESS TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY!

It is reported from Springfield that Gov. Code of this State as null and void simply ecause Judge BARNUM holds the entire lav enstitutional in order to enable arme bands of Communists to violate it. Gov. CULLOM is entirely right in this position, and he should order arrests to be made when ever there shall be an open defiance of the law. The legislative and executive function of State government, maintained at so large a cost to the people to devise and execute laws for the protection and welfare of the community, would soon cease to be of any value if any one of the forty Circuit Judges could at any time intervene to expunge the statutes and encourage lawlesness. It is desirable, of course, that the law shall be brought before the Supreme Court at as early a date as possible. There is no way in which this end can be reached through the present case, since the discharge of the prisoner BIELEFELDT was the termination of the proceedings. An arrest and fine under law, or a direct application to the Supreme Court in a habeas corpus case, or an application to enjoin the collection of the tax for the appropriation made for the militia, would enable the Supreme Court to pass upon the validity of the statute. It is not at all likely that Judge BARNUM's opinion, which seems to have been governed by the peculiar relations he as borne to the Communists will sustained by the higher tribunals, and, until the law shall be declared unconstitutional by the court of last resort, the interests of th

community demand its execution.

Judge Barnum's elongated and discursive opinion, in which the author seemed to be nore anxious to reflect upon the people and Commonwealth of Massachusetts than to arrive at a judicial construction of the case in hand, served to confuse the real matter in ssue. The question is simply whether any body of men, for any purpose, may organize, drill, parade, and carry arms without license from the Executive authority of th State. The Constitution of the United gives no such permission. The law of Congress, passed under authority of the Constitution, and designed to conform to the existing Militis laws of the several States in 1792, gives no such permission. The Constitution of the State of Illinois gives no such permission A statute of the State, passed to meet an argent demand for protection against the menace of independent, irresponsible, and lawless bodies of armed men, on the contrary, provides that no military companies shall organize, and drill, and parade withou the license of the Governor, and that such license may be revoked at any time. In or der to render this provision inoperative, Judge Barnum went outside the question at issue and raked together a number of inconsequential points of difference between the State code and an obsolete and forgotten law of the United States which is not en forced in any State in the Union, and thereupon pronounced the entire State law, including the prohibition of unlicensed military companies, unconstitutional. It is not often that a single Judge of a lower court assumes the responsibility of so sweeping a judgment in order to arrive at a desired

If Judge BARNUM's dictum be the law of the land, viz. : that no State Government can prohibit the organization of independent and irresponsible military companies, then local governments are powerless to protect their people from organized lawlesness, and must wait in all cases until they can meet such military companies on the field of bat-tle. The case of the Communists will illustrate this astounding doctrine. There is a class in Chicago called Socialists, who pretend that they are aiming at certain political reforms. This is certainly the most favorble and least offensive way in which the Cummunists can be described. Their so-called "reforms" are obnoxious to the great called "reforms" are obnoxious to the great mass of the people, and the Communists find themselves in a hopeless minority at every election. They proceed, therefore, to organize military companies, under the universal license issued by Judge Barnum, and there is and can be no law to prevent them from perfecting themselves in the skill of organized attack on their opponents. The Democratic party and the Republican party take alarm at these demonstrations of ganized attack on their opponents. The Democratic party and the Republican party take alarm at these demonstrations of martial power by their opponents. "We can outvote them," say these other parties, "but there are enough of them, properly armed, equipped, and drilled, to overcome us unless we also organize ourselves into military companies." Thereupon the other political parties proceed to form independent and irresponsible companies for attack or dafense, and the community is confronted with two, three, or four classes in society which are

epared to cut each others' throats upon any retext for conflict, and without any respec for Government or the welfare of the community. Judge BARNUM says that the State Government has no authority to prevent the most elaborate preparations for such a conflict, but must await its actual occurrence in riotous or unlawful way, and then probably find itself powerless to control the outbreak. This is a more radical negation of State-rights, though it comes from a Democrat, than any Republican was ever known to pronounce. It deprives local government o completely of the power to enforce its laws, to protect personal and property rights, and to maintain the peace, that the people would be obliged in the end to look to the United States Government to pass all the laws and do all the police duty for the entire country. In such case, State and local govrnment might better be abandoned at once. The irresponsible employment of organ-ized military force would not be confined to political parties. If it were known that

these same Communists actually intended an attack upon other people's property, there would be no power in the State to prevent their organizing, arming, drilling, and disciplining to accomplish a purpose which it would be impossible for them to carry out therwise. The railroad engineers have owerful organization, extending throughou ais entire country, which they might divide up into independent companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps Tarmee, and thus defy even the General Government whenever they chose to stop the running of railroad trains. In the meantime no State in the Union would have authority to check the elaborate preparations for this general attack upon the business of the country. The Mollie Magnires in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, with a secret organization and by individual efforts, were able to terrorize the people of that State, and it required years and involved a serious loss of money and life, to put them down. How much more serious a matter their suppression would have been, howev r, had the Mollie Magnires organized, armed, and drilled for years in the face of the community (though t knew their purpose, but was powerless to prevent their preparations), and then atacked the mine-owners and towns in force ! But all this would be possible if Judge BARwur's law, as laid down in his opinion in the nilitia case, were actually the law of the

land. It is this single provision for restraining and controlling the military organization of the State with which the people are concerned, and any technical defect in other portions of the Military Code should not be sed to defeat this necessary power. The law of Illinois does not prevent the organization of regular volunteer militia companies it does not apply to any company organzed as United States troops; it does not prohibit the formation of military compa ies independent of both the State and the United States authorities, when such companies can satisfy the State authority that they ave no unlawful purpose in view. Both the tention and the effect of the law are simply o prevent lawless and dangerous bodies of nen from preparing themselves for attacking persons and property, for the protection of which the State Government is especially constituted. If the authority to do this does not exist in State Governments, then the State Governments should be bandoned; if it does exist, then Judge BARNUM's opinion is absurd and mischievous in about equal parts.

THE FISHERY QUESTION

The patronizing tone of the London Times in dealing with the Fishery Question gives. probability to the statement that it is acting for the moment as the mouthpiece of the British Government. We hope that this may be so, for any definit program is preferable to the misty generalizations which have of late been put forth in this connecion. When we know where our opponent is, it will be easier to meet and overcome him. The Times announces a new role for the Dominion Government. In place of getting behind the British Cabinet and sponging the name, the brains, and the resources of great nation, Canada is hereafter to stand forward and do battle on her own behalf. The Times says:

"In-shore disheries are the inalienable heritage of Canada and Newfoundland, and these countries nust say whether, and on what terms, participa-ion in them should be granted to a foreign country. It is somewhat surprising that the United States which owe their existence as a nation to the asset tion of the very principles that a colony must have a voice in any negotiations which affect its inter-ests, should not understand the same principle when asserted on behalf of Canada.

Thus the office of Great Britain as the big prother, foster-mother, and sponsor—all rolled into one of Canada has been abandoned, and the feeble dependency is advised to choose its pebbles and go out to meet GOLIATH. We do not know but that Canada and Great Britain will be the better for this policy, in the long run; but we desire to show that it is dictated by motives far from reditable to the British Government.

The Fishery Question has been in dispute ver since our Government was formed, and luring that time Canada or Newfoundland has not acted as a principal in the negotiations. British Ministers at Washington have onducted the correspondence; British power has been invoked; and British interests have commonly been regarded as involved. The Treaty of Washington was drawn up and signed by representatives of her Britannic Majesty and of the United States. The ioner at Halifax, on behalf of Canala was appointed by the Queen. The moneyaward of \$5,500,000 was paid in London to the financial agent of Great Britain. Throughout these transactions the United States Government knew nothing of Canada. Is it not presumptuous now to say that Canada and Newfoundland must decide in will merely record and enforce the decisions of her colonies, and that the fisheries should

future about the fisheries; that Great Britain not be permitted to vex the diplomatic relaons of the United States and Great Britain ? The effort of the British Government is to evade responsibility. After treating the Fishery Question for nearly a hundred years as a matter of international concern, it sudenly declares that "the self-governing colodealy declares that "the self-governing colo-nies have a freedom of action which is lim-ited only by Imperial considerations," there-by intimating that the Fishery Question is not so limited. Was not the Fishery Ques-tion "limited by Imperial considerations" in 1818, when the first treaty was signed? Was is not again so limited in 1871, when the Treaty of Washington was drawn was paid in Dondon, the Pishery Question must have been "limited by Imperial considera-tions." It will be so limited again speedily, we venture to say, if the making of a ques

ada are domestic affairs with which we have nothing, and want to have nothing, to do. Great Britain is the principal with which alone the United States can have any dealings. Canada has no Foreign Office, no Foreign Ministers, no representation of any kind in Washington. It is absurd—it is worse than absurd: it is insolent -for the British Government to re-fer the United States to the irresponsible, half-formed, trifling Govern-ment of Canada for satisfaction in affairs of such magnitude as the Fortune Bay outrage and the permanent settlement of the Fishery dispute. The same authority that took American dollars must pay them out. It will not do to say that the British Government is organized on a duplex plan, with one branch in Lombard street to receive money, and another in Toronto, or Ottawa, or St. John, or Kamtschatka, to adjudicate claims and pay them. Great Britain must leave Canada or take it ; give it the right to decide and make it responsible for its decisions, or take the right of interference away. If Canada and Newfoundland "mus say whether, and on what terms, participation in the fisheries should be granted to a foreign country," Canada and Newfoundland must also take the consequences of provok-ing that foreign country. The United States cannot permit Great Britain to introduce Canada in the controversy as a sovereign Power unless the latter country shall be endowed with the attributes of sovereignty. -the

PARTY-ITS CAUSES AND USES.

obligations as well as the rights and privi-

leges. A divided responsibility in interna-tional affairs is impossible.

Mr. Albert Stickney is the author of a re-cent book issued by the Harpers and entitled "A True Republic." In it are discussed the merits and demerits of our system of government, and the evils which demand reform, and the remedies which should be provided. The writer traces to the evils of "party" nearly all the abuses, personal and national, which exist in the administra tion of this Government and of all others.

In speaking of the controlling influence of party over the reason and moral sense of men, the author says: " Not the least of the esults of party-rule, as we have had it developed in this country, is the fact that men seem, in the violence and great temptations of party conflict, utterly to lose their moral perceptions. Things that they would condemn in other men, or in themselves at other times, they do without thought or hesitation." In confirmation of this rather strong assertion he cites what he may well call the "most remarkable instance" in our history of the power of party habits and infuences over the official act of even a President. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN WAS a Senator of the United States from the State of North Carolina when the War broke out, and, of course, took part in the Rebellion. In a volume of his speeches published since the War he describes an event which took place ust prior to the inauguration of Mr. Lin-OLN. As we have never seen it in print before, we copy the whole of CLINGMAN's state-

"About the middle of December (1880) I had occasion to see the Secretary of the Interior on some official business. On my entering the room, Mr. Thempson (the Secretary) said to me, 'Cling Man, I am glad you have called, for I intende presently togo up to the Senate to see you. I have been appointed Commissioner by the State of Mississippi to go down to North Carolina to get your State to secede, and I wished to talk with you bout your Legislature before I start down in the g to Rajeigh, and to learn what you think of my chances of success. "I said to him, 'I ded not know that you had resigned.' He answered, 'Oh no, I have not resigned.' 'Then,' I replied, 'I suppose you resign in the morning?' 'No, for Mr. Buchanan wished us all to hold on and go out with him on the 4th of March.' 'But,' said 'does Mr. Buchanan know for what purpos on are going to North Carolina?' 'Certainly he knows my object.' Being sufprised by this sta ment, I told Mr. Thempson that Mr. Buchanan was probably so much perplexed by his situation that he had not fully considered the matter, and that, as he was already involved in difficulty, he ought not to add to his burdens, and then suggested to Mr. Thompson that he had better see Mr. Buchanan again, and, by way of inducing him to think the matter over, mention to him what I had been saying to him. Mr. Thompson said,

In the evening I met Mr. Thompson at a small social party, and as soon as I approached him he said, 'I knew I could not be mistaken. I told Mr. BUCHANAN all you said, and he told me he wished me to go, and hoped I might succeed.' I could no help exclaiming, 'Was there ever before any potentate who sent out his own Cabinet Ministers to incite an insurrection against his own Govern-ment?' The fact that Mr. Thompson did go on the errand, and had a public reception before the Legislature. and returned to his position in the Cabinet, is known; but this incident serves to

This revelation of Buchanan's duplicity, and of his expectation and desire that the Union should perish with the close of his Administration, is stronger and more direct than the many other evidences of this fact. It is not excused, as Mr. STICKNEY states, by Buchanan's long devotion to party; it is impossible to believe that he did not know the infamy of the proceeding as well as Mr.

Mr. STICKNEY attributes the causes 'party" to the term system of holding office, while in fact the adoption of short terms was intended to have a different effect. The intention was that public officers should be chosen by the people; that the terms should be short that, if a public servant did his work well, at the end of his term he could be re-elected; if he did his work ill. then, at the end of his term, a better man might be selected for the place. This original purpose of the short term of office-holding has been in practice defeated; but the term system has secured the best men for party service, and their best work for the party; and, instead of having the election of officers controlled by the people, party controls the election of public officers, and also the action of public officers after they are elected. The whole functions of the people and of the Government are exercised by a few party agents. The process by which the original design to have short terms, direct control by the people, and honest and efficient govern-ment have been defeated by party is strongly and clearly expressed by Mr. STICKNEY. The term system inevitably produces party, and party once called into existence uses the term system to obtain absolute con-trol. Thus, he says that whenever, under any system of government, it is necessary for men in office to carry elections in order to keep in, and it is only possible for men out of office to carry elections to get in, there will always be factions or parties, which are really mere combinations to get power and place. Under such circumstances, pub-lic officers, instead of doing the work of their offices, do election work; instead of serving the public they serve party; instead created "election-carriers" as a profession, that profession has been filled by men fitted for it. Mr. STICKNEY adds: "It was so at

oming so in Franca. It is so alike under titutional monarchy and under a false Republic. It is only the natural operation of natural laws." The question whether these party combi

nations are necessary to free government is vigorously discussed. All the Republics in history have been destroyed by the professional carriers of elections. The tyranny of Kings has often been overthrown. The tyranny of party is the most dangerous enemy freedom can have. No people have ever yet conquered it. Royal tyrants with one life are puny things; but this immense monster, party, which is immortal, has people's strength. In the necessity of carrying elections, under which all public services ants are put, Mr. STICKNEY finds the root of all the corruption of our public men. They are bound in party slavery. On all questions they are driven to look at the election. They say they work for party they shape their official action to gain the support at the next election of powerful en and rich corporations. They sell their official action for votes, and the next step downward-selling official action for money -is an easy one.

Two things are recommended: First, ou public servants must be kept out of this profession of election-carriers; second, the profession must be destroyed. To accomplish the first, Mr. STICKNEY contends, we must have every public servant hold place as long as he does his work well; his tenure must be regulated by the way which he discharges his duties. To destroy the profession of election-carriers, it mu be made unprofitable. Election of officers should be confined to the Chief Executive and the members of the Legislature. If the term system be abolished, then vacancies would not periodically occur. The occupa tron of the professional election-works would be gone. He now sticks to his profession, if an out, because he knows that in one or two years there will be a vacancy sure to appen, and which he hopes to get. Take way this hope, and he would devote himself o some other employment. We have given this brief abstract of some of the reasoning of this book; and much of it, especially upon the corruption and demoralization of the civil service by the tyranny of party, will meet with general indorsement. The evil is notorious, and it is well for all men o consider whether it is to be perpetuated until it destroy our Republic, as it has done all the Republics which have preceded our

GOOD MAN AND TWO BAD OLD WOMEN. Political affairs are rarely dramatic picturesque. The enthusiasm which per rades them is of a dry and mealy sort, and usually paid for at so much a whoop. If any attempt is made to give them a theatical or imposing effect, like the episode of Mr. CARTER HARRISON'S eagle, for instr t usually ends in an absurdity closely related to inspired idiocy or genteel buffoonery. A political procession never can amount to a pageant. The glitter and noise of a campaign always lack spontaneity, and to one philosophically inclined are well nigh unit telligible. Why the average citizen should go tramping through the mud, carry a torch and get besmeared with oil, and halloo himself hoarse till the small hours in the morn ing for the benefit of a candidate whom he never saw and perhaps never will see, and whose election or defeat will not in the least affect him any more than the election of a new King in Burmah, is one of those mysteries which are simply inscrutable. There never can be there can be no really dramatic effect where there is no inspiration. Now and then it happens, however, in the dry routine of political affairs that a really dramatic episode occurs, and one of these has recently happened in China, the dramatis persona being two old women and a truly good man.

In 1861, HSIEN FENG, Emperor of China,

a worthless, worn-out old voluptuary, died, and left behind him an infant son, Tungchin. During his long minority, which lasted until 1873, the affairs of the Empire were in the hands of two smart old women, who were widows of Hsien Feng, and they have kept the management almost ever since. In 1873 TUNGCHIH took the reins of government, but at the end of two years he died, and the two old women were called from their retirement to fix on the member of the family who should succeed to the throne. The two bad old women, instead of selecting a child of the Imperial house belonging to the generation below Tungchin, placed on the throne an infant of the same generation as the late Em-peror, so that they could come in again as Reents, and privately made away with the girlwidow of Tungcara, who was entitled to the place. They covered up their tracks so skillfully that no question has been raised about it, nor, indeed, has it been suggested that the wrong person is on the throne. But there was a good man connected with the Jovernment, and he was Wu Ko-TU, one of he Secretaries of the Board of Civil Office He was aware of the misdeeds of the two old women. He knew that the wrong infan was on the throne, and that the right infant and been foully dealt with, and it grieved im. He also mourned for the old Emperor who had been very good to him. As time passed on, life became a burden to nim, and he wandered about in an aimless way, carrying his horrible secret with him until it became too heavy to bear. He could not divulge it openly without the sure result of losing his head, for the two bad old women were unscrupulous in their methods of dealing with those who opposed them, and then it might not be believed, and he would

have sac ificed his life for nothing. But he was unable to live and keep silence, so he took a draught of opium and then hanged himself. By his corpse was found a letter which completely gave the two old women away. In this letter he says: "During the five or six years that have pass way since your guilty servant was selected a secretary of the Board of Civil Office he has looke Secretary of the Board of Civil Office he has looked around, but found no one at Court mindful of this one great question of the succession to the throne. The late Emperor having been consigned to his everlasting rest among the hills, all remembrance of him will probably fade away. Your gailty servant, humbly yearning after the Emperor on high, can now walt no longer. When your Majesties, in January, 1875, issued an edict causing the appropriate of the Prince of Carlon to enter upon the inheritance of the present dynasty as Emperor of son of the Prince of Ch'un to enter upon the inheritance of the present dynasty as Emperor of China and to become the adopted son of Haux Frag. I saw, with all humility, that your Majesties were wrong and then wrong again. To make the present Emperor son of Haux Frag is not to establish a successor to his late Majesty Tuncount. No explicit statement in writing has ever been made securing the future course of the dynasty. There is now no course open for your Majesties, if this wrong is to be made right, but to issue a decree announcing in clear terms that the dynastic succession will hereafter once more revert to the heir of Tuncount; thus alone will the traditional law of China be observed, that son shall transmit

He closes his letter with the fol good advice:
"Being, as your guilty servant now is, on the
verge of death, my mental energies are so dim and confused that the words and sense of this my me-morial are sure to fail. Birds sing monrafully be-fore they die, and so the words of a dying man should be words of wisdom. Temper mercy with severity where necessary: make use of aged coun-cilors whose exserience is matured; and, finally, I charge your Majesties not to strive after those things which foreign countries especially contend for. Keep something in reserve for the central for. Keep something in reserve for the flowery land. Engage in no new enterp which your ancestors have not engaged. To

desires, and here ends his life. A High Commission has been appointed to investigate the contents of Wv Ko-rv's dying confession, and if justice is done the impostor will be bounced from the throne, the two old women will be carefully sewed up i the same bag and planted at the bottom of the Chinese Sea, and the good man who has gone to join Hsien Fend will be set up in the temples and worshiped.

A man who is willing to give up his life

to make amends for his long silence in the matter of crime, and to call the attention of

the Government to grave errors of State, deserving of the highest praise, be he an Englishman, Chinaman, or even I-tal-i-an. Such instances are so rare that it would not be out of place to canonize him. Many t calendared as a saint. Many a man has been lionized and worshiped as a hero with not a tithe of his courage or conscience. In point of fact, there is more virtue now in what is left of this dead Chinaman than in most living men of other nations, especially they happen to be politicians. Though all that is mortal of Wu Ko-Tu has left us, and he, in his own chaste language, has been consigned to his everlasting rest among the hills," his example remains and bears true witness to the most successful method of calling attention to errors and corrupt practices in the administration of affairs. How much more powerfully BEN BUTLER'S grievance would have affected the country had he hanged himself and left behind him a letter setting forth the manner in which he was bulldozed in Massachusetts! How eloquently the cold clay of BILL SPRINGER, slain by poison, would have emphasized the trickeries of Mrs. JENES! How sweetly the memory of TILDEN would have smelled had he jumped into the North River and left on the pier a letter setting forth the infamous manner in which PELTON and MARBLE sought to seduce him from the path of rectitude! With what infinit gratitude and serene satisfaction the people of Chicago would accept the taking off of any one or all the bummers circling around Carter Harrison if thereby the could only testify to his skullduggery! Ko-ru was only a Chinaman, one of that class we affect to look down upon, but the

cians. Would that his bright example might

highly dramatic manner in which he de-

parted this life shows him to have been pos-

essed of rare sensitiveness, tender chords,

and delicacy of conscience hitherto unknown

in the hard and calloused genus of politi-

be generally imitated! A HARD-MONEY FLATIST. Judge Hoadley's effort to show that we have not resumed specie-payments recalls the story of the attempt of the lawyer to convince his incarcerated client that he could not be in jail. To the client's insistence that he was actually in jail, the lawyer vehement ly responded, "You can't be put in jail!" The exigencies of the Democratic party required that resumption should not succeed hence Judge HOADLEY insists that resump tion has not taken place. The Judge's potion would not be more ludicrously abs if, viewing the decomposing remains of a dead friend, he should hold his nose and detimes was the main support, "the friend," of the Democratic party. But the era of hard times expired with the coming in of the resumption era. The Republican party effectuated the resumption of specie-payments against the protests and active hostility of the Democratic party. Resumption was the herald of the good times which the country at present enjoys. The cry of enforced idleness and destitution was the shibboleth of the Democratic party. That cry was smothered by resumption, and the effort of Judge HOADLEY to show that we have not resumed specie-payments is more than childish; it is puerile-almost idiotic. But it is nevertheless very significant; is exposes the weakness of the Democratic position. It shows how absolutely the Dow ocratic party cause depends upon the distress of the country, and, as the country is n longer industrially distressed, it follows that the Democratic campaign in Ohio on Judge HOADLEY'S plan is an utter fraud. That

to say, the issue he makes does not exist; it is dead; it died on the 1st day of January, Judge Hoadley's arguments in support of his theory are not less fallacious th theory itself. He gives as a reason for th present maintenance of resumption the fact that, as "any considerable demand for metal money might be met by the offer of silver, no such demand will be made or can be made safely by a holder of paper." This is mere pettifogging, since the policy of the Treasury, from the start, was to waive its right of option in favor of the holder of paper. Finally, the Judge postpones the failure of resumption to "a sequence of bad harvests" which are to take "all the gold out of the country," thus admitting the absurdity of his pretext that resumption is not an ac-The views of the distinguished Ohio law yer and politician on the subject of money

generally are scarcely less confused and ab surd than his ideas of resumption. He says: "I believe in an exclusively metallic currency." Then he declares that he and the Hard-Money Democrats of his section agree with Gen. Ewing that "The first great step towards the restoration of metallic currency in the United States is to insure the prevalence of the idea that our Government can create money." It is pretty well understood what Gen. Ewine means by "creating money." He contends that our Governmen can, and ought to, create and issue reams of fiat paper money; and Judge Hoadley, who declares that he "believes in an exclusively metallic currency," also declares that he agrees with Gen. Ewing's flatism. After this it is quite unnecessary to consider the Judge's opinions on money, whether metallic or fist. He would have been more lucid had he placed himself more lucid had he placed himself on Wade Hampton's platform, namely: "The Democratic party cares nothing about financial or other questions; it simply desires to secure control of all departments of the Government." This platform has the merit of comprehensive simplicity, and hence requires no explanation. It is perfectly plain to the buildozer of Mississippi and equally plain to the ballot-box stuffer of New York City. As Judge Honnuxy, belongs to retires the nor the other of these classes, it is difficult to comprehend why he affiliates with the Democratic party at all. That party made no record in Congress inconsistent with the

Hampton platform. Its energies were de voted to an attempt to repeal if laws which stand in the path of the Demicratic march toward supreme control of the Government by bulldozing and frauds upon the ballot-box. When Judge HOADLEY declares himself in favor of an exclusive metallic currency n one breath, and in the next declares with equal emphasis that he agrees with the flatnoney views of Gen. Ewing, he goes far to how that he cares no more for financial and other questions than WADE HAMPTON.

The Memphis Avalanche takes a sensible view of the situation. Remembering the unparalleled year from all quarters, it says that a repetition of such generosity cannot be expected, especially as their present distress has come upon them, n part at least, by their own neglect and disre gard of sanitary regulations. The State of Ter lessee, however, that was an idle spectator last ear, has taken hold of the matter, and will aid demphis as well as it can.

The Brooklyn Eagle admitted two days are that the Republicans might carry New York with CORNELL "The CORNELL men are peruaded, and rightly so, that, if their favorit cannot get the Governorship now, his case is hopeless. If he is not strong enough for this emergency, it is difficult to imagine one which e will be competent to meet."

Quinine has declined 25 cents per ounce from the advanced price established just after the repeal of the duty. The quotation is now \$3.30 per ounce. The imports are increasing, and buyers have held off, expecting a decline, instead of contracting early in the season for fall

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, the English speatle of co-operation, is to attend the session of the Social Science Association at Saratoga. Mr. HOLYOAKE has made many sacrifices for the sake of the cause; has written its bistory in two volimes; and is perhaps to-day the ablest advoate and expounder of its principles

Scandal has connected the name of the beautiful Mrs. LANGTEY with that of the Prince of Wales. Here is an opportunity which we venture to say the FROUDES and MACAULAYS of the New York Tribune will not neglect, though there is as yet no evidence of the truth of the

Vice-President WHEELER kept dark at the Saratoga Convention yesterday. He may have leard some whisperings of discontent at his onduct in going to the Convention as a dele gate. It certainly was not a dignified thing for Vice-President of the United States to do.

Tom Ewing declares that under the present financial system it is impossible for any financier to pay 69 per cent interest and get rich. Thomas wants a system that will permit him to pay as uch interest as he likes Judge Barnum decided that, on account o

lefects not brought before him for decision, th

Militia law did not prohibit the bearing of arms by bodies of men not recognized by the laws of the State. The Courier-Journal seems dispos gize for its unwented indignation over the Yazoo affair. Southern subscribers demand

Judge Barnum decides, in so many words, nat it is not in the power of a State to prob the bearing of arms by irresponsible bodies of men. Is not this a reductio ad absurdum?

that its indignation shall be reserved for other

Even as a yellow fever flend Dr. Luke P. BLACKBURN was not a success. What reason have the people of Kentucky to suppose that he will be a success as a Governor?

It must be humiliating for a man of Judge Barnum's character and attainments to before this community as a judicial repr tive of Communists.

The Philadelphians welcomed JOHN WELSH neck and kissed him. -as if he were a prodigal

The prospects of Republican success are dally ecoming brighter in Maine. But there will oot, in any event, be much to brag about.

Judge BARNUM was elected to do prewhat he has done in the matter of the Militia

PERSONALS

Gov. Sprague failed to carry the New York tate Convention yesterday. Mr. Bonner should now purchase Mr. Muray and his buckboard wagon. M. Gambetta has inflamed eyes, and it is

eared his eyesight is endangered. De Young is out on bail, and the " Honorble Bilk " will next bilk justice. Advice to Hopeful: Be a good horse and on may go to meet Rarus some day." Chorus by the owners of Presidential ooms: Grant is just the man for President-of

canal company.

The bountiful wheat fields are furnishing olitical straws which are decided discouraging to the Ewing party.

Maj. Barksdale's bail is excessive, con ng that be will be discharged and presented s gold-headed cane. Mrs. Langtry is sning for a divorce. Mr.

angiry had the impertinence to set himself up as one of her admirers.

The fool-killer appears to be opposed to the shot-gun policy, or we should have missed the Okolona idiot long ago. Senator Bruce will settle in Kansas at the

appration of his term. This, are believe, b other colored exodus. There is a painful mystery about Mrs. Sprague's movements. It is time for Senator Lines to make some more statements.

S tting-Bull, who is about to be required to entertain several visiting statesmen, asks castly if they take him for a returning board? A Louisville girl of 16 has been twice

married and twice divorced; which proves conclu-sively that there's nothing like blue grass. It is rumored that Mr. Field is about to adopt the tactics of the Widow Oliver, and bring a breach-of-promise suit against Uncle Tildea. Dr. Lang would not have fooled away his time on other had he known the amesthetic properties of a page of the Atlanta Constitution.

Admiral Ammen can learn something greatly to his disadvantage by applying to the pre-prietor of the recent Grant boom at St. Louis. Sam Tilden is so sharp a financier that Mr. Field believes he could even put his Presiden-tial atock on the market. But Mr. Field goes too

Mr. Weston has been received in New York with such vociferous demonstrations that we shall expect him to reciprocate with one of his best failures.

Of Mr. J. C. Flood, a brother fina says that he "is an originator, a thinker, a mas of ideas and suggestions; brainy, siert, cool, but decisive, and sometimes almost audacious."

An exchange says "Parton wrote the live of George Washington and Ben Butler without changing his pen," At any rate it was a sudden transition from the sublime to the ridicatons.

President and Mrs. Hayes will visit Lin coin's old home at Springfield during the week of the Illinois State Fair. Secretaries Evarts, Sher-man, and Thompson will probably be of the party. Prof. John Tyler, a son of William & Tyler, D. D., of Amberst, has just returned from a three years' course of study in Germany to ac-cept the Professorship of Biology in Ambers

An exchange mys "The moral of average American novel is, 'Marry rich.'" the moral can be enforced there must be for infallible recipe for keeping wealthy pay becoming banks upts.

SPORTING

The Chicagos Treater bing by the Prov

Syracuse and Cine Innings and D

The Bostons Defeated

Result of Yesterday's Rac ton, and El

BASE-B PROVIDENCE VS Special Dispatch to PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sep Chicago game this after spectators, and was mark both sides, effective battis afth inning, and the vis Ward effectively, save in s dence won the toss, a the first inning on Start's fly, and singles The fifth inning was a ra up the bat and hammer two-basers and five sin caroed runs. Hankinso this inuing, which gav the plate. O'Rourke ta a handsome tripple-ba first base; eight were left, whitewash in the ninth in a two-bagger and scoring bases. Wright made som short: Shaffer captured it run; Quest and McGear second, and Gross caughed the hatting with a trip

and single; Fhat second and Gross third, with th on both sides. The sco Three base hits—Hines at Two-base hits—Hines at Two-base hits—Hines base on called balls—Que Struck out—H.nea, Peteren. 2.

ing with a

en, 2.
Strikes called—Off War.
Bails called—On Ward, 9.
Time—Two hours and ten
STEACUAE NS STRACUSE Meetal Disputch
STRACUSE, N. Y., Sop
was belated an hour by
ings could be played to
Both sudes scored in th
hitting and errors. In
hit a bail to left field,
three bases, and talifother runs came in un-

head scored on Gerhansafe hit, and Farrell's batting on both sides was loose. The score s

BUFFALO all their strength ar to-day, and then allo seven unearoed runs. Houck muffed a long field. There were very wards. Even Snyder The visitors played a st Sutton bore off the hor Houck distinguished in throws. The latter made in the eighth inning, but wond by a mistake of the u

Inninga— 1 uffalo0

TROY VS. Troy, N. Y., Sept. ary good fielding mand, for a wonder, the nary good nand, for a wo

ime of game—Two h mpire—Powers. NEW BEDY NEW BEDFORD, THE ?

MINNE Apoctal Dispatch MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., day's races in the West 8,000 people, but the spexpectations. The track Yery dusty, with the win In the free-for-all the Doty, and Scott's Thon Col. Lewis, Midnight, as ing drawn. Doty led to the first remembered bis old tried slow time on the two acted badly, and did no place. Time, 2:2814, 2:

In the 2:30 class, rand Hermes were dra Wonder, Flets, and Bil was the favorite, and ers in three straight Wonder was second, B fourth throughout, in 2 Stron, Sept. 3.-Be

Class 2:40:

Roland Time=2:20; 2
Class 2:29:
Capt. Emmons
Alley
Beeridan
Mary Russell
Jersey Boy...
Darkpess prevented Darkness prevented in CLAVELAND, Sept. 3. Northern Onio Fair assthe unfavorable weather parameter is better the sood weather the remarked in the success in Yesterday's postposeday. Following is the Northess Observed

LOCAL CRIME.

lanche takes a sensible view membering the unparalleled upon that stricken city lasers, it says that a repetition annot be expected, especially tress has come upon them, their own neglect and disre-ulations. The State of Tensat was an idle spectator last of the matter, and will att of the matter, and will aid it can.

de admitted two days ago ns might carry New York The CORNELL men are perso, that, if their favorit canorship now, his case is hope-t strong enough for this cult to imagine one which t to meet."

ned 23 cents per onnee from established just after the The quotation is now \$3.30 orts are increasing, and off, expecting a decline, in n the custom beretofor

OLYOAKE, the English apostle to attend the session of the ciation at Saratoga. Mr. le many sacrifices for the sake ritten its history in two vol aps to-day the ablest advo-

nected the name of the beauty with that of the Prince of opportunity which we ventwill not negiect, though

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a says "The moral of the novel is, 'Mayy rich.'" Before aforced there must be found at for keeping wealthy papes from

The Chicagos Treated to a Sound Drubbing by the Providence Boys. Syracuse and Cincinnati Play Six

Innings and Draw "Ties," The Bostons Defeated by the Buffalos with

a Score of 8 to 5. festit of Yesterday's Races at Minneapolis, Res-

ton, and Elsewhere.

BASE-BALL.

PROVIDENCE VS. CHICAGO. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PROVIDENCE, B. I., Sept. 3.—The Providence Chicago game this afternoon attracted 1,700 tors, and was marked by sharp fielding on both sides, effective batting by the Grays in the

mb inning, and the visitors' mability to hit ward effectively, save in single instances. Provicence won the toss, and opened with a run is the first inning on Dalrymple's must of Start's fly, and singles by Hines and Gross. The fifth inning was a rattler, ten men taking up the bat and hammering Hankinson for two two-basers and five singles, productive of six carned runs. Hankinson made a wild throw in this inuing, which gave Wright third base and the plate. O'Rourke tallied the eighth run on the plate. O'Rourke tallied the eighth run on a handsome tripple-bagger and McGeary's single drive. Chicago sent thirteen men to first base; eight were left, and Gore prevented a whitewash in the ninth inning by opening with a two-bagger and scoring on Flint's drive for two bases. Wright made some astonishing stops at short; Skaffer captured two difficult files on the run; Quest and McGeary fielded actively at second, and Gross caught admirably. Hines led the batting with a triple-bagger, two baser, and single; Fhat second, with two two-baggers, and Gross third, with three singles. The spectators enthusiastically applauded the fine play on both sides. The score stands:

Umpire—Furiong.

Rous earned—Providence. 7: Chicago, 1.

Three-base hits—Hines and O'Rourke.

Two-base hits—Hines, Dairymple, Flint 2.

First base on errors—Providence, 1; Chicago, 2.

Base on called balls—Quest.

Struck ont—Hines, Peters, Williamson. 2; Remn. 2. Strikes called—Off Ward, 15; off Hankinson, 22. Balls called—On Ward, 92; on Hankinson, 110. Time—Two hours and ten minutes.

STRACUSE VS. CINCINNATE

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

STRACUSE, N. Y., Sopt. 3.—The game to-day
was belated an hour by rain, hence but six innings could be played before darkness set in.
Both sides scored in the first inning, off light
hitting and errors. In the second inning Barnes
hit a ball to lett field, which was lost. He got
three bases, and tallied on a wild pitch. No
other runs came in until the fifth, when Woodhead stored on Gerhardt's fumble of Mansell's
safe hit, and Farrell's liner to left field. The
buting on both sides was hard. The fielding
was loose. The score stands:
Innings—

1 2 3 4 5 6 SYRACUSE VS. CINCINNATL

BUFFALO VS. BOSTON. Borralo vs. Boston.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Boston, Sept. 3.—The Bostons played with all their strength and skill for seven innings to-day, and then allowed the Buffalos to pile up seven unearoed runs. The trouble began when horek muffed a long hit of Chapp to right field. There were very few decent plays afterwards. Even Sovder had three passed balls. The visitors played a strong came throughout.

The visitors played a strong game throughout. Satton bore off the honors for the Bostous, and Houck distinguished himself by some quick throws. The latter made a clean two-base hit in the eighth inning, but was declared out at second by a mistake of the umpire. Innings- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 mfalo 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3- oston 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0-

Passed balls—Snyder, 3; Clapp. 1. Umpire—Crane, of Brockton. Time—Two hours and fifty minutes. TYOY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Weak hits and ordinary good fielding marked the game to-day, and, for a wonder, the home nine won a game on its merits. Two hundred persons witnessed the contest;

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 5 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 4 Runs earned—Cleveland. 2; Troy, 1.
Two base hats—Taylor, Glasscock, Kennedy,
Bases on errors—Troy, 3; Cleveland, 4.
Left on bases—Troy, 4; Cleveland, 5.
Strack out—Troy, 2; Cleveland, 3.
Wild pitches—Mitchell, 1.
Balls called—On Satisoury, 96; on Mitchell, 93,
Strikes called—On Satisoury, 33; off Mitchell, 22.

Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Powers. New Bedford, Sept. 3.—New Bedford, 4;

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 3.—The second

day's races in the Western Circuit drew about 8,000 people, but the sport did not realize the expectations. The track was a little heavy, and very dusty, with the wind blowing.

In the free-for-all the starters were Darby.
Doty, and Scott's Thomas,—the other horses,
Cal. Lewis, Midnight, and Katie Middleton, being drawn. Doty led to the three-quarter pole
on the first heat, but Darby remembered his old tricks, and took the heat in slow time on the two succeeding heats. Doty acted hadly, and did not gas better, then third

lace Time, 2:281, 2:30, 2:30.

place. Time, 2:23½, 2:30, 2:30.

In the 2:30 class, purse of \$1.000, Greyfriar and Hermes were drawn, and Warrior, Little Wonder, Fleta, and Billy Boy started. Warrior was the favorite, and proved true to his backers in three straight heats, in which Little Wonder was second, Billy Boy third, and Fleta fourth throughout, in 2:28, 2:39, and 2:31½. BRACON PARK.

1:27:		-Beacon			Edde
lron Age . Patchen Knox Roy			5	2 0 1	1 1
Sonhia Ton	1				10
Class 3:4	; 2;26	2:25 2:27%.	2:26	24: 2	:2714
Boston Dickard Berbaca	********			4 1	1 3
Roland Ti	me-2:20	2:27 % ;	2:20; 2	:29.	dr.
Capt. Emu	ons				
Mary Russ Jersey Boy	Time_0		1/. 9.0		2 4
CLEAR	8 prevent	ed finish	of race	· Harris	
Northern	Onio Fair	has bee	n large	, consi	derin

the unfavorable weather. The exhibit in all de-Duriments is better than ever before, and, with food weather the remainder of the week, the fair will be a success in all respects. Yest raday's postponed races were trotted to-lay. Following is the summary: Northern Ohio Fair Association, three-minute class, pures \$400, divided:

dava. There are over 150 entries in the stake races. There are already thirteen stables at the course, and more are expected. The sport will begin each day at 3 o'clock'p. m. Strangers visiting the city may be assured that notwithstanding the recent burning of the Phœuix Hotel they will be well cared for, as ample accommodations have been secured in private families for such as cannot be otherwise supplied.

Pools under the supervision of the Ken-tucky Association will be sold, beginning Satur-day night, September 6, at the Phesix Exchange, formerly the St. Nicholas Hotel, the old dining room having been remodeled and refitted espe-cially for this purpose.

MILWAUKER.

MILWAUKER Wis., Sept. 3.—The Milwankee Driving Park Association have arranged for a meeting during the present month, beginning on the 23d and closing on the 25th inst. Purses to the amount of \$3,600 are to be hung up, as follows: Three-minute class, \$400; 2:25 class, \$500; 2:40 class, \$400; 7:25 class, \$500; 2:35 class, \$400. Two of the above classes will be trotted each day of the meeting.

asses will be trotted each day of the me THE OAR. COURTNEY AND HANLAN. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Courtney has agreed to row Hanlan here for a purse of \$6.

000. Hanlon has not been heard from. FORBES' RIDE.

One Hundred and Ten Miles on Six Horses in Twenty Hours, from Ulundi to Land-In a private letter, Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the London News, speaks thus of his famous ride from Ulandi:

"Many men tried to dissuade me; my enterprise was freely characterized as 'madness' and 'd-d foolbardiness.' Evelyn Wood was the last man to urge an objection, and when that had no evail, he gave me a telegram for his wife. The night was just falling as I rode up the steep, rugged track from the laager into the bush. I was riding a dark chestnut horse whose pluck and staying power I knew well, and I meant to test both. My great effort was to traverse as much ground as possible before it got quite dark, for I did not like the interval of pitchy darkness before the moon should rise about 8 o'clock. So I sent the chestnut along at best pace. It was a gruesome ride, and I would sooner be shot at for two hours at a stretch than do it again. There was no road, only a confusion of wagon-tracks through the long grass, made by our vehicles in their advance. Everywhere the bush, in detached clumps some ten feet high, clustered thick around an

vance. Everywhere the bush, in detached clumps some ten fect bigh, clustered thick around and among these tracks. I daren't smoke for fear the striking of a match might perchance betray me. All that there was for me was to trust to luck, see that the flap of my revolver was open, and keep the good horse's head straight.

"On we went, down into black guilles, where half a regiment might have lain hidden, through little patches of tall thorn-brake, whose prickles tore my clothes and lacerated my skin, stumbling over fallen trunks, wading through long rank grass, always with ears cocked and every sense on its fullest tension. Several fires were visible through the bush foliage to right and to left, doubtless the night-fires of straggling bodies of Zuius. Bebind me seethed the Geheuna of the blazing Ulundi and the other kraals fired that day. Their lurid blaze helped me on after darkness felt, which they served to mitigate. But at length I came to a dead halt near the region where the two columns camped on their march between the ridge of Entongeneni and the White Umfaloosi. The multiplicity of tracks confused me. I had fairly lost my way. I could dimly see close to me the charred relics of the great Slipane Krasi, and I knew I must be near a bog, into which, if I strayed, my horse at least would never emerge. There was no recourse but to halti where I was, and wait with what patience I faight, for the There was no recourse but to half where I was, and wait with what patience I night, for the and wait with what patience I night, for the moon to rise. I dare say she keot her time, but I must say I thought her shockingly slow.

"At length the great disc showed above the ridge, and illuminated the basin below. After a few casts I hit off the spoor, and in ten minutes more was climbing the open grassy slope that leads up to the standing camp on the Etongeneni. Here the chestnut was done, and right well had he done; but Waj. Upohor, of the Twenty-fourth, who was in command, first ordered his meu a lot of rum each is bonor of the good news I brought, and then furnished me with a fresh horse, and a party to guide me on the devious way. Steadily I rode on all through the bitter night under the moonlight without adventure, save an occasional missing and recovery of the road. I had an escort for two stages, and then went on alone. I passed with in a few miles of the spot where some days

in a few miles of the spot where some days later the bodies, pierced with assegal wounds, of poor young Scott Douglas and Corporal Cotter, of the Lancers, were found. About 4 in the moraing the blinding fog came down, and Cotter, of the Lancers, were found. About 4 in the morning the blinding fog came down, and then it was a case of groping for the track. On the bill above Fort Marshall the fog was so dense that I had to dismount and feel in the wet grass for the wagon-ruts leading down the steep slope to the fort. Once there, dear old Col. Collingwood gave me some tea in the gray of the morning, the set me up with a fresh horse. To make a long story short, I rode into Landman's Drift between 2 and 3 in the afternoon of the 5th, having ridden about 110 miles, using six borses. It was not much of a ride for speed—110 miles in twenty bours; but look at the delays in losing and finding the road, in getting fresh horses, etc. I know that I never halted in any one place more than haif an hour, and that I made good speed is evident from the following fact: After I had left Lord Chelmsford changed his mind, and started off Guy Dawnay an hour later, under escort, with his formal dispatch. I am nearly three stone heavier than Dawnay, and weight tells infernally on these coionial pointes. Yet Dawnay did not reach Landman's Drift till 10 p. m. on the 5th instant. Leaving the Umfalcosi one hour behind me, he did not reach Landman's Drift until seven hours behind me.

"My riding, it appeared, was not yet over.

reach Landman's Drift until seven hours behind me.

"My riding, it appeared, was not yet over. On the morning of the 6th it occurred to Gen. Marshall, in command at Landman's Drift,—Marshall is about the clearest-headed of our chiefs,—that some time might clapse before direct communication could be opened up between Wolseley and Chelmsford, and that what. I would be able to tell him regarding details might be of service to the former if I were to hurry through with all speed to Port Durnford. I wasn't in the best case for another long ride, it was true. In the fight I had a thwack on the leg with a spent bullet. It had not broken the skin, but made a contusion, and the long ride had set up not a little inflammation. But it was not bad enough to let it beat a fellow, and off I set for Landman's Drift about I in the atternoon of the 6th, bent on reaching Pietermaritzburg, a distance of 170 miles, belore stopping.

"My leg by this time had got so bad that I

Prefermantzburg, a distance of 140 mines, before stoopping.

"My leg by this time had got so bad that I
could barely walk, and now the place has
sloughed out and be hanged to it. However, it
will heal on board ship, whither I am going in a
day or two. I mean to trek for home, perhaps
I shall outspan for a few days at Cape Town;
perhaps I shault off-saddle at alt. This is a
fearful long yarn, but once I began it I could
not leave off."

ferful long yarn, but once I began it I could not leave off."

As Prance off."

Class 2:30; 2:20; 2:20; 2:20; 2:20; 2:274;

Class 2:30; 2:20; 2:25; 2:20; 2:20; 2:274;

Class 2:30; 2:20; 2:25; 2:20; 2:20; 2:274;

Class 2:30; 2:20; 2:273; 2:20; 2:23, d.

Class 2:30; 2:20; 2:273; 2:20; 2:23, d.

Class 2:30; 2:20; 2:273; 2:20; 2:23, d.

Time—2:20; 2:273; 2:20; 2:23, d.

Time—2:20; 2:273; 2:24, d.

Time—2:20; 2:273; 2:24, d.

Time—2:23; 2:233; 2:24, d.

Time—2:23; 2:234; 2:24, d.

Time—2:23; 2:24, d.

Time—2:23;

Two Ladies Robbed Yesterday in the Washington Street Tunnel.

'Old Man" Hicks and Nick Branigan in the Role of "Giveawaya."

the Detective Force.

The Justice Courts, Minor Arrests, Miscellaneous Offenses.

ROBBED IN THE TUNNEL.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, as two adies were emerging from the eastern end of the Washington street tunnel, they were approached by two youths, one of whom snatched from one of the ladies a pocketbook containing about \$5 cash and a neck-chain valued at about \$12. Both ladies called loudly for help, but the thieves ran rapidly away. The ladies went to Central Station and made a full report of their loss, and furnished a full description of the thieves, but some officious detective got hold of the report and locked it up so that the reporters could not get hold of it. The reporters used to complain about these things in the days of Hickey and Seavey, but the nuisance was quite in its incipiency during those administrations. In consequence of this suppression neither the names of the ladies nor the exact particulars of the robbery were ascertained. Shortly after the robbery, Officers Pennell and Bruton arrested two young men giving the names of Frank McCarthy and Frank Howard, who Frank McCarthy and Frank Howard, who were fighting over \$7.85. It is thought that these two had perhaps something to do with the robbery, and they will be held for identification. This robbery, taken in connection with the recently-attempted one of L. Mouat, would make it appear that the tunnels were good places to keep away from. There is no police-protection at either of them, and the this wes are well aware of this before publication.

SOLID THIEVES. The police about Central Station were greatly worked up vesterday about an article in THE TRIBUNE, which was simply a mere mention of rumors that have been in circulation about town for days past. The Bigelow arrest brought these rumors up in a new shape, and, from certain circumstances about the arrest, there was, indeed, a strong probability that "Old Man" Hicks was the spy who had pointed out Bigelow to a couple of detectives who did not know him. Why no detective about Central Station knew him is beyond the ken of any one. Bigelow has been in this city, off and on, for fif-teen years, and steadily ever since his return from Canada some months ago. He might be found any day and at any time on Clark street. He kept his name and his business strictly to himself, and was as effectually hidden from the police as though he had lived underground. But yesterday he was shown to all the police, and hereafter, his face will be an old familiar to each member of the force. Now, it Hicks is not engaged in giving away such criminals as he

supt. O'Donnell II he would be angry towards anv one who would bring him information that Hicks and other thieves were industriously engaged as give-aways? "Certainly not," was his reply.

Now, the Superintendent is a man of his word. When he says that to his knowledge Hicks nor any other thief is given any favor, he is to be believed, and when he says he will not anger upon receipt of certain information, one may depend upon him. The story which all this talk leads to hinged upon the following revort, which was last evening submitted to Supt. O'Donnell, and then given to the reporters for publication:

Sm: At 10 o'clock this evening Capt. Steele, who had stepped to the front door of Central Station, came hurnedly back and informed Detectives Shea and Kipler, who were on night duty, that he had seen a hack stop in front of Billy Whelan's saloon on Adams street, near Lasalie, and he thought some suspictous parties had gone into the saloon. The detectives and Capt. Steele went there and arrested the notorious Billie Burk and Eddle Guerin. Burk had in his possession \$110 cash. a gold watch and chain, and a solitaire diamond stud. Guerin had only \$5 in cash. They are suspected as being the parties who snatched the lady's packetbook and neck chain in the Washington street tunnel this afternoon. They are locked up at the Armory, and will be held until the party who was robbed sees them. Respectfully yours, DETECTIVES SHEA AND KIPLEY.

The facts are decidedly different, and the question arises, is one Nicholas Brangan, recently liverated from the Penitentiary at Joliet, in the employ of the city as policeman or give-away, or is he simply playing a little game of "tick, tack, toe," like Martin Flanigan' As a reporter stood thinking over the degeneracy of modern times at the Quincy street entrance to the City. Hall shortly before 10 o'clock last evening, a young man, conspicuous for a slight mustache and a very light suit, emerged into Quincy street on the ruo, and, puffing and blowing like one exhausted, he entered the

"Who came in that hack?" queried he of the proprietor.

"A lady to see me; she is in the back parlor now," replied Whelan.

"What young man left here just before Guerin and Burke were arrested?" and then followed the description of the man seen rushing into the Central Station.

O! That's the rive away, is it? Why, he is an ex-convict called 'Nick' or 'Stone's Kid.' He was passing and some of the boys called him. They were shaking dice for the drinks, and he took a hand, and after losing one round settled, and went out. Why, the boys all thought he was in the employ of some 'fly-coller.' He is as had a one as 'Old Higks.'"

From various sources it was ascertained that Nick's full name is Nicholas Branigan. He was known as "Stone's Kid," because along in 1869 he was employed in the County Jail by one Stone, who was a fast friend and employe of Jailer Folz. He is as crooked as he looks, and the Penitentiary look is still in his face. He has twice been sentenced to the Penitentiary for burgiary, but was pardoned out while serving his first term. He is only recently out, after having served a term of three and half years for burglary, and has since been doing nothing. Once about two weeks ago he was arrested for vagrancy in the West Twelfth street district, but was released after the manner of Hicks.

In this connection it is but proper to again call attention to the following letter recently sent to the Superintendent of Police by Mayor Harrison:

Simos O Densell, Egg., Acting Superintendent Police: It has come to my knowledge tast it has long bean the custom of the palice anthorities to tolerate in the city the presence of a few well-known criminals with the understanding that they whould expose others, and not themselves steal here, while it was well known that they were continually preving upon the surrounding country, and upon other either. Such a presence of a few well-known criminals with the understanding that they should expose others, and not themselves steal here, while it was a trees out-

should expose others, and not themselves steal here, while it was well known that they were continually preying upon the surrounding country, and upon other eithes. Such a practice is a gross outrage upon thousands of people closely alited to this city by social and commercial relations, and is besides demoralizing to the police force. This prac-

tice can no longer be tolerated here. See to it that no vestige of such an infamous custom remains.

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor.

THE JUSTICES.

Lillie Schaffer had Libbie Hogan arrested for disorderly conduct. Lillie struck Libbie on the back of the head with a club, and Libbie pulled from her hair a silver comb, which looked to Lillie like a knife. Hence the swearing-out of the warrant. She failed to appear before Justice Prindiville yesterday to prosecute, and Libbie was discharged. But Libbie wasn't satisfied. She, too, held up her hand, and a Constable has a paper for Lillie for using The Solid Thieves Still Working and a Constable has a paper for Lillie for using the club.

Officer Lueders, of the Armory, was vester day engaged in nursing the bruises which he received in a brawl on State street early yesterreceived in a braw in a sassisters early yester-day morning. His assailants, Ed Morrill, Louis Bensinger, and Thomas Curley, were arrested during the day and were held by Justice Wairace in \$400 to the 5th. Ac-cording to the police officer, Curley acted in a most outrageous manner, and it is quite prob-able that his saloon license will be ravoked by the authorities in consequence.

the authorities in consequence.

Justice Wallace: Eddie Guerin, assaulting Officer John Paterson about a year ago, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Herman Pietz, larceny of \$7 from C. Rhinzmuth, of No. 114 Archer avenue, \$300 to the 6th; Lena Price, \$50 fine; William Mulien, for perpetrating a piece of aggravating malicious mischief upon Mrs. Rainforth, \$10 fine; Charles McHugh, larceny of a clock and a silver cup full of soulf from a house of ill-reputa at No. 513 Chark street; Dell Scott, the notorious confidence man, to the 5th.

rious confidence man, to the 5th.

A few days ago the notorious "con" man, Dell Scott, was arrested for vagrancy, and the day before yesterday he was rearrested upon a charge of stealing \$30 cash from John A. Gawley, of No. 660 State street, at whose house Scott had stopped for several nights. Yesterday morning Scott and Gawley met do the boarding-house, and had some words over the matter and subsequently a fight. Gawley received seven severe wounds about the head from a heavy poker with which Scott began the assault. Scott, thinking he had killed his man, ran away, but later in the day he was captured and held by Justice Wallace in \$600 to the 5th. Gawley's injuries, though painful, are not serious, and he was in court yesterday afternoon to prosecute his assailant.

oth. Gaylev's injuries, though paintil, are not serious, and he was in court yesterday afternoon to prosecute his assailant.

Justice Walsh: Joseph Gorman, supposed to be the man who assaulted Officer Edward Laughlin while endeavoring to arrest John Mallov, a notorious vagrant, several nights ago, \$300 to the Criminal Court, and \$20 fine for resisting a police officer: Mathew Lynch, stabbing Patrick Barry, 14 years of age, on the 8th of last month, \$300 to the 12th; Morton Culver, charged with periary, to the 4th; L. M. Winans, the New York traveling-agent, charged with sttempting to outrage Lizzie Wesley, 8 years of age, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; William Justice, griminal carelessness in running down a child several days ago, \$500 to the 9th; Charles B. Hart and William Quinn, larceny, \$300 each to the Criminal Court. The complainant, Mrs. Fanning, of No. 131 Canal street, lost a pocket-book containing \$30 cash last Sunday afternoon, and one of the bills spent during the week by Quinn was identified by Mrs. Fanning as one she had herself marked.

Isaac Phillips, alias Hass, a journeyman tailor, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Steele and McDonald upon a warrant charging him with larceny. The wholesale clothing firm of Barbe, Schonbrun & Morgenthan allege that Phillips was given the material and was to make up the coats, and that he has thus far failed to make any returns.

member of the force. Now, it Hicks is not engaged in giving away such criminals as he knows, and he knows, from his own bad habits, nearly every one of them, there are people who would like to know certain things. For instance: When he was arrested some weeks ago, why was he set at liberty without either being booked or tried! Hicks was "vagged" time and again, or as often as the police found him in the streets, but since that date he has arrayed himself in his best, and there is no dandy or fop that makes bimself more conspicuous in the streets than Hicks. With a view of getting at the bottom facts, a reporter asked Supt. O'Donnell, or rather talked with him, concerning Hick's bailed with him, concerning Hick's was any "solider" about headquarters than any other thief, and placed stress upon the statement that no thief was employed or treated as a give-away. Moreover, Hicks was to be subjected to arrests for vagrancy just like others of his class. At the end of this conversation the reporter asked Supt. O'Donnell if he would be angry towards any one who would bring information that Hicks and other thieves were industriousiv engaged as give-aways! "Certainly not," was his reply.

Now, the Superiored as man of his Vaughan was arrested by Sergt. Sheppard, was locked up at the Hinman Street Station

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At 12:25 a loud report of a pistol or rifle shot was heard in the vicinity of the lake near Fourteenth street. The police heard it and started to investigate, but were unsuccessful in finding anything.

anything.

George McCormick, 13 years of age, was arrested vesterday afternoon for stealing a large yellow Russian-leather value from a buggy crossing Main street bridge yesterday afternoon. An owner is wanted.

At 1 o'clock this morning John France, a sailor, 23 years of age, fell off the south approach to the West Twelfth street bridge, a distance of about forty feet, and had his left leg broken in two places above the ankle. He was taken to his home, at the corner of Twenty-second and Loomis streets. France's father is the tender of the bridge.

At 6 o'clock last evening the body of a

tender of the bridge.

At 6 o'clock last evening the body of a colored man was found in the lake at the foot of Van Buren street. The body is that of a man about 45 years of age, clad in dark brown pants, blue cloth vest, old gafters, and stockings. There was nothing upon the body by which identification was made possible. The body is supposed to be that of a colored man, and not a boy as was formerly stated, who committed suicide by jumping off the breakwater last Sunday afternoon.

Several of the property-holders on South Hal-

jumping off the breakwater last Sunday afternoon.

Several of the property-holders on South Halsted street, between Fifteenth street and the
viaduct, are bitterly complaining because the
city authorities have failed to raise the grade of
the street in that locality. Shortly after the fire
in the fall of 1878, in that portion of the city, the
property-owners, on getting out permits to rebuild, were instructed to raise the grade
five or six feet, with the understanding that the
city would likewise clevate the street. The
property-owners complied, and now they complain that they cannot rent the stores and dwellings, because the sidewalks are from four to six
feet above the street, and people will not make
the climb if they can help it.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3.-The first bale of cotton received in this market was sold this morning at the Board of Trade rooms. It came from Trezevant, Tenn., and weighed 800 pounds. It was anctioned off. Payne, Viley & Co. secured it, paying 20 cents. The Board of Trade of Louisville offer \$2,500 in premiums to Trade of Louisville offer \$2,500 in premiums to the shippers of cotron to this market for the cotton year of 1879 and 1880. The premiums will be awarded on the basis of the number of bales shipped by any one party or firm to this market between the lat of September, 1879, and 1st of September, 1880. Nineteen premiums are offered: The first, to the party shipping the largest number of bales, \$500; to the second, \$400; to the third, \$300. The other premiums range from \$250 to \$50.

The Anthracite Coal-Fields to Be Exhausted in the Year 2085.

Saratoga, Sept. 1.—At the session of the Society for the Advancement of Science to-day P. W. Shaeffer, of Pottsville, read a paper on the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania and their rapid exhaustion. He said that minmy becan in 1820, with 365 tons, and the product now marketed is about 20,000,000 tons annually. The yearly product is about 50,000,000, of which 30,000,000 are wasted. It is estimated that in 185 years, or in the year 2065, the anthracite fields will be exhausted. We will then have to fall back on the bituminous coal-fields, which have an area of 200,000 square miles, 400 times as much as the anthracite fields. He doubts if Great Britain can increase its present annual production of bituminous coal of 136,000,000 tons.

#eglected Opportunities.

"Do you know an body that's buried up in that eemeters?" said an eiderly lady passenger to a railroad sonductor, pointing to a resting place for the down that the cars were whizzing past.

THE MILITIA.

Old Probs" Somewhat Interferes with the Review

March of the Troops to the Camping-Ground at South Park.

sights and Scenes in Grove and Tent by Moonlight.

The promised review with which it was in order that the movement of the troops upon Camp Chicago should be inaugurated did not attract as large crowds to the vicinity of the Ex-position Building as had been anticipated. The aspect of the weather was anything but promis-ing all morning, and even at 10 clock—the hour at which Gov. Cullom was to inspect the various military bodies—the most knowing weather-prophet could hardly have ventured upon pre-dicting the brightness which soon succeeded the morning's gloom. Still, the sidewalks along Michigan avenue, all the way from White Stock-ing Park down to Jackson street, were well filled with spectators, who wailed patiently for the starting of the procession. It was a good-natured crowd, which amused itself in the long interim between the advertised and the actual time of the parade's inception with the usual boisterous merriment at the not unfrequent discomfort of a mounted volunteer, whom ambition had led to become a cavalryman rather than to fill a more appropriate sphere in the infantry line. Occasionally, too, a straggling company from the country districts would make ts appearance to the southward, and gratify the lesire for a sight of the military by making its way along the avenue to the rendezvous in the open ground between the ball park and the Ex-

open ground between the ball park and the Ex-position Building.

It was just fifteen minutes to 3 o'clock when the parade began. Half an hour before that Gov. Shelby M. Cullom arrived at the Gardner House in a carriage. He was accompanied by Col. S. W. Munn, of Joliet, and two ladies, daughters of the tiovernor, occupied seats in the carriage. It had been arranged that his Excellency should review the troops from one of the balconies of the Exposition Building, but, owing to the sickness of Gov. Cullom and the lateness in getting to work, this was omitted. The carriage containing the Governor and his party fell in at the head of the procession. Next came four Aidesde-Camp of the Governor, in a carriage; Col. Louis Schaffner, Col. D. W. Clark, Col. H. H. Evans of Aurora, and Col. N. B. Wiggin of Springfield. Gen. J. T. Torrence came next, with his staff. There were Lieut.-Col. George R. Cannon, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. E. B. Sherman, Judge Advocate General; Maj. Ferd Henrotin, Surgeon-General; Col. W. S. Scribner, Assistant Inspector-General; Capt. W. C. Lyon, Quartermaster-General, and Lieut.

Ed T. Sawyer, Aide-de-Camp.

The First Cavalry, seventy-five strong, led by

W. C. Lyon, Quartermaster General, and Lieut.

Ed T. Sawyer, Aide-de-Camp.

The First Cavalry, seventy-five strong, led by Maj. D. Welter, with A. T. S. Anderson as Adjutant, came out next, and presented a very creditable appearance. Next came the SECOND INFANTRY,

To strong. They were commanded by Col. Quirk, and exhibited a very martial aspect. Admong the field officers present were Lieut.—Col. W. P. Rend, Maj. P. J. Hennessey, Adjt. John McKeogh, Surgeon W. P. Dunne, and Quartermaster Tom Keefe.

Next is order was the Third Regiment, nine companies, 175 men in ail, being in line. These country troops marched well, and presented a very creditable appearance. In the ranks were to be seen many men who steeped out like the veterans they were. Next came the First Regiment of Infantry, under command of Col. E. D. Swain. The field officers present were Lieut.—Col. E. B. Knox, Maior J. H. Truman, Surgeon Triman Miller, Adjt. H. D. Cutler, and Quartermaster J. D. Bangs. There were seven companies in line, but the ranks were by no means full, only 160 men being present. Three batteries of artillery, with four 13-pounder brass cannon and one of Gatling gun, followed. The artillery looked well, cannon and warons all being in first-class order and drawn by good teams.

on their long tramp of eight miles with a firm, steady step, the cheerful music of their bands lightening the way. The line of march was along Michigan avenue to Thirty-fifth street, along Thirty-fifth street to Grand boulevard, thence to Oakwood boulevard, thence to Dakwood boulevard, thence to Dakwood boulevard, thence to Draxel boulevard, along which they made their way to Fifty-third street, through which they marched to Hyde Park avenue and south along that thoroughfare to Fifty-seventh street, whence they marched to the camping grounds on South Park, with the position and form the readers of The Tribune have already been made familiar. Quite a number of Hyde Park residents had gathered at the park bridge to meet the troops, the vanguard of which put in an appearance at 6:30 p. m. Contrary to general expectation, the boys gave but slight evidence of the heary march they had accomplished, the cool, bracing gusts of wind which came from the lake having apparently counteracted the fatiguing effects of muddy roads and heavy accourrements. It was evident from the widish gaps which securated some of the divisions that the commanders of more than one of them had preferred the comtort of their men rather than the accomplishment of a feat in the pedestrian line.

The camp reached, the relegation of each di-

preferred the comfort of their men rather than the accomplishment of a feat in the pedestrian line.

The camp reached, the relevation of each division to the cantonment assigned to it was accomplished in excellent style, and in a very few minutes, the boys were "off duty," and all, apparently moved by a common desire,—that of making the acquaintance of the commissariat department as soon as possible,—wandered here and there over the camp, eagerly questioning the officers in regard to the prospect for supper. Their search was soon rewarded with the discovery of the "Men's Mess," and its invasion by the combined forces was soon as accomplished fact. Then began a gentle supplication for supper, in which about 1,000 spoons made merry upon as many tin cups, sustaining a music so deafening that ex-Sheriff Kern, upon whose distracted ear the rattle fell as a sort of protest against impunctuality, hurried up his slothful kitchen-attendants, and, just as the patience of the hungry soldiers was about exhausted, began supplying them with their rations. This operation was hardly accomplished with a sharpness equal to that of the appetites which the volunteers had nicked up between the camp and Chicago. The force of waiters was small, and they lacked the dexterity which the occasion might properly have called for. In fact, the distribution of the rations went on in such a dispiriting way that, had it not been for the presence of mind of one of the officers, who ordered a squad of his men to act as waiters, there is no doubt that at the present moment many a hungry volunteer would be anxiously waiting in the meas-room for his supper.

The supper, when it came, was, as far as the

anxiously waiting in the meas-room for his supper.

The supper, when it came, was, as far as the solids went, acceptable to the very hungry soldiers. Of the coffee, however, as much cannot be said. Mr. Kern had misgivings with regard to the coffee all the afternoon. To insure its excellence he had caused the presence, as an adjunct to the kitchen, of a forty-horse power portable engine. Just before supper time, and this, too, although the foreman had piled the furnace with pine-knots for some time, the steam-gauge of the holler showed that only thirty pounds of steam had been generated. This caused the catering ex-Sheriff to be troubled with grave fears that so little of the strength would be extracted from his Mochaberries that his gueste might form an incorrect opinion as to the kind of coffee which it was his intention to furnish later on. It must be confessed that these misgivings were not misplaced,

and that, if he wants his reputation as a pur-veyor of coffee to be sustained. Mr. Kern had better see that the fireman of his kitchen engine so feeds the fuel to-day that a pressure of at least 2,000 nounds of steam is secured. Nor were there wanting those among the men who, without rendering themselves liable to censure as epicures,

which had been supplied them, and one of these, with a nose for news, having discovered the tact that the ex-Sheriff's contract price for feeding the troops was the same as that for which he had, during his official career, fed the prisoners in the County Jall, published it abroad, and the intelligence was crystallized into a song, with which the men awoke the echoes all the evening long. As a matter of fact, it would be desirable, if only for the peace of the place, that a somewhat superior article of food be dealt out to the rank and file during the remaining days of the camp.

to the rank and file during the remaining days of the camp.

At about 8 o'clock the band of the First Regiment took up position in front of the Governor's tent, and serenaded him. It had been hoped that his Excellency would make a speech on the occasion, but he failed to do so, and the crowd which had gathered round the brilliantly-illumined tent had to content themselves with the music and an occasional peep into the glories of the Gubernatorial tent.

At 9 o'clock the pickets were stationed, and the camp from this time began to assume a military aspect of the most undeniable type. By 11 o'clock the tented field was occupied by an army of slumberers. Perfect quiet reigned in the camp, the only sound audible being the sighing of the long rollers of Lake Michigan, whose soothing plash, as they broke upon the sandy bench near by, aided by the fatigue consequent upon the afternoon march, made the woolng of slumber altogether unnecessary. The moon and some bright clouds overhead lit up the camping ground and gave promise of fine weather for the balance of the week.

THE ONLY EXCITING INCIDENT which occurred in camp during the evening was
the arrest by Detective Keeler, of the city force,
of a wan who had attempted to rob his roommate in Chicago. The man arrested was only a
spectator at the camp. The police force at the
camp are numerous. Sergt. Merganthaler, of
the Park police, has a squad of mon, and the
regular Hyde Park police are scattered around.

by the camp after if had become animated with military life was more striking than even the most enthusiastic of its admirers had hoped for. Its natural beauties have already been described so tully that there is no need to descant upon them save as they were embanced by the addition of the teeming life with which it was thronged during the latter portion of the afternoon and evening. On the arrival of the troops the sixty-acre purade-ground became at once populated with blue-costs, some of them not yet released from discipline marching here and there in squads across the green sward, others in the full enjoyment of their respite from duty lying about negligently on the grass, trolicking among the oak clumps with which the grounds abound, or busying themselves at their tents in preparations for the night's rest. There was variety of color, too, to add to the beauty of the scene. The many snades of blue in the soldiers' uniforms, richly lit up, here and there with gold braid designating either an officer of an exalted rank or one of the military musicians: the sober gray of the local police force, the toileta of the ladies fitting about in their anxiety to see all that could be seen before darkness came on; and the white tents to the right and the striped tents to the left relieved the long sweep of unbroken verdure from the possibility of becoming monotonous to the eye. The back-THE APPEARANCE PRESENTED

Galling gun, followed. The artillery looked well, cannon and wagons all being in first-class order and drawn by good teams.

The Tenth Battalion of Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Parsons, was as well ince, the rank and file numbering 275. The men marched well, and their appearance was very creditable. The Ninth Battalion, Lieut.-Col. M. H. Peters commanding, had nearly 250 men in line. A fife and drum band played "The Girl Left Behind Me" as the boys filed past the Gardner House. Five full companies of the Twelfth came next, Lieut.-Col. Fithian in command. Some of the boys attracted an agree amount of atteution from the peculiar appearance of their blankets, which were striped zebrafastion. But they had blankets, and thus they were so much shead of the men who were destitute of those appliances.

The Sixth Battalion, another Chicago organization, was led by Lieut.-Col. W. N. Thompson, and had 165 men in line. The Sixteenth Battalion (colored) was commanded by Maj. Theodore Hubbard, and had fity-three men in line. This closed the procession, which occupied twenty-eight minutes in passing the Gardner House.

The Boys started of their bands of their bands of the plantifully supplied where one could desire, and from which lovely views can be had of lake and forost, and sand of their plantifully supplied where one could desire, and from which lovely views can be had of lake and forost, and sand of their bands of the reserve of the specially supplied where one could desire, and from which lovely views can be had of lake and forost, and sand forost,

boys, as the proportion of ladies among the visitors to the camp last night was not nearly as large as it will prove when things get settled to a more corifortable basis.

It would be hard to find a more delightful place to visit with a lady companion than the camping ground. Not to mention the interest created by the camp in itself and its gallant occupants, the natural and artificial beauties of the spot are of a kind especially adapted to make it an admirable resort. Groves abound everywhere, all of them plentifully supplied with secluded nooks, with easy seats placed just where one could desire, and from which lovely views can be had of lake and forest, and sward and sky. Notwithstanding the drought, which has dried up the grass in other city parks, the grounds are carpeted throughout with a rich verdure which sinks beneath the feet and makes walking a pleasure. The walks are so arranged that one is insensibly led from one beauty to another, a fresh landscape breaking upon him at each turn, until the place seems inexhaustible in delight. And, when the pleasures of camp life are thrown in, it will be seen that Camp Chicago will provide a capital resort for those who, during the present week, may feel inclined to indalge in the enjoyment of the beautiful and the novel.

The Lovers of the Double-Headed Woman.

Yirginia (Ser.) Chronicls.

Millis Christine, the double-headed woman, slthough not a particularly attractive person, has had five offers of marriage during ber ilie, and all from white persons. Count Rosebud, one of the midgets, is in love with the Nightingale on account of her winning ways and accomplishments, and would marry ber to-morrow if she would consent. One head is willing, but the other is not, and the two heads have been disputing about this matter for the last two years. It is, in fact, about the only subject about which they are not fully agreed. A man who would marry a woman with two heads and subject himself to the raking fire from such a double-barreled gun as that whenever he came home late at night might elicit admiration for his valor, but not for his discretion.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CARSON, PIRIE & [

DURING

THIS MONTH WILL OFFER

EXTENSIVE BARGAINS!

LINEN HOUSEKEEPING

DEPARTMENTS.

It will be to every lady's interest to examine our prices. We call special attention to

3 Cases Hair. Bleached Table Linen, axira quality, 40c and 55c per yard, worth 75c and 85c.

65 Pisces Cream-Colored Double Damesh Table Linen, 75c and 85c per yard, never sold less than 31 and \$1.25.

100 Pisces Genuine Barnsley Cream Table Linen, extra wide and all new designs, and decidedly the bast bargain ever offered for 31 per yard.

2 Cases Bleached Table Linen, good quality and wide width, 45c and 55c per yard, well worth 63%c and 75c.

3 Cases Bleached Table Linen, Setin finished, 75: per yard; have been selling at \$1.85, Pisces extra quality Double Damask, in Ferns, Spots, and Striped Pasterns, with Napkins to match, at 41 per yard.

100 Doz. All-Linen Towels, assorted, Colored Borders, full yard long, at 12%c each. The Beat Bargain in a 50c. 25c, and 30c Towel ever offered in the city.

150 Doz. 5-8 Aft-Linen Napkins, slightly soiled, 31 per dozen; would be cheep at \$1.50.

In connection with our great Linen Sale, we shall offer great bargains in Marseilles Quilts.

500 Extra Size at \$1.25 each; this Quilt is actually worth \$2.

500 Marseilles Quilts, slightly soiled, at \$2.50; this Quilt we have been selling at \$4.

385 Extra Fine and Beautiful Patterns at \$3.50. We would call the special attention of our customers to this Quilt, which has never been offered previous to this less than \$5.

Having on hand about 50 Piano Covers slightly soiled, we offer them at very great reductions to close.

Same Goods at our North Side Store, Clark and Erie-sts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE SHIPPERS!

delivered to our respective Roads and the Fast Freight Lines running over our Roads, whether it be delivered at our De-

Roads, whether it be delivered at our Depots by trucks or in ears from connecting Roads, or in the form of an order upon at Rievator or Packing-Rouse, will be received by us only upon the following conditions, and the same shall be printed a stamped upon our Depot Receipts and Bills of Lading, vis.:

"It being expressly understood and agreed that the Company reserves the right, in consideraties of issuing a through Bill of Lading and guaranteeins a through rate, to forward said goods by any Haffred Line between point of shipment and destination."

J. A. GRIBE,

Gen'l Pr't Ag't L. S. & M. S. By.
C. M. WICKER,
Traffic Manager R. & O. R. E.
R. C. MELDRUM,
Gen'l West'n Pr't Ag't L. Pt. W. & C. Br.
D. T. MOCABB,
Div. Fr't Ag't P., C. & St. L. Ry.

CURE BY ABSORPTION!

The Great External Remedy!

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 500, and \$1.00 per bottle. SAMUE GENRY & CO., Props. Office, 17 Broads Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, Wholesale Agents, New Yo

Are receiving and seiling the newest PARIS NO TIES of the season at lower prices than can be in the country. It pays to visit our salegroom, as goods are not to be found classwhere.

SALESBOOM, 107 STATE-ST.

A TIGHT SQUEBEE. A TIGHT SQUEEZE A TIGHT SQUEEZE A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE BROWN'S **BROWN'S** Purely Vegetable & All-Healing. BROWN'S

DENTIFRICE WORLD-JANED For Destroying Worth 25 CENTA HAS NO EQUAL. The Great Reliever of Pain,

MILK.

Names of the Twenty Dealers Who Are Detected.

Their Shortage on Cream, and Their Surplusage on Water. How Dr. Sawyer Makes His An.

alyses and Examinations. The Amount Out of Which Consumers Are

Annually Swindled. An Era of Prosecutions Is Now About to

Set In. Dr. De Wolf Has Something to Say

About Distillery Milk.

and Ale About a New Plan for Furnishing the Pure Article.

The first fruits of Dr. Edward W. Sawyer' examination of the samples of milk furnished by twenty-milk dealers of more or less prominence on the South Side became apparent yesterday, when the Doctor submitted the results of his careful ina pection, conducted through the last two week a, to Health Commissioner D. Wolf. The ret ort was finished yesterday morn bmitted by Dr. Sawyer to Dr at the latter's n rivate office, where a TRIBUNI reporter was allo wed to go through it and make

THE DOC UMENT, IN FULL.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1879.—Oscar C. De Wolf, M D., Commissioner of Health—Sir: In compliance with your in structions I have examined the samples of mili a twenty in number, submitted to me by Insu ector Barr.

The following are the results of the examination:

The first seven samples were received and examined on the 25th ult.

For the purpose of comparison I may say that pure milk in this vicinity yields from 12 to 14 per cent, by volume, of cream. The serum of such milk has a specific gravity of 1029 or 1030 taken at 60 deg. F. A lower specific gravity shows conclusively that water has been added to the samples in question.

Sample 1—Cream, by volume, in twelve hours.

7 Specific gravity of serum.

1023

Deprived of one-half its cream, and watered.

Skimmed and watered.
mole 5—Cream.
secific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
mple 6—Cream.
occific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered. The seven following sample dexamined on the 27th inst.

Skimmed and watered.

specific gravity of serum.

Skimmed and watered.

Skimmed and watered. e gravity of serum

sas not examined:
sample 15—Cresm.
Specific gravity of serum.

Deprived of at least three-fourths of its creand water added.
Sample 16—Cream.
Specific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 18—Oream.
Specific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 19—Cream.
Specific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 20—Oream.
Specific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 20—Oream.
Specific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
Sample 21—Cream.
Specific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
Ample 21—Cream.
Specific gravity of serum.
Skimmed and watered.
A review of these results shows that, with

Skimmed and watered.

A review of these results shows that, without one exception, these specimens have been illegally tampered with.

If I may be permitted a single comment, it is that such universal depravity on the part of the milk purveyor as is shown by this examination must elicit at the same time the interest of the moralist, the sanitarian, and the economist. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD WARREN SAWYER, M. D.,

Medical Inspector, South Division.

The next thing to do, of course, was to obtain

The next thing to do, of course, was to obtain

THE NAMES OF THE MILK-DEALERS
from whom the above samples were purchased.
Milk-Inspector Barr was on his rounds, but one of Dr. De Wolf's assistants was sent forth to find him and bring him in. The old gentleman was gathered in the course of an hour or so, and reported at once to the Health Office, where, according to instructions, he prepared a list of the dealers from whom he had bought the foregoing samples for Dr. Sawyer's inspection.
Dr. Sawyer, it should be remembered, simply had the numbers of the bottles, without knowing from whom the samples came. It follows, as a matter of course, that he entered upon his inspection free from all possible embarrasement as to just whom the results might hit. Milk-inspector Barr kept the names of the sample coming from each, so that, by putting the report and the list together, the public can see at a glance not only the sort of milk they are getting, but also the names of those who are furnishing it to them and resping a harvest by means of what has come to be known as sonbistication. To the list as furnished by the Milk-inspector is added from the directory the requisite information as to the residence or places of business of the twenty sophisticators who are an apresent under a cloud, to put it mildly, and who are in a sure way to be brought up by a round durn in the police court at no distant day. The black list shows up as follows:

Sample. Name.

Place of besiness.

1. J. H. Wilson..... 1538 Wentworth av.

2. I. J. & W. J. Mix..... 342 Calumet av. and 46 Fourteenth st.

8. J. G. Clinnin..... 191 Twenty-ninth st.

.868 State st.
Twenty-ninth and lace sts.
. 105 Archer sv.
. 1018 LaSalle st. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that though there have been previous examinations of milk samples, this is the first time that the results have been given to the public in such a way as to enable the national long-suffering community of consumers to fix the responsibility where it belonged. Evidently

THE DAY FOR SUPPRESSION HAS GONE BY, and the milk-dealers will do well to note it. These examinations will not be given up. Dr. lawyer still has seven samples undergoing in pection, and it was his original intention to induction in the milk-dealers.

ferred until the next report on the next new lot. It is not to be expected that the people whose names are found in the above list will omit, when their cases come to trial, the attempt to cast doubt upon Dr. Sawyer and his method of examination. The same thing has been done in previous years, and will, of course, occur again. But the Doctor is not to be cried down. His method of examining milk is indorsed in the highest terms by one who is without doubt, the best chemist in this city, if not in this part of the country, namely: Prof. Haines, of Rush Medical College, and by many others who have attained prominence in this particular calling. In fact, there is one man down in the list—James E. McGovern, who furnished Sample No. 9—who, on the strength of Dr. Sawyer's inspection, was fined \$25 last year in the West Side Poice Court. It would seem, however, that he failed to profit by his experience at that time, and has been sophisticating, with profit to himself, right straight along. In this general connection a brief description of THE METHOD OF EXAMINING MILK, as pursued by Dr. Sawyer, and as detailed to a

THE METHOD OF EXAMINING MILK, as pursued by Dr. Sawyer, and as detailed to a Tribum reporter in his own words, will doubtless be read with "no small degree of interest": "We set the milk," said Dr. Sawyer, in describing the way he went to work, "for cream. We do that early, because we are obliged to let the milk stand twelve hourse. Now, here comes in an objection from the milkmen. "Why, they say, of course that milk has become sour. It became sour before your cream came to the too." Well, I answer that in this way: I first make it a little alkaline, with bicarbonate of soda, and add a little common sait. Now, this portion of the milk which is to be set apart for cream is diluted with an equal volume of distilled water, and is then poured into a creamometer, a glass tube or bottle graduated into a hundred parts. The creamometer is filled up to zero with this diluted milk and put into a room where the temperature is kept at as nearly 70 as possible, that being the most favorable for the setting of cream. Gradually the cream rises to the top. At the end of the twelve hours it can be read off from the carefully graduated scale, the result is multiplied by two,—since we have diluted the milk with an equal volume of water,—and this gives us the percentage of cream by volume in each sample of milk. The next step is to get

of the milk. So the second portion of the milk—that not set for cream—is beated over a sand-bath to the boiling point. Diluted mineral acid is added, drop by drop, to this heated portion until the caseine separates as a firm curd. Now, then, this is filtered, and what runs through the filter is the serum. The latter is put into a refrigerator and reduced to a temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, and its specific gravity taken while it is at that temperature. The specific gravity of the serum of pure milk should be 1029 or 1030, and the average of these samples which I have been examining is 1022. Now, from my experiments, we find that the specific gravity of the serum indicates in a truthful manner the amount of water that has been added to the milk. Thus, a sample showing a specific gravity of 1025 would indicate that at least 15 per cent in volume of water had been added." THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF THE SERUM

WHERE DO YOUR MICROSCOPIC TESTS COME IN,

"WHERE DO YOUR MICROSCOPIC TESTS COME IN, DOCTOR?"

"If there is any sediment at all in the bottom of the bottie, after standing for twenty-four hours, I examine that sediment with great care to judge of the cleanliness of the milk,—its freedom from cow-hair, dirt, etc., etc. Besides that, we get from the microscope an idea of the size and the number of the butter-globules, which, indeed, constitute the real richness of the milk." What with the creamometer, the process of finding the specific gravity, and the tales told

and his crusade against the off-color milk-dealers is due the good work brought about yesterday. In view of the generally reawakened pubday. In view of the generally reawakened public interest in this matter, and the paramount importance of the subject itself, the reporter captured him alone during the afternoon, and sat down to a quiet chat with him on the general topic of milk reform, with particular reference to the sweep of the broom in Chicago. The Doctor was in a talkative mood, and need-all little paging to set him on. ed little urging to set him on.
"People don't appreciate," said he, "the immense importance of this industry. The amount of milk we use in this city is greater

amount of milk we use in this city is greater than they have any possible idea of. Let me show you how much was brought into the city in 1877 by the different railroads. The Chicago & Northwestern brought us 15,949,296 quarts; Chicago & Pacific, 4,997,472; the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney, 3,483,072; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, 1,589,536; the Chicago, Pittsburg & Cuncinnati, 350,420; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 1,090,944; and the Illinois Central, 416,096. Then there were produced in Chicago 2,980,592 quarts. Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson, Lake View, and Cicero baought us 934,400 quarts. In all, we received and used 31,783,178 quarts of ill, we received and used 31,783,178 quarts

milk in one year. At five cents a quart, we have \$1.590,159 paid for milk in that year."

"And how about 1878?"

"There are no statistics for 1878, because in "There are no statistics for 1878, because in that year we were without a Milk Inspector. But, with the growing population, there was, of course, an increase in the demand, and it had to be met by an increase in the supply."

"And out of this immense amount of milk you have discovered, through your examinations, that a good deal of it is sophisticated?"

"In 1877 it was determined that

BETWEEN 10 AND 12 PER CENT OF WATER was added to this milk as a whole, and that 7 or 8 per cent, and sometimes 10, of its cream was removed."

S per cent, and sometimes 10, of its cream was removed."

"Are we any worse off than other places under the sun?"

"By no means. The complaint is general. Our milk supply does not differ in quality largely from that of all other cities. From the last report of the Massachusetts Board of Health on this subject, I find that in the milk supply of Boston the amount of water fraudulently added was 19 per cent. But things are even worse there than here. There they have been in the habit of adding sugar, sait, caramels of one kind and another, and certain coloring matter. Here we seldom find anything of that kind. Here it is simply a loss of cream and an addition of water. In 1878 we prought seven suits against milk-dealers for sophisticating their milk. They were all convicted and fined \$50. In 1878 I believe there were twenty-odd suits. We got convictions in most of them, but some were appealed and are in the courts yet."

"What are your views on the subject of DISTILLERY MILK,

DISTILLERY MILK,

suits. We got convictions in most of them, but some were appealed and are in the courts yet."

"What are your views on the subject of "DISTILLERY MILK, Doctor,—a subject on which it seems there are great and wonderful differences of opinion?"

"Weil, there is a great hue and cry about; distillery milk. In the first place, you must remember there are two classes of dealers,—the country milk-dealers, and the other fellows who supply milk from our distilleries. These two classes are in constant antagonism. The country dealers employ men—so-called experts—to examine and make sensational reports in the newspapers touching the character of the milk produced at the distilleries and known as swill-milk. In 1877 and 1878 I attempted to get at the real facts in regard to distillery milk, and to this end I asked Dr. I. N. Danforth, one of the most expert microcopists we have in the city, Dr. Belfield, who is Assistant Frofessor of Pathology at the Cook County Hospital, and Sarah Hacket Stevesson,—all expert microscopists—to examine for me the distillery milk which I would supply them. I had an officer visit the distilleries and select the milk, describing the cow, its condition as regards health, the facts as to how long it had been kent in the distillery, and that milk was delivered two hours from the cow into the hands of these experts as they required it for examination. As I remember, about forty specimens were examined. Now you must know that the examination of a specimen really means twenty or thirty examination. Esch examiner takes a drop of milk from a specimen, analyzes It, and repeats and repeats the same operation on other drops from the same specimen. Now these people were all prejudiced at the start largely against distillery milk. They took for a standard the milk of a cow which Dr. Danforth kept in his own stable, Both were fed on the very beat kind of food. These three experts after a long examination of the steedings that for a service of the milk from these two cows which they had taken as a standard."

THE REAL OBJECTION TO DISTILLERY MILK THE REAL OBJECTION TO DISTILLERY MILK is to be found when the cows are kept in these pens for three successive months and get no exercise and no food but distillery slops. The milk we take out is Chicago as distillery milk is altogether a different thing from the distillery milk of New York a few years ago. There a cow was put into a dark shed or stable underneath the ground and fed on distillery slope and nothing else as long as she lived. Here we don't keep a cow in a distillery shed to exceed five months in the year, and I never saw finer looking cattle physically than these cattle in our distillery shed."

"Well Dector on the \$1.880.188 paid out for

"Well, Doctor, on the \$1,589,155 paid out for milk here in 1877, how much was fraudulently taken from the consumers' pockets?"

"Anybody can figure that out. Ten per cent of the 'milk.' at a low estimate, was nothing but water. Then, there is the additional fraud, which consists in the separation of the eream and the selling of it at 25 cents a quart."

"It really becomes, then, an economic as well

"It really becomes, then, an economic as well as a sanitary question?"

"Most certainly it does, and the people who foot the bills ought to understand it."

"You will commence another

now, won't you, in view of Dr. Sawyer's renow, won't you, in view of Dr. Sawyer's report?"

"Yes, sir, prosecutions will be commenced at once. And right here I want to say in regard to Mr. Barr, that he has followed up these milkmen since he was appointed, and has driven them into taking out licenses. He selected these twenty-eight specimens of milk with great care, and delivered them to Dr. Sawyer to examine. Up to this time I think it ought to be said that he has done his full duty as Milk Inspector."

"But does he know anything about milk—except that it isn't all water?"

except that it is 2't all water?"

"He don't have to know much about it, for he isn't expected to examine it. In fact, there aren't ten men in this city who are caoable of making an examination of milk. Really, it requires one of the most careful and critical examinations that one could invarine."

"These specimens Dr. Sawyer has examined were fair average samples, were they not, of all the milk sold in Cbicago!"

"The Inspector tells me be got them from the better class of dealers,—the very men, by the way, who how! the loudest and the longest in the light of the largest way.

"PENDING THE PROSECUTIONS. Doctor, and remembering that it is easy enough to do it again after one has paid one's fine, and

to do it again after one has paid one's fine, and that some are not caught who ought to be, what is the private consumer to do to protect himself against this imposition?"

"When I was in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, I learned that they had a milk company there that was delivering very fine milk at a very reasonable price. I asked a friend of mine to have the proprietor call and see me if he ever came to Chicago. He called a few days ago, and will commence delivering his milk here within three weeks. He has been down twenty-nine miles on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, got a place, and is now buying his cows."

"What's his name, Doctor, and what's his scheme?"

scheme?"
"its name I forget. His plan is this: He has a glass jar which holds a quart or two quarts. It has a cover which fits to it by a rubber ring. He fills this jar with milk and puts the cover on it. Now, from the sides of the can come up on it. Now, from the sides of the can come up a couple of rods which meet at the top over the cover, and are tightened with a screw. The pressure of the top of the cover upon the body of the milk compresses it so that the milk in the jar is, made perfectly solid, and can't be shaken up when it is being transported over the railroads or along the streets. The jar is filled at his dury in the country, the cover screwed down, and it is never opened until the customer opens. dairy in the country, and cover screwed nown, and it is never opened until the customer opens it after delivery. The cream, instead of being churned by being shaken un, lies right on top of the milk. All that the customer has to do is to unscrew the glass jar, take off the cream, and the rest is milk. This plan obviates another comthe rest is misk. Inis pian obviates another common device with miskmen cenerally. Your dealer nowadays, when you complain of your misk will tell you that he isn't to blame; that the misk is watered in the country before it reaches him, and that he is powerless. Now, under the new plan, no such excuse is possible. This man owns his determinent. However, it houses, to be seen he s plan, no such excuse is possible. This man owns his dairy, runs it himiself; nobody can be accused of putting up a job on him, since the whole thing is under his control; and, in short, he is made responsible for what he brings you, and has no possible excuse for bringing you anything but good milk."

"And Chicego is to get the benefit of the new plan!"

"Yes, and within three weeks. The price has increased a little—a cent or two a quart—but.

"Yes, and within three weeks. The place has increased a little,—a cent or two a quart,—but the milk is worth it, as anybody who has seen the plan work can testify.!"

The advent of the man with the patent glass jar will no doubt be welcomed with delight by the patient, long-suffering public.

THE CODE.

South Carolina.

Disputch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Sept. 2.—Information was received here to-day of a duel which tool place yesterday at Lancaster, in this State, between Charles Shannon and Capt. J. Clark, two of the most prominent young men in this section. Clark is editor of the Camden Journal. Shannon is the son of Col. William Shannon, one of the wealthlest planters in the State. Mr. Thomas J. Acrim acted as second for Mr. Shannon, and Mr. C. G. Alexander acted in a similar capacity for Capt. Clark. It seems that Capt. Clark and his antagonist. Mr. Shannon, were personal friends: but that the former, in his position as editor, had deemed it his duty to publish an article reflecting very severely on the conduct of the Board of County Commissioners in regard to a certain bridge,—Col. Witaiam Shannon, the father of Mr. Charles J. Shannon, being the Chairman of the Board. Col. Shannon published a card in the Kennesaw Gazetle in reply, reflecting upon Capt. Clark in such a manner that it was understood that he was making arrangements to call Col. Shannon to account. Mr. Charles J. Shannon, not wishing his father to be challenged at his time of life, determined to take the matter in his own hands, and accordingly challenged Capt. Clark was arrested and incarcerated in jail, and it seemed as if the anticipated combat was to be prevented. The gallant Captain, however, succeeded in escaping from custody. The weapons and terms chosen were Smith & Wesson revolvers, twenty paces, each party to advance and fire until the weapons were exhausted and one of the parties was disabled. The seconds, however, in consideration of the previous relations of the two gentlemen engaged, and the nature of the dispute, determined that there should be but one shot allowed on each side. Both the parties behaved with coolness and courage, and faced the music like men; but they both missed their aim. Is seemed a pity that nothing more should come of the fight, not even a recondilation; but it had been determined beforehand that there should be no second fire, and the parties separated and left the ground without saluting each other, as is customary in such affairs. Both parties think they are right, as a matter of course; but, as Capt. Clark does not reiterate his charges in the last editorial issue of his paper, but simply calls for an investigation of the matter by the Grand Jury, it is to be hoped that no further personal rencontre will result. Capt. Clark and his antagonist, Mr. Shannon, were personal friends; but that the former, in

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 3.—Supreme Court pro

MOTIONS DECIDED.

24. Rehearing—The Frie & Western Transportation Company vs. Dater et al.; motion allowed and leave given.

37. Rehearing—Sheldon vs. Lewis; same order.

61. Merritt vs. Merritt; motion allowed.

3. People's Docket—The People, etc., vs. Davis; same extended to the 5th Inst.

In the case of Eastman and Littlefield vs. The State of Illinois, leave will be given to prosecute the writ of error as a poor person and dispense; with printed abstracts and briefs.

ADMITTED.

Spencer Tompkins will be admitted to practice in foreign license.

Spencer Tomptins will be admitted to practice on foreign license.

NEW MOTIONS.

70. McGregorys. The People et al.; motion to set aside the order of dismissal, and for rule on the appellant to assign errors.

18. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. The People; continued as per stipulation.

15. Rehearing—Comstock vs. Gage; motion for leave to file additional suggestions.

23. Asificy vs. Hayt; abated for non-compliance with the rale.

37. Rehearing—Sheldon vs. Lewis; motion for leave to file raply to rehearing.

40. Lowery vs. Caster; motion for leave to file additional-briefs on petition for rehearing.

36. Civil Docket—The People vs. Williams; dismissed at the relator's costs.

58. The Sterling Mineral Paint Company vs. The First National Bank of Sterling; appeal dismissed with 5 ner cent damages.

181. Clark vs. Finlon; motion by the appellant for five days' time to answer the motion made yes-terday.

OKOLONA.

Harper, of the "States," Col. Comes to Chicago

To Start on a Lecturing Tour About the Yazoo Affair.

He Expresses Himself Regarding State-Rights and the Blacks.

The Latter Must Not and Will Not Be Allowed to Rule.

A party of three gentlemen stepped into th Palmer House Tuesday evening and registered as A. Y. Harper, W. R. Harper, and Capt. Elliott, Okolona, Miss. They were assigned to Boom 643, and forgotten by the clerk, who did not recognize in them adrummer for an Eastern house or a friend from the country. Hence the attention of reporters was not called to these arrivals, and the personal column of the newspapers was short an item. It was learned yesterday, however, that A. Y. Harper was none other than Col. Alf Harper, the editor of the Okolona States, whose wild secession sentiments have been made known in the North by extracts from its ssues. Of course he had to be seen and inter riewed, in order that it might be known why he was in Chicago. Accordingly a TRIBUNE reporter sent up his card last evening and was cordially received by a medium-sized man, less than 45, with a bald head and prominent nose. A closer inspection disclosed a full beard, dark n body, but streaked with gray, a careworn countenance, and a decidedly nervous temper-ament. He was dressed in a brown coat, light pantaloons, and white vest, and wore a white necktie. And this was Lieut.-Col. Harper, of the Sixth Mississipol, who laid down his arms at the close of the War, and is now fighting with his pen for the cause which he doesn't be-

lieve is "lost;"
"I HAVE COME TO CHICAGO TO LECTURE," said he, in reply to a question as to the object of his visit. "I want to let your people know the feelings and sentiments of the people of the

the feelings and sentiments of the people of the South."

"Do you intend traveling through the North?"

"It will depend upon what sort of houses I draw. But I am going from here to Iowa."

"What point?"

"That is undetermined as yet."

"When will you lecture here?"

"In two or three daws. Arrangements are now being made for a hall."

"What do you think of the Yazoo affair?"

"I am going to talk about that and its connection with Kemper County, and if I tell you now it will be anticipating."

"Will the lecture be free?"

"No; the usual "admission fee will be

It was very evident from the Colonel's man ner that he did not want to be interviewed, fearing, as he admitted, that the people would read what he had to say, and not come to hear

him speak.
So the reporter dropped the Dixon murder, and asked as to the result of the Chisolm trial.
"I can't tell," said be, "but I don't suppose from the facts that they will be found guilty."
"What do you think of THE COLORED EXODUS?"

"I am in favor of it."

"Will it benefit the South?"

"Yes. There has got to be a change. There must be a change," said the Colonel, with emphasis; "and I want the people of the North to understand the exact feeling of the South.

to understand the exact feeling of the South. The time has come when the whole thing must be unmasked. We ought to wear our dargers on the outside now."

The Coionel then volunteered the statement that some people thought he was in the employ of the Republicans, and laughingly said that there were people who really believed that Bob Ingersoil was in the pay of the Devil.

At this moment Capt. Elliott came into the room. He, it appears, is acting as the Colonel's agent. When the reporter mentioned the reticence of the Colonel, the Captain kindly came to his aid with, "Oh, tell him something," and the Colonel agreed to. WHAT IS THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT IN

asked the reporter.
White rule and State-rights—the States to

"White rule and State-rights—the States to regulate suffrage. We are a unit as to both."
"Will that apply to the whole South?"
"I think so."
"Is the State-rights doctrine any stronger than it used to be?"
"There is no doubt of that, since the necessity has become so apparent. The oppression of the General Government is driving the people into it. When we first hoisted the flag of white supremacy, the question was, 'How can you get the whites on one side and the negroes on the other?' and it took a long while to get the old Whigs and all to unite upon the policy, but they are now solid on the race issue."
"Is the rising generation imbued with that idea!"

"Is the rising generation imputed with that idea?"

"Yes, as strongly as their fathers."

"Are there many in the South who do not believe in State-rights?"

"A man who is not in favor of State-rights is not a Democrat."

"I mean outside of the Republicans."

"No. There may be a lew, but they don't amount to anything."

"WILL STATE-RIGHTS BE THE ISSUE IN 1880?"

WILL STATE-RIGHTS BE THE ISSUE IN 1880?" "Undoubtedly. We consider that the main sain. It involves all others."

"You do not think the two races can ever get along together?"
"Not well. They ought to be separated. t am surprised that you Republicans haven'l gotten up colonization schemes."
"The exodus is a good thing?"
"A splendid thing. We are anxious to get rid of them. There are a few people among us—large plantation-owners—who don't favor it, because they think it will ruin them; and it will a good many, but the general good will be

will a good many, but the general good will be subserved." "WHAT KIND OF LABOR WILL YOU HAVE if the negroes leave?"
"We will have to get laborers from the

"We will have to get laborers from the North."

"Can white men do the work?"

"Yes. In the Mississippi bottoms, where there is malaria, they might not stand it so well, but in other sections they could. White people are laboring now in the cotton-fields, and they make better crops than the negroes. It does seem to me that you ought to colonize the negroes. I never saw such a faithful set. No argument, no persuasion,—nothing but force or negroes. I never saw such a faithful set. No argument, no persuasion,—nothing but force or intimidation, or threats of force,—can induce them to vote any other than the Republican ticket."

"Has there been any intimidation?"

"I should suppose so. I should think there had been in some cases—enough to carry the election."

"Not even in that case, if we can possibly avoid it."

"Not even in that case, if we can possibly avoid it."

"It was a revolution. We swept them out. Undeniably that was right. We swept everything before us. We drove Ames out when he appealed to Grant for force. We had to do it. The people justified it. We have been trying to get along without force and intimidation,—taking steps against everything of the kind, except where it was absolutely necessary, and we will resort to intimidation before we will submit to negro rule. We will not tolerate it."

"Not even where the negroes are in the majorisy?"

"Not even in that case, if we can possibly avoid it."

"Who do you think will be

"Who do you think will be THE SOUTH'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT?"

"I think Thurman ought to be. His position on the currency is splendid. Our people like him because they think he is sound on the Staterights question. They don't look to the money question at all. The majority down here are for soft money."

"Democratis all?"

"Yes. That is not Democratic, but they put soft money in their platforms. But that sinks out of signt in a Presidential contest. We look for a man who is in favor of State-tovereignty,"

"You are opposed to the Nation?"

"We don't believe there is any such thing as a Nation,—only as a Nation of Nations."

"Each State is a nation in itself?"

"Yes."

"Now tell me something about

THE YAZOO AFFAIR." "I don't wish to talk about that, because it is one of the topics in my lecture."

"What about the White League?"

"I know nothing of it; know nothing of a secret white league."

"There is simply an understanding among the whites that they must rule?"

"Yes; we are determined on that."

"There is no organized body also murders people?"

"But, if it is necessary, a man will be put out the way!"
There is where you are mistaken. If they lighted Kerran or movel was working in the

"DO THEY PERMIT FREE SPEECH?"

"Yes; there is no doubt about that. There have been times of great excitement when speaking was interrupted to some degree, but as a general thing one can speak freely, and is at perfect liberty to say what he pleases. The race issue at times was terrible before we got the upper hand and put the blacks down." "Sup lose the negroes in any one locality get up again, how will you put them under?" "That is a question upon which we are more divided than upon anything else. We are all determined that they shall not rule, but that question disturbs us. We have various ways, and quarrel among ourselves how to do it. It is not by ballot-box stuffing and perjury. We are down on that. We don't want to hurt a hair on a negro's head, but if we can scare him hair on a negro's head, but if we can scare him we can do something with him."
"Are they easily frightened?"

Yes, when they have'nt leaders."
Do you think that is fair!" "It is a matter of absolute necessity. We can't stand their rule. No people on earth would stand it. What good does it do the negro! Is he represented in the Legislature, in Congress? What good does it do! It annoys "Suppose they put up as candidates South-

white men!"
It would make them odious."
Wouldn't the other whites associate with them!"
"Yes, but they wouldn't like them. The
two races ought to be separated. It is strange
the Republicans do not take steps to colonize

"It would be impossible for me to enumerate all white they carpet-baggers were in power. You can't understard the situation fiving in the North. We might bear them if we had an overwhelming white majority, as in Tennesse."

"Do you think they will ever get in ascendency again in those States where they are in the majority?" "I have no idea that they will in Louisiana and Mississippi."

Every measure will be taken to prevent it?" "No, not that."
"How can you keep them down if they are in the majority?"

"That is what we are divided upon; we are agreed that they must not rule, and "[emphatically] "we don't intend that they shall

"How have you kept them down so far?"
"We have used different means." "FRIGHTENED THEM?" "In 1875 we frightened them very badly. It was a matter of necessity. Men had to do it. We had a few who frightened them."

"No," said the Colonel, laughing.
"They just got together?"
"I don't know how they did it, but I know the negroes were frightened."
The Captain here spoke: "The negroes don't take the same interest in elections that they need to?" "The Republicans will not carry a Southern

"The Republicans will not carry a Southern State in 1880?"

"No. The negroes down our way don't care about voting. There is no organized Republican party in Chickasaw County. We have a Greenback party and a Democratic party. The negro will vote for anybody who isn't a Democrat."

"We are the best friends the negro has in the world," interrupted the Colonel: "If their crops are a failure our people help them, but we don't intend they shall govern in politics."

This ended the conversation, and, after accepting an invitation to attend the lecture, the reporter withdrew. Col. Harper is a fluenttalker, and will doubtless create a sensation when he speaks.

AMUSEMENTS.

A DRENCHED BUTTERCUP

There was a scene on "Her Majesty's Ship Inafore" at the "Zoo" last night that was not lown on the bills, and that came within an ace of converting that charming musical burlesque nto a real tragedy. The gallant craft is built on piles and planked up from the water's edge On the port side a board platform projects from On the port side a board platform projects from the side of the vessel on a level with the water. This platform is used as an "entrance" by Sir Joseph Porter, his cousins, and his sisters, and his aunts, and by Buttercup hiso. These parties are brought to the ship in a small boat, which last night was moored rather carelessly. When the "cue" for Miss Estelle Mortimer's (who plays Buttercup as she only can play sit) entrance was given, she stepped on the platform and began saving, "Hail! Men-of-war's-men." She had hardly got in the sight of the audience when her foot tripped on the rope of the boat, and the next moment she stepped into the water of the lake, which just there is full fifteen feet deep. As she disappeared from sight she threw her basket on the deck of the ship and then clutched wildly at the board from which she had stepped. In her sudden descent her arms were cruelly scraped and her skin abraded; but, though her head went clear under the water, she did not lose her presence of mind, and as soon as she came to the surface she caught the board firmly with both hands. The audience and her fellow-performers were terribly excited, but a half-dozen gallant foretopmen drew her from the water into the small boat, from which she was taken into the cabin of the "Pinafore," The plucky little lady, who is as nervy as she is beautiful and talented, wished to go on with her part all dripping as she was, but better counsel prevailed. Of course it was necessary for her to exchange her wet garments for dry raiment, but here a difficulty arose. Her trunks were at the Burnet House, and so were those of the other ladies of the troupe. However, a costume must be "faked," and by dint of borrowing a skirt from one lady and what-do-you-call-em, etc., etc., from the others, she soon contrived to look the part she had to play, and it is needless to say that the reception accorded her when she stepped on the deck was warm enough to drive from her mind all thoughts of her chilly bath of a few moments before, and she fluished her part the heroine of the night. As a soubret Miss Mortimer has no superior in this country, but it will not do for her to attempt again Ophelia's drowning scene. Her admirers will not stand it.

admirers will not stand it. THE COMING FALSTAFF.

A report is in circulation that Mr. Harry Pearson, late of McVicker's, will appear in Boston at an early date as Faistaff. A writer in the Louisville Courier-Journal, in a lengthy review of the various actors who have played the part in this country, says:

louisville Courier-Journal, in a lengthy review of the rarious actors who have played the part in the sissistippi bottoms, where is, they might not stand it so her sections they could. While the part in this country, says:

"Away back, I think, in '30, after only a the shore and cheek and 'gail' that some of use there saw such a faithful set. No persuasion,—authing but force or or threats of force,—can induce any other than the Republican been any intimidation?"

uppose so, I should think there one cases—enough to carry the one that is right!"

in 1875. Force was used. It is we have been trying of the kind, exercised in the standard of the standard in th

finished and artistic of any other ever given in America, possibly barring that of poor Charlis Bass. It had soul in it. Old Jack, not old De Bar, was there before you. De Bar and Pearson were tellow-apprentices under the old Le Clerq, the celebrated London pantomimist and ballet-master, and he knew about Harry's old-country successes in Fastaff: so when he got the idea of making a till at it, he wrote Harry, who was then playing in New York, and he told him to fire away. Whenever De Bar went on to New York in the in New York, and he told him to fire away. Whenever De Bar went on to New York in the summer vacation to engage people for St. Louis and his New Orleans St. Charles, Harry would meet him at his hotel every day for weeks and taught him the 'business,' reading the part, and 'coaching' him generally. This went on for three years, and it is a fact that whatever success De Bar achieved in Falstaff was almost wholly due to Harry Pearson. Harry has his 'togs' still 'done up in lavender,' airs them once in a while with a sort of regret that he hasn't been a little more assertive for himself. baso't been a little more assertive for himself, but will yet see the day, and I believe within a year, when he will 'star' the country in the part. If he does, my word for it, lovers of Shakespearean comedy will get such a treat as has not been enjoyed in the United States for

DRAMATIC NOTES. Gilbert's "Palace of Truth" will be produced n New York soon.

Sothern opens in New York next Monday in Oxenford's "Sam." "Colville's Folly "-the Rosseau-appears t be getting some hard knocks from the papers. An now we hear that "L'Assommoir" is to be produced in Burmah, with King Thebaw as

Boucicault will open Booth's Theatre, New fork, this evening with his new play,

Tony Pastor, accountered in his swallow-tail, his white kids, and his opera hat, will be with is next week.

F 8. Chaofrau will for the ninth sucrear open the regular season of the Theatre ou Sept. 15.

Miss Genevieve Ward has accepted an original play, the joint work of Mr. F. C. Grove and Mr. Hermann Merivale. Its title will be "Forget Me Not."

Me Not."

The manager of the "Joshua Whitcomb" combination, Mr. J. M. Hill, has been serious ill. Yesterday, however, he was able to drive down to the theatre.

Mr. Harriott, the husband of Clara Morris, who, as an elocutionist, made a success a number of years ago, contemplates a short tour through the West the coming winter.

An erroneous statement is flying about town to the effect that Mr. W. D. Eaton is the author of "A Quarter to Eleven." Nothing of the kind. The genial journalist. Col. Glibert A. Pierce, of this city. is responsible for it. In yesterday's TRIBUNE we stated that Ella Wren was the wife of Frank Matthew Bates, the actor, who in the month of June last was found murdered in Melbourne, Australia. This it appears is erroneous. Miss Eliza Wren, an actress of this city, is the widow.

Wood's Museum, in Philadelphia, which has brought several managers in recent years to an intimate acquaintance with the Sheriff, has been refitted and painted, and is now called the Athenaeum. It will be under the management of A. Stedenland under the saying to home. F. Stedwell, and run as a variety house.

F. C. Burnand's comedy, "Boulogne," a French adaptation, was produced on Monday evening at the Boston Theatre. The Advertiser of that city says: "Its text has little wit, and its humor for the most part is so mild as to taste like the last drezs of some of the least happy of its author's 'happy thoughts.' Mr. John T. Raymond at Wallack's, according to the New York Hera'd, bids fair to score another success. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of his Ichabod Crane at the outset, the play, "Wolfert's Roost," has been so much improved by author and actor that it will probably hold its place on the stage during the sea-

In London a project is on foot to open a fine art gallery, the character of which will be purely dramatic, and the object to bring together a variety of paintings illustrative of theatrical art, including portraits of deceased and living actors. It is intended, also, that the distinguishing feature of the collection shall consist solely of contributions from actors and actresses of the British stage, although a collection of pict-ures by scenic artists will likewise be added.

A London correspondent tells another upon Sarah, the divine: One day at rehearsal, seeing the theatre full of the manager's friends, she stopped short, and, in a violent passion, fell to abusing England and the English. She fluished her bitter harangue by applying an epithet to the country which so horrified the intruders that they field in dismay. It was the first time since Waterlee that the English had heard that enithet rloo that the En

English soil.

Information from London says that Kate Field is going to America in October, under an engagement with Maj. Pond, of Boston, to give a serio-comic musical entertainment of an entirely novel description during the winter season. It is to be entitled "London by Day and Night," and is a musical monolog, consisting of sketches of all phases of London society, rich and poor, leading the sudience to dinner and evening parties, the opera, music-halls, theatres, police courts, to the East End, Rotten Row, House of Commons, etc. Each sketch will be flustrated by a song, humorous or otherwise, some of them written expressly for Miss Field. Clever George Grossmith (Sir Joseph Porter) is writing and arranging the entertainment with Miss Field.

Miss Rose Eytinge, who is now playing in

Miss Field.

Miss Rose Eytinge, who is now playing in London, is beginning to find out something. The Era save of her recent appearance at the Haymarket: "In her 'skirmishes of wit' she was as solemn as a tragedy queen; of the spirit of raillery she appeared to know nothing; and Beatrice, instead of being as 'merry as the day is long,' was as dull as an ordinary parish parson. Her sauciness, instead of being invigorating, was absolutely decreasing. Only once in the play did Miss Eytinge appear to get a good hold of her part, and that was in the scene where Beatrice, with her merriment thrown aside, sorrows for poor Hero, and calls upon Beatlick to kill Claudio. Miss Eytinge comes to us with a good report, and we cannot but regret that so far she has elected to give us a taste of her quality in parts that have been disappointing."

her quality in parts that have been disappointing."

In a recent interview, published in the New York Graphic, Miss Clara Morris: "My new play was sent to me in California last winter. I was delighted with it, and showed it to Mr. Baldwin. He was so taken with the thing that he wanted me to stay and try it there and then, offering to put it on the stage in good style. I could not consent to that, but gave him a verbal promise to bring it out there. Since my return three New York managers have asked to put it on, but I hold my word as good as my bood, and could not break it. Finally, when Mr. Haverly heard of it he urged the matter so strongly that I wrote to Mr. Baldwin, explained the circumstances, and asked for a release. This he very kindly granted, and Mr. Haverly then told me to go to work exactly as if I had a million to back me, to make what changes in the support I wished, and to carry out my ideas in regard to stage setting and accessories. It is fortunate he is so liberal in his ideas, for the expense will be large. The play is called 'A Royal Love,' and is written by Donn Piatt. The bones of the play are old, and have been the skeleton of many failures, but in this case are so differently arranged and dressed that I have confidence in its success. The subject is 'Jane Shore,' but a 'Jane Shore' totally unlike the ideal generally placed before the public. There are many passages fraucht with pathos and feeling, the language is well chosen and follows that of the period closely. The stage business I arrange myself. Jane Shore is represented, not as a very young woman, but as one having a daughter just in the dawn of womanhood, and the sentiment of motherly love this develops adds much to the character, which is in every way more noble and dignified than other versions present."

The Yokohama correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing upon Japanese theatricals, says:

way more noble and dignified than other versions present."

The Yokohama correspondent of the Boston Hera'd, writing upon Japanese theatricals, says: "The actors are generally of the lower classes, often of the lowest. Some play merely for the lowe of celebrity, to win applause, to be sought as a pobular favorit, but more generally they receive some compensation, but in foreign eyes that is very small, that of the greatest actor being but about \$1,000. Some of them are supported by some admirer of their talent, and others have been buried with popular honors by the subscriptions of those who saw and beard their acting. Their dress is often magnificent, very strange and perhaps unbecoming, yet rich and abundant. Their acting is very trying to admirers of Davenport, Barrett, or Booth. The voices are high and strained, monotonous in their twang; they lack the play of face and gesture, it seems, that noted actors of other and more civilized nations have, and the play is rendered, both in words and acts, in an exaggerated sense. The simple beauties of a Shakspearean play, one author says, would not be appreciated by a Japanese sudience. In drama they look for something more impressive than ordinary life, and, although the minor incidents may be rendered with fidelity to nature, yet the play would be extremely tame if it did not bring forth some extravagance into existence. Perhaps it is see dered with fidelity to nature, yet the play would be extremely tame if it did not bring forth some extravagance into existence. Perhaps it is so the world over, but I believe the Japanese im-pute to dramatic scenes a higher kind of exist-ence, and, of course, with such they must expect something beyond ordinary life, while we Americans care not whether the plot reveals anything out of the ordinary run of being, so long as it has excitement and interest. I have said that the actors exaggerated. Especially is this so in scenes of passion, where, while the interest of the audience has not waned, the actor has tired himself out by the violence of this race. The audience revel in the horrible

MUSICAL NOTES. Prof. Furst, the composer of "Electric Light" has resigned his position as organist of the Immaculate Conception Church, Baltimore, to take the conductorship of Ford's new open

M. Vasseur, author of "La Timbale d'Arrent." supplies a new work entitled " Nouveau Lyrique," for the reopening of the Theatre

M. Gounod has been taking legal proceedings against the Director of the Opera at Vienna to recover a royalty upon the performances of "Faust."

Mr. Mapleson sails for America with his opera company the last of this month, having abandoned the idea of giving promenade concert at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Gazette Musica'e announces that the Princess Troubetzkoy, who is at present enjoying the country air at Intra, will be heard in the theatre of that town in "Norma" and "Lucrezia Borgia." Surely, says the Musical Standard, the Princesses are running a hard race with the professional singers!

Master Maurice Dongremont, a youth of 12 years, who has created some sensation in the chief musical cities of Europe by his performances on the violin, will appear in London next season under the management of Mr. A. Fischhof. of Vienua, and will make a tour of America during the following season.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

nnual Meeting at Grand Haven, Mich._It Is Decided to Cut Loose from the New

York Association. Grand Haven, Mich., Sept. 8.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here to-day with a large attendance of members. The report of the Board of Directors showed the affairs of the Association to be in prosperous condition. The action of the Board

in making a supplemental contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company was approved. A resolution was adopted authorising the Executive Committee to give notice to the New York Associated Press of a desire to terminate the existing contract between the Associations.

The election for Directors resulted in the return of the following named gentlemen: Richard Smith, of Cincinnati; w. N. Haldeman, of Louisville; Joseph Medill, of Cnicago; A. J. Kellar, of Memphis; D. M. Hauser, of St. Louis; W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland; and J. F. Mack, of Sandusky.

The Board organized by electing the following officers: President. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial; Vice-President, E. B. Martingdale, of the Indianapolis Journal; Secretary, H. E. Baker, of the Post and Tribus, of Detroit.

A few of the members left for home to-night. A few of the members left for nome to-night. The others, with ladies accompanying, remained, paving accepted an invitation of the citizens of Grand Haven to participate in a ball at the Curtler House to-night, and join in an excursion

IOWA METHODISTS.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 3 .- The thirty-sixth ession of the Iowa annual Conference met in this city to-day, Bishop Harris presiding. After the opening services the Conference organized by the election of George N. Power, D. D., as Secretary, and C. L. Stafford and H. E. Wing, ssistants; J. W. Cheney, Recording Secretary; and T. J. Myers and C. W. Shepherd, Statis-

and T. J. Myers and C. W. Shepherd, Statisticians.

The usual standing committees were appointed, and a number of visitors from other Conferences and representatives of church institutions were introduced to the Conference.

The election of delegates to the General Conference, which is to meet at Cincinnati, O., in May next, was made the special order for Friday at 10 o'clock, a. m. May next, was made the special order for Friday at 10 o'clock, a. m.

At the afternoon session Dr. W. F. Cowles presided. Reports were received of contributions for various benevolent causes.

The evening was devoted to the anniversary of the Missionary Society. Dr. J. M. Reid, of New York, delivered an able and instructive address to a large audience. The Conference will probably close its session next Monday.

You can instantly stop that awful neuralgia or cure any stomach pain (even cholers) with "Brown's Household Panacea." 25 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY. Manager and J LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF NASBY'S "WIDOW BEDOTT."
The Character-Comedian, Mr.

NEIL BURGESS,

AND THE
LOCKE COMBINATIONS
In Nasby's (D. R. Locke's) Four-Act Comedy, WIDOW BEDOTT;

OR, A HUNT FOR A HUSBAND.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays half night prices
Monday—Return of TONY PASTOR and DOUBLE
COMPANY.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 6, MAGNOLIA, the White Slave!

With New and Magnificent Scenery and Mechanical Ef-fects. Preceding the Drama a bill of Amusing Spe-cialties will be introduced and A MAN WILL BE SHOT
From an Enormous Cannon.
Get your seats early and avoid the rush. Box-Omes
open all day Saturday.
HOOLEY'S.
HOOLEY'S. A MAN WILL BE SHOT

Monday, Sept. 1, Grand Farewell of MAHN'S COMIO OPERA COMPANY, FATINITZA. Every Evening at 8, Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Popular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Mailness,
25c and 50c.
Next Week—SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. DENMAN THOMPSON

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB," Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday MATINEES, until further notice. SECURE YOUR SEATS.

POSITIVE AND INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS!
tanding-room only. The Auditorium filled with ladie.

15 STAR ARTISTS. 15 OLIO, VARIETY, PANTOMIME.
Every evening at 8 o'clock, including Sunday.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday for lates
and families at 2 o'clock; doors even at 1 o'clock.
Popular prices, 75, 20, 33, 23, and 15 cents.
Box odice open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

CHICAGO NATATORIA. THIRD ANNUAL Ladies' Prize Swimming At the West Side Natatorium, 504 and 508
West Madison-st.,
On Thursday Evening, Sept. 4.
All crizes open to pupils of both institutions.
Tickets to be had from isdy pupils only.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS. Sept. 4 and 11, for the benefit of the YELLOW-PRYER SUFFERSES. Miss Lizzle Gerzil, Soprano; Mmc. Emile Shiller, Findasi Prof. A. Ruff, Violinist; N. A. Krouse, Planist; Prof. Boston, with Louiss Couens' Combination. Box Office Bow open at Root & Sons', 156 State-8t.
One Grand Matinee Wednesdy, Sept. 10, at 2 p. m. Tickets, 50 cts.; children, 2) cts.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH-Michigan-av., near Twenty-shird-a-Monday evening. Sept. 1, 1879, and every evening turing this week, MIXON'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL DUTE TOM'S CABIN COMBINATION Indones by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stove. Union Park Compreh-tional Church Monday evening, Sept. 8.

EVERYBODY CAN GET

A TIGHT SQUEEZE

EQUALIZA

Mr. Root's Comr Adversely to

And Finds the Late La Stock of Cartain

And Asserts that A

sessed by the S

The Property of the State sed at 50 Per Cent

INGFIBLD, Ill., Sept. A REPORT FROM B which was read, as follows
Your Committee on As
Stock of Corporations, to

Stock of Corporations, to the opinion of the Attorne to the late amendments to far as it affects certain ela beg leave to report that the Board is the effect of the ports to take from the assess the capital stock of The question was saked to The question was sked whether a law is constitutic cornorations, and exempt from assessment on capita are not exempted. The opinion is, that such arise, and undoubtedly that such a law wortional as violating uniformity, for he proceed the law in question, the capital stock of corpora purely manufacturing put from the State Board and Assessor. If this were treatly constitutional, for officer assesses property, erty is assessed. But it law in question confers this stock upon the local head of rules for valuing vides that the capital stock upon the local head of rules for valuing vides that the capital stock upon the local head of rules for valuing vides that the capital stock upon the local head of rules for valuing vides that the capital stock include and above the assessed property of such company. The Board is author zed they may change. See as shall be made showing the and the assessed value of The Board then first as value according to the property; fourth, they dence between the equalization of the stock; see ovalue according to the property; fourth, they dence between the equalization of the same is ty Clerk. It will be seen capital stock of corporation the Board, while the law the power on the local A

Provided, further. That tions organized for purely m or for printing or for publis for the improving and bree mesessed by the local Assess the property of individual assessed.

It is difficult to see how tortured into an authority to assess capital stock.

Again, the local Assessa all the property of the it is to assess a corporation he must assess it at its must also assess its tangicash value, and then the doubly assessed, for ther law to enable the local balance. The State Boar as has been shown, by co cannot, in the nature of ment of capital stock wi equalized values.

Again, all the tangible poration must be cogs deducted. How can the when, first, there has be second, when the tangible could be a many Assilocal Assessor know any ble property except in hagain, the law require several recorts for the u

Again, the law require several reports for the use showing, first, name and second, amount of capit paid up; fourth, market fifth, indebtedness; sixt tangible property. The state Board, but no for in case of local Again. tangible property. The the State Board, but no for in case of local Asse the amended section is Suc. 32. Banking, brid road, gas, insurance, min bank, stage-wisamboat, a tion, turnpike, and all ociations incorporated un tother than banks organ banking laws of this State oursed to be assessed the sembefore provided), other property required mass out and deliver to its capital stock. ment of its capital stock it will be seen that with the return, and it that the local Assessor tion whatever upon was ment. Now, if the Leg the local Assessor the ny him a work-bench and just as important that ny him a work-bench as just as important that i mation as that the Sta Would the Legislature

would the Legislature him the very means o had it intended that he tial position where that he indisconsible in dete-ctitiens? Your Commi-opinion that the Legisla in question, confer upo power to assess the cap a lon. a ion.

The question now cot the act in question?

First—The State Boations without any retu Second—The proviso Assessor to assess corn must be construed as which directs him to as arty.

rd-If is am Fourth—If it is an e Assessor does not take is unconstitutional, principles of uniform which provides that all shall pay a tax in preproperty. And your U fore, concur with the ed

After some discussic report was postponed seen that Mr. Root do storney General, and his tavor that the Boa The special order the resolution offered the effect that, in the property of the State Assessed Az 65 PEE

for the year 1879.

Mr. Root, of Cool formal debate, and ming 40 per cept in plain in view of the valuation of the year. Nobody with world that the callingia was less this thundred millions. However the world come pearer to the second of the year.

ond ordinary life, while we whether the plot reveals ordinary run of being, so ment and interest. I have exaggerated. Especially is passion, where, while the dience has not waned, the silf out by the violence of one revel in the horrible, droils around the stage, the in action, or the agonting are prolonged as long as AL NOTES. composer of "Electric" his position as organist of tion Church, Baltimore, orship of Ford's new oper

or of "La Timbale d'Arw work entitled " Nouveau

en taking legal proceedings

s for America with his operator of this month, having abangiving promenade concerts

ated some sensation in the of Europe by his perform-will appear in London next anagement of Mr. A. Fisch-will make a tour of America

SSOCIATED PRESS. at Grand Haven, Mich.—It Cut Loose from the New

Mich., Sept. 3.—The annual tern Associated Press was

with a large attendance of ort of the Board of Directors of the Association to be in demental contract with the alegraph Company was apimittee to give no inted Press of

clicking named gentlemen; Cincinnati; w. N. Haldeman, eph Medill, of Chicago; A. J. his; D. M. Hauser, of St. matrong, of Cleveland; and dusky.

attized by electing the followment. Murat Halstead, of the regial; Vice-President, E. B. the Indianapolis Journal; taker, of the Postand Tribune,

embers left for home to-night.

Idies accompanying, remained,
a invitation of the citizens of
participate in a ball at the
night, and join in an excursion

METHODISTS.
, Sept. 3.—The thirty-sixth
ra annual Conference met in es the Conference organized George N. Power, D. D., at L. Stafford and H. E. Wing, Cheney, Recording Secretary; and C. W. Shepherd, Statis-

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As devoted to the anniversary Society. Dr. J. M. Reid, of red an able and instructive addience. The Conference will session next Monday.

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('N THERE TREE. WIDOW BEDOTT.

BURGESS. LOCKE COMBINATION, W BEDOTT: INT FOR A HUSBAND

days and Saturdays half night prices, of TONY PASTOR and DOUBLE THEATRE.

the Season of 1879 and 1880. Evening, Sept. 6, Stock Company of Dramatic Act-IA, the White Slave!

inficent Scenery and Mechanical Ef-he Drama a bill of Amusing Spe-oduced and N WILL BE SHOT rly and avoid the rush. Box-Office ARTISTIC TRIEMPH! Sept. 1, Grand Farewell of MIO OPERA COMPANY, .

INITZA. 18. Wednesday and Saturday at 2. 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. Matinees,

SBURY'S TROUBADOURS. R'S THEATRE.

IN THOMPSON

UA WHITCOMB, Vednesday and Saturday MATINEES, RE YOUR SEATS.

C THEATRE, 51 South Clark-st. ID INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS! TAR ARTISTS. 15 ARIETY, PANTOMIME. o'clock; doors open at 1 o'clock. es. 75, 50, 35, 25, and 15 cents. from 10 to 4 o'clock.

O NATATORIA. RD ANNUAL Prize Swimming

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West Madison-st.,
Sday Evening, Sept. 4.
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de Sons, 156 State at. tince Wednesday, Sept. 10, at 2 p. m. children, 25 cts. GAN-AV. BAPTIST ng, Sept. 1, 1879, and every evening k, MIXUN'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL CABIN COMBINATION Indorsed by echer Stowe. Union Park Congrega-onday evening, Sept. 8.

MIGHT SQUEEZE. RYBODY CAN GET

HT SQUEEZE Bookstores, Saturdav.

Mr. Root's Committee Reports Adversely to the Attor-

And Finds the Late Law About Capital Stock of Cartain Corporations Worthless,

ney-General,

And Asserts that All Must Be Assessed by the State Board.

The Property of the State Declared to Have Been Assessed at 50 Per Cent of Its Cash Value.

cial Dispatch to The Tribun INGFIRED, Ill., Sept. 3.—The State Board of Equalitration met to-day. Mr. Root pre-

which was read, as follows:

Your Committee on Assessments of Capital Stock of Corporations, to whom was referred the opinion of the Attorney-General in relation is the late amendments to the Revenue law so far as it affects certain classes of-corporations, but leave to report that the question before the Board is the effect of the late law, which purports to take from the Board the power to assess the capital stock of certain corporations. The question was asked the Attorney-General whether a law is constitutional walch classifies cottorations, and exempts some corporations from assessment on capital stock, while others are not exempted. The inference from his opinion is, that such a case does not size, and undoubtedly he would hold that such a law would be unconstitutional as violating the principle of uniformity, for he proceeds to show that, under the law in question, the power to assess the capital stock of corporations organized for purely manufacturing purposes is taken away from the State Board and remitted to the local Assessor. If this were true the law would be clearly constitutional, for it is immaterial what officer assesses property, provided all the property is assessed. But it is not true that the law in question confers the power to assess the head of rules for valuing property. Sec. 3 provides that the capital stock of all companies, associations, etc., shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of special stock, including the franchise, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association.

The Board is author.zed to make rules which they may change. Sec. 39 provides that returns shall be made showing the value of the stock,

The Board is author zed to make rules which they may change. Sec. 32 provides that returns shall be made showing the value of the stock, and the assessed value of the taugible property. The Board then first ascertains the fair cash value of the stock; second, it equalizes that value according to the percentage adopted by the Board; third, they equalize the tangible property; fourth, they declare that the difference between the equalized value of the stock and the property upon which taxes should be extended, and the same is certified to the County Clerk. It will be seen that the law says the capital stock of corporations shall be assessed by the Board, while the law which it is claimed puts the power on the local Assessor says that companies and associations shall be assessed by the local Assessor, not that the capital stock shall be assessed. Had the amendment read that the capital stock should be assessed by the local Assessor, it would be clear that he would have the power. The precise language is as follows:

Proprieted, further. That companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing purposes, or for printing of for publishing of newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of stock, shall be assessed.

It is difficult to see how this language can be

the property of individuals is required to be assessed.

It is difficult to see how this language can be tortured into an authority to the local Assessor to assess capital stock.

Again, the local Assessor is required to assess all the property of the individual. Now, if he is to assess a corporation on the capital stock, he must assess it at its fair cash value. He must also assess its tangible property at its fair cash value, and then the corporation would be doubly assessed, for there is no machinery of law to enable the local Assessor, to strike a balance. The State Board arrives at a result, as has been shown, by considering the value of the capital stock, its equalized value, the assessed value of the tangible property, and its equalized value; but how can the local Assessor know anything about equalized values? There can be no such thing as an equalized value until after the Assessor has done his work, and there cannot, in the nature of things, be an assessment of capital stock without the alemant of

cannot, in the nature of things, be an assessment of capital stock without the element of equalized values.

Again, all the tangible property of the corporation must be considered, equalized, and deducted. How can the local Assessor do it, when, first, there has been no equalization; and, second, when the tangible property may be located in a dozen towns and counties, and assessed by as many Assessors? How can the local Assessor know anything about the tangible property except in his own town?

Again, the law requires corporations to make

Again, all the tangible property of the corporation must be considered, equalized, and deducted. How can the local Assessor do it, when, first, there has been no equalization; and, second, when the tangible property may be located in a dozen towns and counties, and assessed by as many Assessors? How can the local Assessor know anything about the tangible property except in his own town?

Again, the law requires corporations to make several reports for the use of the State Board, showing, first, name and location of company; second, amount of capital stock; third, amount paid up; fourth, market value or actual value; fifth, indebtedness; sixth, assessed value of the tangible property. The return is haid before the State Board, but no such return is provided for in case of local Assessors. The language of

the State Board, but no such return is provided for in case of local Assessors. The language of the amended section is as follows:

Szq. 32. Banking, bridge, express ferry, grave!road, gas, insurance, mining, plank-road, savings bank, stage-steamhost, street railroad, transportation, turnpike, and all other companies and associations incorporated under the laws of this State other than banks organized under the general
banking law of this State and the corporations required to be assessed by the local Assessors, as
assembefore provided), shall, in addition to the
other property required by this act to be listed,
mass out and deliver to the Assessor a sworn statement of its capital stock, etc.

It will be seen that this entirely does away

ment of its capital stock, etc.

It will be seen that this entirely does away with the return, and is equivalent to saying that he local Assessor shall have no information whatever upon which to base his assessment. Now, if the Legislature intended to give the local Assessor the power, why did they deay him a work-bench and tools? Why is it not lust as important that he should have the information as that the State Board should have it? Would the Legislature have taken away from him the very means of obtaining information had it intended that he should be put in an official position where that very information would rial position where that very information would be indispensible in determining the rights of the citizens! Your Committee are clearly of the spinion that the Legislature did not, by the act is question, confer upon the local Assessor the power to assess the capital stock of any corporation.

The question now comes, What is the effect of the act in question?
First—The State Board can assess corpora-

tions without any returns.
Second—The proviso which directs the local Assessor to assess corporations and associations must be construed as a repetition of the law which directs him to assess their tangible property. d-If is amounts merely to an exemption,

the balance of the law, and the old law will Fourth—If it is an exemption and the local Auesor does not take the place of the Board, it is unconstitutional, because it violates the Principles of uniformity of the Constitution, which provides that all persons and corporations shall pay a tax in proportion to his, her, or its property. And your Committee do not, therefore, congraying at the Attorney

cur with the conclusions of the Attorney

James P. Root.
C. C. Campella,
R. J. Cabeen,
Fred Sungel. After some discussion the consideration of the sport was postponed for one week. It will be seen that Mr. Root does not agree with the Attorney General, and the chances are rather in his layor that the Board will adopt this report. The special order was then taken up, being the resolution offered Aug. 22-by Mr. Cabeen to the effect that, in the opinion of the Board, the property of the State was

for the year 1879.

Mr. Root, of Cook, opened the rather informal debate, and moved to amend by inserting 40 per cent in place of 63. He thought that, in view of the valuable crops, and the fact that werybody felt better, there had been a sensible appreciation in values. The assessment was returned at shout one limited amilions less than hat year. Nobody would be willing to say to the world that the cash value of the property of limited at shout one limited amilions less than hat year. Nobody would be willing to say to the world that the cash value of the property of limited amilions. He believed that 40 per cent would come nearer to the actual value that any should come nearer to the actual value that any should report of the State as some of the members claimed, when asking to have their assessments lowered, that country would all be members elaimed, when asking to have their assessments lowered, that country would all be members elaimed, when asking to have their assessments lowered, that country would all be mediately filled up with thrifty German larmers, who would vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Chase, of Cook, moved to amend the abundment by inserting 45 per cent. This, be thought, would be about the right figure, and to state the state of the Board last year.

Mr. Scott, of Morgan, objected to Mr. Root's

amendment. He agreed with him that a large amount of property in the State was not assessed at all, but there was also considerable property assessed at over 50 per cent. To reduce it to 40 would be an injustice to much of the property

Mr. Cabeen believed that the depreciation of property had gone on this year as before. So far as his personal knowledge extended, be believed the property of the State was assessed at over 50 per cent of its actual value.

THE DEPRECIATION IN THE ASSESSMENT seemed to be about 9 per cent. He did not think property was appreciating in value, though be knew that the newspapers were trying to make out that times were improving.

Mr. Hale hoped that there would be no change in the per cent adopted last year, as he thought that substantial justice would be secured more thoroughly by fixing it at 50 than at any other figure.

that substantial justice would be secured more thorougnly by fixing it at 50 than at any other figure.

Mr. Root said that, judging from Mr. Scott's argument, each member ought to decide according to what he knew about the value of property in his own district. If this was to be the rule, he hoped that they would not assume to know more about the property in his district than he did himself.

Mr. Warner expressed himself in favor of making the per cent 50.

Mr. Savage thought it was a very singular proposition that the property of the State had decreased in value in view of the splendid wheat-crop and the good foreign demand. He believed that real estate throughout the State would sell for more this year than last. The Board lift it about right last year in fixing the per cent at 50. The assessment having diminished 10 per cent, be believed that 45 would now be coultable. There was no evidence of any decrease in values throughout the State. On the other hand, there has been a slight increase.

Mr. Answorth believed that 45 would be about the right figure. He had consulted with gentlemen of experience outside of the Board who thought that the property of the State was not assessed at more than 25 per cent of its value. He believed that the actual value of property had increased, and that some allowance ought to be made for the improvements, etc., constantly taking place.

Mr. Oabeen said that gentlemen forgot that

Mr. Cabeen said that gentlemen forgot that the volume of money was what fixed values.

the volume of money was what fixed value
MONEY HAD APPRECIATED MONBY HAD APPRECIATED

because the volume in circulation had been reduced, and property had consequently depreciated. That is, it took more property than before to buy the same amount of money.

Mr. Savage said that the lands in White County last year were classified at \$5 per acre and in Wabash at \$3, and asked if it would be assumed that that was 60 or 70 per cent of their value. Take Sangauron County. It's lands were classified at \$20 per acre, but, taking the land throughout the county, it could not be bought for \$40 an acre. He questioned very much whether the lands throughout the State could be bought for twice their equalized value. The judgment of the board inst year was a fair one. Property had not insterially appreciated. The conclusion, therefore, was unavoidable that 45 per cent would be about right.

Mr. Chase said it was a great deal more difficult to get at values in Cook than in any other county. Last year his judgment and the action of the Board did not differ very widely. Property had been assessed at about 40 to 45 per cent of its real value. Since then there had been some changes. Property had appreciated considerably in some of the best business locations to Chicago, while in other places there had been more of a shrinkage, as indicated by sales. The total shrinkage in Cook County was not over 10 per cent. He, therefore, thought 45 per cent would be about right.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Chase's amendment fixing the per cent at 45, which was de-

A vote was then taken on Mr. Chase's amend-ment fixing the per cent at 45, which was de-feated:

feated:
Yeas—Messrs. Root, Niehoff, Chase, Hunt, Ainsworth, Savage, Campbell, William Gilmore, Sunkel—9.
Nays—Messrs. Warner, Hale, Cakeen, Whiteside, Scott, Anthony, Drish, E. M. Gilmore, Crum, Benson, Needles—11.
Mr. Scott then offered an amendment fixing the per cent at 50, which was adopted without division, and the resolution as thus amended was adopted. This settles the rate at which the capital stock of corporations and the railroad capital stock of corporations and the railroad property, which the Board assesses, will be as-sessed this year. Adjourned.

FAIRS.

WISCONSIN. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 3.—To-day has been very satisfactory as the first exhibition day of the Beloit fair. The display is excellent in all departments, and well arranged. The attendance has been quite good, though the crowd was not expected until to morrow. The novelty running race was won by C. Drakely's b. g. Beech-

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 3.—The second day of the Western Illinois Fair opened with increased attendance. The forenoon was devoted to the exhibition of stock, of which there was a great number. In the afternoon the races were hotly contested. The pacing race was a hard fight be-

tween Dexter and Fred Everett, Dexter win ing in the fifth heat. Time, 2:29. The 2:34 race was also hotly contested. Mon roe Chief, the Chicago horse, driven by James A. Duster, won in three straight heats, Kittie Bates a good second, Ella Earle third, and G. T. Pilot fourth. Time, 2:2714, 2:25, 2:2714. Tomorrow, besides the usual program, Daniel Voorhees will deliver an address.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 3.—The third day of the State Fair is unprecedented in the history of the Society. Fully 25,000 people were on th rounds at noon, and the crowd is constantly increasing. The receipts yesterday were five times the amount of the corresponding day last year at Cedar Rapids, and, with good weather to-morrow, the Society will come out of debt, and with money in the treasury. It is estimated that 50,000 people will be in the city to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 3.—A brilliant ociety event took place this evening at the redding of Mr. Gus C. Lendeman and Miss Edith F. Fisbelt, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. L. Fisbelt, on North Fifth street. mother, Mrs. L. Fisbelt, on North Fifth street. The Rev. C. R. Henderson, of the First Baptist Church, performed the ceremony, in the presence of a large assemblage of intimate friends. A splendid wedding banquet was served. The happy couple received a large number of costly presents. Miss Emma Fristock assisted as bridesmaid, with Mr. R. Badley as groomsman. The costumes of the ladies were exceedingly elegant.

Letter frem Barksdale, the Murderer of Dixon.

The man who shot Dixon in the back at Yaxoo, Miss., has written a private letter to a relative, of which that relative has made public so much as here follows:

"Yazoo Crrx, Miss., Aug. 23, 1879.—I am grateful for your kind words of approval and sympathy. Higher considerations than even those of self-defense actuated me. If I find not feit myself overwhelmingly justifiable in the letter of the self-defense actually in the feet myself overwhelmingly justifiable in the those of self-defense actuated me. If I fad not fett myself overwhelmingly justifiable in the affair, Dixon would have lived, so far as I was concerned, to the end of time. I had positive knowledge that he had plotted to assasinate me, and that my life was in constant peril; but he was not satisfied with acusing me and threatening my life. He defamed the innocent who are dearer to me than all others on earth, and who could have had nothing to do with the issues between him and myself.

"The time will not come until I am in my grave when any man, to wreak his vengeance upon others, can defame them with impunity.

"All these shocking things, and many more which would justify me in the eyes of any one who has a particle of manhood in his nature, will be brought out in the trial. The combat on my part was fair, open, and honorable. He had created a state of inertiable war, and was responsible for the consequences. I am under a \$15,000 bond, after waiving a preliminary examination. Affectionately yours.

"James A. Barksdall."

He Got a Breakfast.

A touth entered D. Duomomore's kitchen and asked the servant whether breakfast was ready. She answered yes, and he walked into the dibing-room, ast down with the family and ate a hearty meal. The girl took him to be some friend of the family, while the family supposed he was the servant girl's friend. He proved to be a trains.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

RAILROADS.

The Passenger Business to the East Disturbed Again.

The Strike of the Truckmen Practically at an End.

New Legislation Needed to Condemn Aldermen---The Grand Trunk.

DISTURBED PASSENGER BUSINESS. There is rather a serious feeling in the passenger departments of the roads leading east on account of the imminent danger of another break in the passenger rates. Although no open cuts have thus far been made, yet the tariff rates are maintained by very few of the roads. It is an open secret that several of the roads are using the scaleers as their agents, and are paying them as high as \$3 commission on the sale of tickets from this city to New York, are paying them as high as \$3 commission on the sale of tickets from this city to New York, and from Kausas and St. Louis as high as \$5 is being paid. Of course, the amount paid to the scalpers is virtually that much of a cut, as the roads that pay no commissions to scalpers are at a disadvantage and lose much of their business. The latter now threaten that, if the commission system is continued any longer, they will make a reduction of the regular rates of the amount palo to scalpers, which would reduce the fare to \$17 from Chicago to New York.

Another way by which the New York rates are being cut is by selling New York passengers Boston tickets for \$31. The coopen from New York to Boston is worth \$4, and the passenger thus receives an advantage of \$3. An agreement is in force that no/commissions shall be naid by any of the roads leading out of Chicago, but it is a dead letter. As long as the railroads insist on paying commissions to outside parities, it will be an impossibility to maintain the regular tariff rates. The public gets no advantage from the system, for the commission goes to scalpers and agents. If the railroads can afford to sell tickets at less than tariff rates, which they irrunally do when they pay commissions, there is no reason why they should not give the benefit of such amount paid to the public direct by making the tariff rates from Chicago to New York \$17 instead of \$20. Their revenue would be the same, or rather more, for it is quite certain that more people would travel for \$17 than for \$30.

Another great meousistency on the part of the railroads is, that, for more than a year past,

more, for it is quite certain that more people would travel for \$37 than for \$30.

Another great meousistency on the part of the railroads is, that, for more than a year past, they have been persecuting the scalpers with all the means in their hands, and left nothing undone to drive them out of the business. Nearly every scalper in the city is now under indictment for violating the so-called Scalpers' law, and yet several of the very roads which are and have been the foremost in this persecution are clandestinely aiding and abetting the scalpers by virtually employing them as their agents and paying them large commissions.

A meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads represented in the John Executive Committee has been called by Commissioner Fink, to be held in New York Sept. 11. In order to consider the above troubles and to take such action as will prevent their recurrence. But the General Ticket and Passenger Agents have acted in the matter time and again, but their action has proved of no account because they were not properly backed up by the Managers of their roads. These General Ticket and Passenger Agents' meetings are nothing more or less than a farce. The thing required is a meeting of the General Managers to make the necessary reforms, and then to instruct the General Ticket and Passenger Agents to carry them out on peoplity of immediate dismissal. The way the matter is handled now it looks as if the trunk-line managers and the Joint Executive Committee meant to snirk the issue.

THE TRUCKMEN'S STRIKE. The truckmen's strike is virtually settled for the present. All the roads which have had any trouble have succeeded in getting sufficient men at the advanced rate of \$1.15. A number of the men are still holding out for \$1.25, but, as many have come in from the country, their places can be filled, and if they do not go to work at once they will find themselves out of a job. The strikers did not show up at any of the depots vesterday, and no attempt was made to interfere with the men now at work. The strikers have wisdom enough to see that they cannot gain anything by violent measures, and they are therefore moving quietly to obtain their ends by peaceful means. They are now getting up a movement for the formation of a Truckmen's Union, in which all the truckmen in Truckmen's Union, in which all the truckmen in the city are to be enlisted, and when everything is in good working order, and an advance of wages to \$1.85 per day will be made, and, if this is not granted, a strike will be made simultaneously at the freight-houses of all the roads in the city which are not paying that amount. Whether they will succeed in this scheme or not is a matter of conjecture. The truckmen are confident they will. The railroad officials, op the other hand, say they have no fear of another strike, that plenty of men can be secured at \$1.15, and that within a month or two experienced men who have been at work on two experienced men who have been at work on farms or been sailing on the lakes during the summer will be glad to find work at any orice.

These men, they say, cannot be induced to join a Union or engage in a strike. THE GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN.
Mr. Thomas Swinyard, formerly General
Manager of the Great Western of Canada, has written the following letter to Mr. J. W. Mc-Lnre, of Manchester, England, favoring the

written the following letter to Mr. J. W. McLure, of Manchester, England, favoring the
amalgamation acheme of the Great Western
and Grand Trunk Railways:

"I have read with interest the communications which have recently passed between the
Great Western and Grand Trunk Companies,
You may receive my opinion for what it is
worth, but I take the opportunity to say that
it is the same to-day as it was at the close of
1869, when I retired from the management
of the Great Western Company, namely:
that its true policy is a fusion of gross
receipts with the Grand Trunk Company
from all sources competitive or otherwise,
and a percentage division of the same to each
company with such an allowance for working
expenses that it must become the objects of
both interests to economize in every department and direction. A joint board or committee should be established on both sides of
the Atlantic, whether there be one responsible
manager or two. The agreement should be
for a fixed period of at least fifteen or twentyone years. No shorter period, agreement, or arrangement than that would leave open any inducement for one company to gain upon the
other, or neutralize in any way the advantage
of complete harmony should be made, and,
moreover, whatever agreement is come to,
it is in my opinion of paramount importance
that both companies should jointly extend
their systems to Chicago by owning or controlling a line into that city, either from Sarnia or Detroit. If such a boiley as this bai been
pursued ten years ago, when the Great Western
Company was in a prosperous condition, and
when I met at New York a delegation of the
Directors from England for the purpose of submitting my plans to them for the future, many
of the mistortunes that have since occurred
would have been altogether escaped, and both
companies interests blended, to the great advantage of shareholders and bondholders and
all concerned. I have sept a copy of this communication to Sir Henry Tyler."

THE ESSEX CENTRE RAILBOAD.

The Detroit Free Press has the following in regard to the completion of the Essex Centre

THE ESSEX CENTRE RAHEOAS.
The Detroit Free Press has the following in regard to the completion of the Essex Centre Railroad:

"The Essex Centre Railroad project is now in a fair way of being completed. As has been previously explained, the construction of such a fine would make the distance to Buffalo some twenty-four miles less than by the present route. The idea was first advanced in this taper about the time of the acquirement of the Michigas Central by Mr. Vanderbilk. Its construction was urged from time to time, and finally a member of the Citizens' Bridge Committee procured a map of the projected road, and laid it together with the facts bearing upon the case, before Mr. Vanderbilt, at a meeting in New York, last spring. About the same time a map of the road was given the Free Fress and contrasted with the cut-off from Yosilanti, then identified with the tunnel project at Grosse lise. Other newspapers took up the subject, notably the New York Grankic, which reproduced the map published in this column, and the statistics accompany and the silustration. Readers will be gried to know that the company to build the ruad has been formed, and that its completion, providing sufficient local aid is forthcoming, will soon be an accomplished fact. If the work could be done before Jan I, there are good reasons to believe that Mr. Vanderbilt would piace upon the line of the time of the time. In addition to the great shortesting of the line between Chicago and Buffalo, the establishment of the new ferry between Detroit and Windsor would instruct the Canada Southern against any possible delays to the traine. It sometimes happens that the river at Grosse lise is blocked in winter by ice, preventing the blocked in winter by ice, preventing the blocked in winter by ice, preventing the blocked in winter by ice, preventing the

passage of bosts. In such cases the ferry at Detroit would readily do all the Southwestern business of the road. To bring that business to Detroit and sepd it eastward to Buffalo over the Canada Southern, would effect a gain of seven miles as against forwarding it eastward by way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The distance from Toledo to Buffalo, via the latter road, is 296 miles; the distance between the same points, via Detroit, is 296 miles. There is no investment in which Detroit and Windsor people can engage that will, at ac slight a cost, so absolutely secure continued business to their cities as the building of the Easex Centre Railroad. As soon as the Company is fully organized by the selection of officers, the people of Detroit and of the section traversed by the road will be asked to aid in constructing the road, in the hope that it may be completed before the cold weather sets in.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Omicago, Sept. 3.—There is a defect in the Illinois statutes that ought to be speedily remedied. Everybody knows that a line of railroad cannot be constructed across a territory without the privilege of eminent domain being exercised by the corporation, and, unless there was some legal method to obtain the right of way, any obstinate person who owned a tract of land obstinate person who owned a tract of land could stop the oulding of the road. Hence the charter granted to any corporation contains the privilege of acquiring, by gift or purchase, the necessary ground for the road-bed, and, in cases where the owner of any real estate and the company cannot agree, there is a process marked out by the laws for having commissioners appointed who act as a jury to assess the damages. This is on the principle that private property may be taken in certain cases for public use. the owner receiving a fair compensation therefor. Otherwise a selfish or niggardly person might-prevent a much-needed public improvement from being made. As the law now stands, the property is legally acquired, the owner gets a fair equivalent for it, the corporation needing it is made to foot the bill, and thus a great improvement that is in one sense a public convenience is allowed to progress. But, recently, another hindrance has been found to stand in the way of railroad-building, not involved in the principle of eminent domain, or contemplated by the framers of our statutes. Members of a City Council often have it in their power to prevent the ingress of a new railroad line that would be of great public utility, if built, and for reasons that are supposed to be of a purely personal and commercial nature. Now, it strikes me that some provision ought to be made by law, whereby an opposing Alderman may be removed by purchase, if he insists upon it, the same as though the obstruction was a farm or a city lot. The owner of a piece of ground is not allowed to place an extortionate and unconscionable price upon it,—If he does the statute comes to the relief of the corporation,—but there is no leval method of arriving at the real cash value of a member of the Council. This defect in our statutes, as above remarked, ought to be remedied, and I wonder that a legislature so well qualified to remedy the evil as the one that was in session all winter and spring in Springfield was did not take the matter in hand. An official may be disposed to take advantage of circumstances and estimate his influence or vote altogether too high. In that case, the law ought to come to the relief of the corporation. There are at present two or three rairroads seeking an entrance into this city whose way is obstructed by persons in official positions who are "on the make." Other new lines of road in the future—for Chicago beeds a great many more—will experience the same difficulty, and so a general law on the subject, fixing the precise t the owner receiving a fair compensation herefor. Otherwise a selfish or niggardly per

PREEPORT & PORTAGE.

Aperial Lispaich to The Tribuna.

FRENFORT, Ill., Sept. 3.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the Recorder's office by the Freeport & Portage Railroad Company. This is the Illipois end of the branch from the Wisconsin Central. The capital stock, \$300,000, is divided into shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are Cyrus D. Roy, Sanford A. Scribner, Charles A. Gregory, of Chicago; W.
L. Rowell, of Freeport; John H. Addams, of
Cedarville, Ill.; Charles L. Colby and Frederick
N. Finney, of Milwaukee; Matthew Wadleigh,
of Stevens Point; Edwin A. Abbott, of Cambridge, Mass. The Directors of the narrowgauge road have contrasted for rails in New
York City, and propose to commence work at
once.

L. C. & L. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Company the following agers and General Freight Agents of the roads Schmitt, Jacob Krieger, John B. Bangs, G. S. Pratt, Robert J. Thomas, Edward Fulton, and Charles Tilden, all of Louisville; Henry Beil, E. D. Savre, and M. C. Johnsoo, of Lexington.
Messrs. Johnson and Fulton succeeded George
Ainsle, deceased, and H. E. Thompson. The
Directors will meet next Friday to elect officers.
It is thought there will be no changes, but this
is not certain as to one or two positions.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Apecial Diseases to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—A delegation of promnent citizens of Springfield, Dak., arrived here with Manager Merrill and other St. Paul Railway officials, with reference to an extension of way officials, with reference to an extension of the Company's Dakota line to Springfield. After an interchange of courtesies and views the gentlemen departed with the assurance that the matter will receive proper consideration in due time.

GAULT WILL NOT GO. Special Disagran to The Trabune.

MILWAUKEB, Sept. 3.—John C. Gault, Asalst ant General Manager of the Chicago, Milwan-kee & St. Paul Railway, pronounced the report of his contemplated removal to St. Louis to take the position of General Manager of a prominent Southwestern railroad, to be un-qualifiedly false.

AT CEDAR BAPIDS, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 3.—Last night the egg-packing and creamery establishment of J. R. Morrin & Co. was partially destroyed by fire, incurring a loss of about \$5,000. The building and stock were insured for \$19,400 in Eastern and

MUST NOT KICK. Special Correspondence of The arisans.
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—I had just been reading the editorial article in last Friday's TRIBUNE on "Railroads and the People," and was contemplating the very apt suggestions of one kind and another that were made therein, when I found myself set down for an hour at a little wayside station within a few miles of Toledo, with the dull prospect of an bour and a half to wait for the slow-coming freight and ac-commodation train that was to convey me a short distance on the road towards Chicago. The vast rush of freight, greatly swollen by the heavy crep of wheet which is being hurried for-ward to Eastern markets, had filled up the ample yards of Toledo completely, and big trains were standing upon the "siding" at all small contiguous stations, waiting for room to run in. I expected a dull time of it waiting for my

what there is about it. I have seen the follows with a paper kind of secret like, and yeaterday I saw two of them so around behind a water-tank and whisper together. But I conciuded it didn't belong to me, and so I didn't sax no questions. Now you say Don't sign it, I sak what it is.' 'Well,'' says he, 'they are trying to get the Superintendent bounced; and the result will be, that they will get bounced themselves. You wait and see, if you don't believe me.' Well, I didn't sign the paper after that, you bet. But Jim Williams had already put his name down; and so, when the time came, he went with the rest. There sin't one single fellow who signed that paper who now is working on the road. They have had occasion to look for other jobs; and, not being able to get a recommendation from this road, it is pretty up-hill business, you can bet. Jim thought that, if he went way out to Denver, they wouldn't know anything about his having left here; but the first thing they asked was about where he had worked before; and, when they found it all out, of course they didn't want him any longer. You see they have it all their own way here, and ittdon't par for a fellow to kick,—for, if he does, they will kick him."

The person addressed thought the matter over for a few minutes and then remarked: "I have noticed the same thing that you remark. Notice, for instance, the way that the fellows who were engaged in the strike have gradually dropped out, one after another. It was a part of the bargain by which the strike was compromised, that none of those engaged should be discharged for their part in the strike. They haven't been discharged for that; but one thing after another has come up to trouble them, and they have been dropped. So tar as I know, there is not a single man now on the road who struck."

"Do you think this matter of discharging the men engaged in the strike has been practiced by

they have been dropped. So far as I know, there is not a single man now on the road who struck."

"Do you think this matter of discharging the men engaged in the atrike has been practiced by the other roads?"

"So far as I know, it has. There is something constantly coming up on these roads, and they are made the occasion for discharging the men whom the managers do not like. I am told that a record was kept of the ringleaders in the strike, and the effort made to get rid of them at the earliest possible moment."

"Well, don't you think this was right?" asked the first speaker. "How do you think a large corporation could be managed in any other way?"

"I don't see anything very wrong about it. But I might if I was one of the fellows who got the bounce. It's pretty hard for a fellow to lose a job, I tell you. He hates to be turned out, with no hope of getting another. Such a thing follows a fellow everywhere he goes."

Mr. J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, returned from his five weeks' vocation yesterday. Mr. Grier has visited Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, and a number of other places on the Atlantic seacoast during his absence, and the trip has done him much good. The General Freight Agents of the roads lead-

ing East from this city held their regular week-ly pool-meeting at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad yesterday morning, but beyond submitting statements of last week's business nothing was done. The statements were published in THE TRIBUNE of last

Mr. Frank Harriott, of the Baltimore & Ohio Mr. Frank Harriott, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whose name is prominently mentioned for the position of Commissioner of the cast-hound pool from Chicago, returned from the East yesterday. He says he has made no application for the position, but he has been spoken to on the subject. He would not leave the Baltimors & Ohio unless he could better himself materially. Amr. Harriott is eminently fitted for the position, and his appointment would give better satisfaction to the various roads interested than that of any man that could be named.

Mr. G. G. Hadley, who for several years has been Assistant Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, with headquarters at Fremont, O. The Lake Erie & Western is one of the new acquisitions of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and is now controlled and operated by the latter. trolled and operated by the latter.

The Peoria & Springfield Railroad, which was leased to the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, has passed into the hands of the Receiver, J. R. Hilliard, the lease of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur having expired. The road will hereafter be operated independently, thus releasing the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad of its unpleasant dilema as to reaching Peoria, as not only the trains of this road, but also those of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur and of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern will hereafter run over the Peoria & Springfield Road.

In regard to the meeting of the General Man.

agors and General Freight Agents of the roads leading to Missouri River points, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel day before yesterday, it is learned that it was principally called to consider the charges made by the St. Louis lines, that the rates to Missouri River points from Chicago were not maintained. Of course, all the lines denied the soft impeachment, and averred that in no instance had a cut been made. To prove to Commissioner Fink and trunk-line managers that the charges made by the St. Louis roads were insorted by malice only, they sent a dispatch to their New York agents urging them striotly to adhere to the regular tariff rates on all west-bound business. The meeting Saturday is for the purpose of further considering the advisability of a change in the present rates from Chicago to Missouri River points.

CANADA.

End of the Legislative Deadlooka Horrible Murder-Thrilling Accident-Failure of an al. P. P.—Cool Burgers' Matrimonial Intelicities — Hanlan and Courtney - Mother and Son - Archibold

Rog-ers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.—The Quebec Legislature adjourned at 1:30 this morning until the 28th of October. There was quite an exciting sitting previous to the adjournment. It is well known that, owing to the obstruction policy of the irresponsible members of the Legislative Council, there is a deadlock in Government affairs, and that the public affairs of the Province suffer from this policy, but the way out of the difficulty proposed by Mr. Cholpsau, leader of the Opposition, was rather amusing. He sarely asked the Government possessing the confidence of the people of the Province to admit into its Cabinet members from his side, in order that a Government strong enough to properly administer financial affairs may be formed. Virtually his motion was: "Admit certain Tory members into your Cabinet, and I will guarantee that the Upper House will withdraw its opposition to the Supply bill." Of course, this impudent motion was promptly voted down.

Mr. Joly declined to propose a second time a conference with the Legislative Council, that

body having already rejected all overtures from the Assembly.

Twenty-two motions of want of confi-Twenty-two motions of want of confidence in Joly's Government. have been proposed and defeated during the present session. Whatever the result of the present complications may be, Mr. Joly deserves credit for the plucky fight he is making against Tory intrigues, and for his earnest and disinterested efforts to give the people of Quebec a more efficient and economical government than they have been accustomed to.

Quebec a more efficient and economical government than they have been accustomed to.

Expecial Disputch to The Tribuna

WEST WINGESTER, Sept. 3.—A most atrocious double murder was committed near this village last evening. About 9 o'clock Robert Brown, a well-to-do and respectable farmer, and his daughter Ads, an innocent little girl of some 13 years, of age, were literally chopped to death in their own home. It is stated by Mrs. Brown that the family, consisting of herself, Mr. Brown, her son Clark, Ads, aged 13, and Minnie, aged 8, were sleeping upstairs; Clark in a room over the main part of the house, the others in the chamber over the kitchen, both chambers having separate stairs. A man rapped at the front door of the kitchen. Her husband went down stairs, and was attacked by the man. A struggle ensued. She went down, followed by the youngest girl, and, seeing some one struggling with her husband, ran out the back door to give the alarm. The elder of the two girls, who had been the last to come down, was attacked at the foot of the stairs by the man, and brutally murdered, her bead and shoulders being backed in a shocking manner in four or five places. The son, Clark, who makes a similar statement, adds that he ran down the stairs from his room, and encountered the strange man as his father was falling dead; that he tried to shoot the man and some him, but failed; that the man in passing out met his sinter Ada, and struck her with the ax, felling her to the floor, and immediately

an ax found afterwards near the back kitchen door. No trace of the man can be found, although many have been out searching. Brown was not known to have an enemy, and no one as yet is suspected. Intense excitement prevails.

door. No trace of the man can be found, although many have been out searching. Brown was not known to have an enemy, and no one as yet is suspected. Intense excitement prevails.

LATER—An inquest was opened this etening, and, after taking the evidence of two vitnesses, aripourned till to-morrow. The evidence seems to point quite clearly to the son, Clark, as the murderer. He will be averaged to high.

OTTAWA, Sopt. 8.—Dominion notes in clean lation amount to \$11,856,175; excess of specie, \$51,222.

Mr. Pare, of the Public Works Department, has left Ottawa on a tour of inspection to the Welland Canal works.

By Order-in-Council, the rates for wintering vessels in the Lachine Canal have been increased.

Tenders for the fortification-walls at Quebec have been received, and the contract will be awarded immediately.

A most thrilling accident occurred recently in the Township of Clarence, Russell County, by which a farmer named Desjardins met his death. One day last week he left his home for Caledonia Springs, to obtain a fresh supply of mineral water. He reached there in perfect safety, and see mred the necessary supply. Towards evening he started for home avail, but did not arrive at the hour promised. His family thought at first he had been delayed by some unforescen funcioness; but, when the following day passed over and he was still missing, they maked the was still missing, they maked over and he was still missing, they maked the way, the dead body of Desjardirs was found. The bugry was acattered around in sectious. The roadway over which the unfortunate man had to travel ran along the edge of the precipice, and it is supposed that he fell asleep, and, the horse going out of the course, they were furchfully mutitated.

Sectal Dispatch to The Tybuss.

Quested, Sept. 8.—An evening paper publishes an interview with Mrs. Cool Burgess, in which she call below, and the hears and the reconsistency with Mrs. Cool Burgess, in which she the lasse of this wharf for the bast ten pears, and during that time he has been abl

crossing the Atlantic, he tried to throwher overboard, and was prevented by the Captain, who separated them and made Mr. Burgeas go below.

It is stated that the report that a match has been arranged between Edward Hanlan and Charles Courtney, for Oct. S. on Chatanquay Lake, special courtney, for Oct. S. on Chatanquay Lake, is premature. The most that can be said is, that Hanlan is willing, Courtney is not disinchined, and the Chatanquay Lake seconle are thinking of giving security for a \$6,000 purse. Hanlan's friends are very mysterious, and it is impossible to know the real state of affairs.

Secial Diseatch to The Tribung.

London, Out. Sept. S.—The managers of the Hellmuth Ladies' College propose to establish a special school of Domestic Economy, on the plan of that in South Kenstryton.

**HAMILTON, Sept. S.—The other day, Mrs. Hamlaron, Sept. S.—The other day, Mrs. Walker died at Morriston. Her dying request to her son—a young max—was, that he would take her body and bury it beside her husband's, at Harrie. The son faithfully promised to do as she requested. He and a comrade brought the corpse to Gueinh, and, placing it on a Grand Trunk Kailway car, brought it to Georgetown. At this place they expoched to get the casket, but they were dispopointed. The authorities of the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway refused to take the corpse, unless there was a doctor's certificate. As the young men had not this in their possession, the train left before they eve could procure one. Finally the body was strought back to Gueiph, where the sop get drumk, and left the corpse of his mother to the care of the Railway Commany's officials. The comrade failed to find Writker, and requested the body to be de entity interned.

**Str. John, N. B., S. p. S.—An astrempt is being made to yet a reprieve for Archibald Rogers, who, in #1910, 1810.

Str. John, N. B., S. p. S.—An astrempt is being made to yet a reprieve for Archibald Rogers, who, in #1910, 1810.

The comrade failed to find Writker, and requested the body to be deen aman o

sixteen men from drowning by the wreck of the ship Burmah.

QUSUEC, Sept. 3.—The act for the better prevention of crimes of violence will be in force in this city and county until after the next session of Parliament.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—Writs of attachment have issued against Oride Dufresne, proprietor of the South Durham flour-mills. The liabilities are said to be heavy.

SUICIDE.

A St. Louis Lady's Terrible Death—A Mani-for Suicide at Last Gratified.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3.—To-day's sensatio was the suicide of the wife of Charles P. John son, who was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and whose affiliation with the Sens tor Vest party last winter, together with his re-cent course, warranted the belief that he would be a strong candidate for either Governor or United States Senator at the next opportunity. Mrs. Johnson has been alling since last January, when the death of a 2 weeks old child of premature birth, for which she had conceived a fondness that was most abnormal, disturbed the equilibrium of her mind. A model home which was the envy of nearly all who visited it, became almost desolate through the constant apprehension that she who had been its bright-

it, became almost desoints through the constant apprehension that she who had been its brightest light would destroy berself. Since that time she has taken poisonous doses three or four times, and each time previous to yesterday a timely arrival of physicians saved her life and prevented notoriety. Her reason was not so far gone but that she fully realized the terrible character of her periodical affliction, but she confessed to her husband, to whom she was most devotedly attached, the when the spells came on her she could not resist the suicidal disposition. She was terribly humilitated after each faiture, and begged to be forgiven by her dear ones for the trouble and anxiety she caused. Despite the closest surveillance she managed to get morphine, chloroform, and other poisonous drugs, but in all four cases she was sufficiently master of herself to go and deliver them to her husband and acknowledge her temptation. They went to the seaside recently, but she came home unimproved. Since then she has been watched day and night by her husband, daughters, and nurse. It seems, however, that before going East she purchased a half pound of arrevic under pretense of needing it to poison rate, and, finding her restraint such as to haffe all afforts to get a milder poison, she yesterday determined to make use of that which was hidden away somewhere. She requested the daughter, who was watching with her, to grodow stairs and get a newspaper, and, while the young lady was gone, she put three teaspoostuls of arrenic in a cup of tea, want into the bath-room, and drank the dose. Of course the fact was soon discovered, but physicians arrived too late, and she died in a few hours. She was rational to the last, and expressed the deepest regret at her weakness, and at the pain she caused her family. A sadder death-bed than hars could not be imarined.

BUFFALO, N. T., Sapt. S.—Carratan Gosswein, one of the leading saloonkeepers of this city, committed suicids this evening. It is supposed than her sool not be imarined.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Ancial Dimatch to Tribuna
Indianapolis, Sept. 8.—Prof. Hayes, of Abingdon College, Illinois, has been elected Professor of Natural Sciences in Butler University, vice Jordan, who goes to the State University at Bloomington.

The Hou. John 8. Reid, well known throughout the State as a jurist and writer, formerly of Connersville, is dying from paralysis of the brain. He will scarcely survive to-morrow.

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA. INFLUENZA

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rhe unablumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or neys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, see lines of joints, pains in the bowels, hearthurn, and pains of kinds, chilbiains and frostbites, Hadway's Ready, life will afford immediate case, and its continued for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 c

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement mand RADWAY'S READY RELIGH

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and ir the ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most; exerucisting paint lays indiammation and surea. Congestions whether the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or only or significant and the control of th

In from One to Twe aty Minutes, RADWAY'S READY RELIE

AFFORD PASTANT BASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

H' adache, Teothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Prost Rites The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case parts where the pain or difficulty exists will infort care and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stothach, Heartburg, Sick Headache, Diarrices, Dynamery, Colie, Windin the Bowels, and all internal Philip.

Travelers should slavays carry aboutle of RADWATS READY. RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sixtness or pains from change of water. It is botter than French Brandy or Bitters as a siling-lant.

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fity cents. There in the remedial arent in this world that will care. Pave and Ague, and all other Maintoin, Billian, Sandar Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway Pilis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READ!

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIES. CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS. AND VITATING THE FLUIDS.

Change of Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Correle The Solids. And VITATING THE SOLIDS. AND VITATING THE SOLIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Svelling, Hacking Dry Cough. Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Compaints, Biseding of the Langs, Dyspensis, Water Strain, Tic Boloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fermisic Complaints, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Bruschitz, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel-emedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofnion constitutional and Skin Disease, but it is the or solidive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Drong, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright Disease, Albuminaria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloady mixed with substaces like the white of an egg, o threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark billous appearance, and white bous-dust deposits, as when there is a pricking, bursing sensation when new ling water, and pain in the small of the back and stouch the loins. Sold by druggists, PRICH ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN TEARS GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 82 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly tasecism, elegantly coated with served con purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengths Radway's Fills, for the cure of all disorders of a stomach, Liver, Bowels, Afdreys, Blacker, Perro-Juscases, Heedache, Coastipation, Coastyperson In-gation, Dyspersia, Billionaues, Fever, Jahannand of the Bowels, Files, and all derangements of the la-ernal Viscen. Warracted to effect a positive cur Jurily vegetable, containing no mercury mineral Difficult fireathing. Finitering at the head of the he

READ "False and True." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 35 Wa J. B. Solari, of New Orleans, is at the Gard-

am Barge, Dixon, Ill., is domiciled at the A. M. Ozman, of Rochester, Minn., is at the

E. Wells, Quincy, Iti., is registered at the Gov. S. M. Cullom and the Misses Cullom are

Hailett Kilbourne, of Washington, is stoping at the Pacific. The Rt.-Rev. J. Ireland, Bishop of Minnesot

is a guest of the Pacific. W. R. Finch, of the La Crosse Republican, Gov. and Mrs. R. C. McCormick, of Ariz

are quartered at the Pacific. W. L. Wetmore, of Marquette, Mich., is on of the guests of the Palmer.

United States Senator Dan W. Voorhees, ana, is registered at the Pacific. J. H. Drake, Land Commissioner of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, is at the Pacific. O. H. Miner, Treasurer of the Grand Lodge

iols, A. F. and A. M., Springfield, is a C. B. Atkins, Secretary and General Ticket Agent of the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Judge David Rover and family, of Burling ton, ia., and Judge Noah Davis and family, of York, are guests of the Pacific. Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court of

ew York, is in the city, on his way home from plorado, much improved in health. The hardware Dealers' Association held a meeting at the Tremont House yesterday after-noon, but did nothing beyond talking over the scale of prices.

The man Winans arrested day before vesterday for attempting to ravish a girl was not an agent in the employ of Mr. P. F. Collier, publisher of Catholic books.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by famasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-ma Building), was at 8 s. m., 65 deg.; 10 a. m., 5; 7 g. m., 65; 8 p. m., 69; 7 p. m., 67. Barom-ter a. 8 a. m., 29.21; 7 p. m., 29.35.

The m onthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held at the Home, cor. wer Indians, avenue and Thirty-ninth streets yest grday. The collections reported by Mrs. Parkes, the Solicitor, were: Cash, \$159; merchandise, \$V; other sources, \$2.73; total,

James Duffy, of No. 348 West Erie street, yes-erday reported at the West Chicago Avenue tation that his instant, three weeks old, died sud-enly from unknown causes at 6:30 yesterday norming. A mid wife living in the neighbor-nod was also unable to diagnose the case. The loroner was notified.

The regular month by meeting of the South End Shooting Club w. vs. held last evening in the club-room of the Sherman House. Dr. F. B. Norcom presiding. Messrs. F. P. Taylor and Charles Turner were elected members. The rest of the evening way devoted to a discussion of the arrangements for a shoot to commence to-morrow at 1:30 p. m. on the grounds of the Club, corner of Ellis avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

A negro applied to Justice Hammer vesterday for a writ of replevin in order to recover a dog which he claimed had been "hooked" from alm. When asked to give a description of the mimal, he said, "She shakes her head and neezes." That was duly written down, and a constable started out with him. When they cached the place where the dog was, the negro ouldn't swear that the animal was his, so it is not seized.

At 8:15 yesterday morning John Toley, a patient in the County Hospital, jumped out of a third-story window in the building, and was badly crushed upon the sidewalk, besides having, had both lees broken at the ankles. It is thought he cannot live, as he is very far gone with consumption, and unable to withstand so serious a shock. He is about 41 years of age, Irish by birth, and, prior to his entering the hospital, was a sailor.

An adjourned meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Club was held at No. 1006 South Halsted street last evening. Vincent Reifsneider presided, and the attendance was quite large. The special business was to complete the organization by the election of Vice-Presidents. The following were elected: A. C. Oldenberg, Charles Johnson, J. C. Foltz, Richard Cole, James White, Charles Roberts, and Joseph Boyd. After some ordinary business, it was agreed to hold the next meeting a week hence at the same place.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Philip Specht, a young German boy employed in M. Schultz's sewing-machine factory at No.167 Superior street, while in the act of putting a belt upon a pulley-wheel, had his right arm caught between the belt and the wheel, and was whirled about the shaft. His right arm and leg were broken, and the internal injuries received were so severe that Dr. Wilde had but little hope for his re-over. covery. The boy was taken first to his home at No. 380 Chicago avenue and thence to the Alexian Brothers Hospital.

Alexian Brothers Hospital.

The lady managers of the Home for the Friendless held a regular monthly meeting yesterday. Mrs. Grant's report showed that sixty-five adults and sixty-two children had been received, and forty-nine adults and forty-eight children, dismissed, leaving in the institution Sept. 1 forty-five adults, thirty-four children in the school, twenty-four in the nursery, and twelve in the family. The supply of vegetables was imadequate to the demand, and donations of all kinds of "garden sass" would be very acceptable. Mrs. Gould reported that there was \$232 in the Treasury to pay bills amounting to \$899.37. How the feat was to be accomplished the ladies did not know, unless some liberal-minded people came to their rescue. Three propositions, from speculators who are anxious to make money by giving the Home a small per cent of the net receipts, were read, and two of them declined and the other taken under consideration. After the ladies had been urged to contribute fancy articles for the bazar at the Exposition, the meeting adjourned.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

The Directors of the National Irish Catholic Colonization Association had an addisparent and the colonization association and the colonization association and the colonization association and the colonization and the colonization association and the colonization association and the colonization and the colonization asociation and the colonization and the colonization and the coloni

The Directors of the National Irish Catholic Colonization Association held an adjourned ses-sion yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, comin the morning and continuing until

mencing in the morning and continuing until late in the afternoon.

Among those present were the Rt.-Rev. John Ireland, of St. Paul; the Rt.-Rev. James O'Connor, of Omaha; the Rt.-Rev. John L. Spalding, of Peoria; the Rev. Fathers P. J. Conway, D. J. Riordan, and John Lawler, of Chicago; P. V. Hickey, of New York; W. J. Quan and P. J. Towle, of Chicago. There were also represented by proxies Archbishop James Gibbons, of Baltimore; Bishop Stephen V. Rvan, of Buffalo; the Rev. Stephen Byrne, of Newark; H. L. Hoguet, of New York, and John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, presided.

The morning session was principally taken up with the work of recasting the by-laws and making some minor changes in the rules governing settlements.

ing some minor changes in the rules governing settlements.

The work of the Association in the East was discussed at length, and it was finally decided to appoint three committees of laymen, presided over by the Bishops, to make a more systematic canvass of the Eastern districts. Bishop O'Connor will take charge of Pennsylvania, Bishop Spalding of New York, and Bishop Ireland of New England. The two latter also agreed to look after the interests of the Association in Washington and Baltimore.

At the afternoon session considerable business of a private nature was disposed of. It was decided to establish as soon as possible two colonies, one in Kansas of 25,000 acres, and the second in Nobles County, Minnesota, of 10,000 acres.

The Board adjourned, to meet again in this y about Dec. 1.

The Treasurer redeemed about \$90,000 worth of last year's scrip yesterday.

Six or eight changes in the Water Department are being arranged for. They are likely to occur at any time.

poration-Counsel Adams was at Ottawa day looking after the city's interest in the me Court.

The pay-roll for the Fire-Department for Aug-ast foots up \$35,565.84. The boys will get their scrip in a few days.

Massra Mortimer & Tapper no longer have any interest, direct or indirect, in the City-Hall stone contract. They have disposed of

The City Treasurer vesterday received \$583 from the Collector, \$3,043 from the Water Department, and \$649 from the Comptroller. Ald. Throop is threatened with an attack of fever and ague, and thinks that Lawler's ora-tory may have had something to do with it. Supt Lieb sent out a final notice yesterday to delinquents for water-taxes. Those not paying before the 15th will have 10 per cent added to their bills, and their water turned off as well.

The individual who is said to wants the hospital property, and to be willing to pay \$100,-000 for it rather than miss it, is N. K. Fairbank. It is surmised that his firm wants it for business

The Finance Committee yesterday agreed to lease the west twenty-eight feet of the foot of LaSalle street to William Denning, for business purposes, at a reutal of \$500 per year for a term of eight rears.

Among the building permits yesterday was one to E. L. Dean to erect a two-story addition, No. 235 Thirty-seventh street, to cost \$1,500; and to C. Thieske to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 575 North Dearborn, to cost \$10,000.

Commissioner Waller is in favor of changing the Inspectors on the sewers from time to time. In other words, he thinks the public interest will be advanced or not allowing the Inspectors to work too long with the same contractor. J. J. Egamis understood to be pressing his claim for the position of Superintendent of the construction of the new City-Hall. He drew the plans for the structure, and has charge of the construction of the county's portion of the

An order went forth yesterday instructing the An order went forth yesterday instructing the officers in charge of the several police stations to keep a complete record of all the bonds of every kind whatsoever on file, to be used as a guide in accepting bonds from time to time. It is a move in the right direction, since it is aimed at the professional bondsmen.

The Collector is after those delinquent for saloon licenses, and it is now proposed, in order that none may escape, to go to the Government officers and get a list of those who have taken out United States licenses, with a view to comparing it with a list of those who have taken out city licenses. It is shought that all of the delinquents can be reached in this way.

delinquents can be reached in this way.

Commissioner Waller, speaking of importing persons to take charge of the Engineering Department of the city, says that he cannot be expected to buy silk when he has only money to buy calito. He means, no doubt, to compliment the engineers of the city, and they should lift up their heads. But how will the imported "calico" engineers feel over it? They are certainly not complimented, nor will the public be inclined to rejoice that he imported them.

Supt. Kirkland yesterday ordered the contractors on the new City-Hall to clear away the iron, stone, and rubbish occupying the space where the rotunda is to be built. This was done in anticipation of the work on the rotunda being commenced at once. The contractors on the work subsequently sent him the estimates asked for supplying the missing bond-stones in the small piers and filling the hollows in the large piers. They were unsatisfactory, how-ever, and returned for revision.

ever, and returned for revision.

The Joint Committee on Finance and Public Buildings met yesterday afternoon to consider references. Among the matters-before them was the bill of the City-Hall "experts," who claimed \$3,100 for their services. The bill was regarded as exorbitant, especially the extra \$100, which was tacked on for some explanations they made. Ald. Riordan wanted the entire bill allowed, however, but, finding so much opposition, he finally relented and moved that each of the "experts" be paid \$300, which reduces the bill from \$2,100 to \$1,500, and which was concurred in. The bill of the stenographic reporter (\$425.60) who took the evidence before the Building Committee was approved and ordered paid.

The City Treasurer is now prepared to pay warrants against the appropriation of 1878, as follows: All orders against the Department of Public Works Fund, up to and including No. 63,900; School Fund. up to and including No. 53,509; Health Department Fund, up to and including No. 16,200; and all warrants against the Sewerage, City Cemetery, House of Correction, Legal Expense, Police-Courts, Printing and Stationery, Salaries, Special Assessment, Judgment. Cost Collecting City Taxes, Contingent, and City-Hail Funds. Of the new issue of warrants, all numbers up to and including No. 5,401 against the Sewerage-Tax Fund will be paid on presentation, and all numbers against the Public-Library Fund. The City Treasurer is now prepared to pay

Dr. S. J. Holmes, one of the volunteer inspectors, wrote to Dr. De Wolf yesterday, and charged him, or his office, with having given it out—as was printed in these columns—that some of the "volunteers" were anxious to get places upon the Medical Board, and were working to that end. It is but justice to the office to say that the item did not come from there, but for its end. It is but justice to the office to say that the item did not come from there, but for its truthfulness Dr. Holmes and the general reader are referred to the applications and petitions in the hands of the Mayor. The Doctor further charges that his reports have been suppressed; the answer to which is that he is simply mistaken. If any suppressing has been done it has been by the reporters, who may have erred in estimating their importance.

THE CITY'S HEALTH. The mortuary report for August was prepared yesterday. Is shows that the total number of deaths was 1,002, against 1,094 for the preceding month, and 814 the corresponding month of last year. The principal causes were: cholera infantum, 154; diarrhea. 69; convulsions, 56; consumption, 54; inanition, 49; diphtheria, 51; entero colitis, 44; enteritis, 33; accidents, 31; croup, 26; meningitis, 30; dysendents, 31; croup, 32; cr theria, 51; entero colitis, 44; enteritis, 33; accidents, 31; croup, 25; meningitis, 20; dysentery, 17; old age, 16; apoplexy, 11; and debility, 6. The fatality by wards was as follows: rirst, 8; Second, 31; Third, 12; Fourth, 36; Fifth, 196; Sixth, 125; Seventh, 70; Eighth, 65; Ninth, 21; Tenth, 26; Eleventh, 24; Twelfth, 23; Thirteenth, 24; Fourteench, 151; Fificenth, 44; Sixteenth, 42; Seventeenth, 59; and Eighteenth, 37. The Health Officer's report for the same period shows that 1,622 nuisances have been abated, and that 37,721 pounds of meat and 214 packages of fruit were condemned as unwholesome. The cost of scavenger work was \$2,979.

BRIDEWELL PARDONS.

BRIDEWBLL PARDONS.

There is a very general suspicion that certain Aldermen—those who occupy so much of the Mayor's precious time every day—have something beyond the public interest at heart. One of the reasons of this is found in the singular fact that those who most annoy him are those upon whose recommendations most of the pardons from the Bridewell are granted. The price of a pardon is said to depend upon the financial ability of the friends of the person to be pardoned, and so great have been the pardons of late that Supt. Felton is said to complain that as soon as he gets a prisoner cleaned up, in many cases, an order comes for his release. The Mayor is, of course, an innocent party if anything is wrong in this matter, but it would not be amiss for him hereafter to inquire into the cause of the zeal of the class of "influential" Aldermen referred to. Commissioner Waller was at first greatly annoyed by the same individuals in their applications for positions for friends, but their zeal aroused a suspicion in his mind that they were not striving to benefit the public service alone, and he now has comparative ease. The Mayor might enjoy the same luxury if he would. BRIDEWELL FARDONS.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector is still selling real estate in Hyde Park, delinquent for the South Park

There was nothing doing at the jail beyond the reception of a few visitors. Mrs. Robert, the slayer of Mr. Weber, spent the afternoon consulting with her attorney. The Sheriff yesterday closed the American

Oleograph Company, 85 Fifth avenue, on judg-ments amounting to \$12,000 in ravor of the First National Bank and other creditors. The Criminal Court was occupied yesterday in hearing the bastardy case of The People ex rel. Augusta Sax vs. Daniel Lucy. The arguments will be made to-day. The Court adjourned at 3.30 to attend the meeting of the Bar in reference to the death of the late E. W. Evans.

Bar in reference to the death of the late E. W. Evans.

The Joint Committee on Public Service and Buildings met yesterday afternoon, all the members being present. Contractor Walker was present, and stated that he would be ready to begin work on the foundations of the Court-House rounda this morning. He was instructed to go shead. The Committee then audited a few bills and adjourned.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special-Agent D. W. Lusk, who has been in Springfield, has come to this city to assist Col. Trumbull in looking up frauds on the revenue. District-Attorney Leake qualified before Clerk Bradley in the morning, and took charge of his office, Judge Bangs pointing out his deak and giving him his blessing. The General will

have nothing particular to do until Oct. 1, except familiarize himself with routine matters. It is not known when he will make changes among the subordinates. He may not until he is confirmed by the Senate.

The outflow of silver from the Sub-Treasury is steadily increasing, the amount paid out yes-terday being \$18,000, of which \$1,000 was in standard dollars and the rest small coin. The re-

demptions were only \$1,000.

During the month of August the Chicago Post-Office disposed of \$66,199 of pottage-stamps and postal cards; \$32,205 of stamped envelopes and wrappers; and \$7,622 of newspaper and periodical stamps,—making a total of \$96,028. In the Money-Order Department \$74,122 of domestic orders were issued, and \$499,977 paid. Of foreign orders \$11,943 were issued, and \$4,518 paid. The receipts were \$591,413, the payments \$592,496. The letter-carriers delivered 13,856 registered letters, 1,698,455 mail letters, 294,028 mail postal cards, 324,528 local letters, 194,329 local postal cards, and 503,101 newspapers, etc., besides returning to the office 5,492 letters. They collected 2,253,223 letters, 510,033 postal cards, and 543,032 newspapers. The total postage on matter put into the office for local delivery either by the carrier or the office was \$9,332.

THE MILITIA LAW.

THE VARIOUS COMMUNISTIC MILITARY ORGAN-IZATIONS were busy last night in drilling, preparatory for their expected turn-out Sunday, when, if the weather is pleasant, they will have a parade and a picnic. The bands belonging to the various companies were also in a high state of drill last night, and will doubtless make them-selves heard when the parade-day comes. There are now about 600 members of these organizations, but it is not likely that more than about 500 will turn out. Efforts are making to have the procession quite a large one. It will include the Lebr und Wehr Verein, the Jaeger Verein, the Bohemian Sharpshooters, members of the various Communistic sections, the Workingmen's Association, and some other scattering societies. Invitations have also been extended to the striking railroad freight laborers, and to other individuals and organizations to and to other individuals and organizations to join in with them. From present appearances, however, few will accept the kindly offer. It has been suggested in view of the unsatis-factory nature of Judge Barnum's recent decis-jon in the Bielefeldt case—unsatisfactory because it really settles nothing except the rele

of one man from a hypothetical imprisonment-that another and a better means be resorted to of deciding the important questions involved. It has been further suggested that an organization embracing in its membership leading business men and prominent lawvers, take the matter in hand and decide upon the best and the quickest way of getting an authoritative decision from the highest legal tribunal in the State. The Supreme Court is now in session at Ottawa. A decision from a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court must be eminently unsatisfactory, and is not wanted. What is wanted, and that which it is believed the Citizens' Association can accomplish, is to have the natter taken directly to the Supreme Court, argue' at once, and decided with that promptness which that Court should show in dealing with matters of such vital import. If there is no Militia law, if there is no legal tax for the support of the militia, then it is well that it should be known at once. It is thought, by the way, that the business men, who are members or the Citizens' Association have taken such interest in the military regiments of this city, and who have contributed so largely to their equipment, will take a warm interes' in their preservation, and, consequently, in finding out as speedily as possible whether the Militia Law is good for anything or not. It has been suggested that THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,

A CASE BE MADE UP. not between the police and Capt. Bielefeldt, but between higher authorities than these and some member or members of an unlicensed company; the case may be begun, not in Chicago, but in an outside town; the parties arrested may apply at once to the Supreme Court, which has original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, and the case may be decided straightway. If there are objections to using the writ of habeas corpus as a means of testing the constitutionality of the law, a writ of quo warranto might be sued out against the officers and members of the chartered organization known as the Lehr and Webr Verein to ascertain whether, by reason of that charter, it can tion known as the Lehr and Webr Verein to ascertain whether, by reason of that charter, it can
contraveue the provisions of a State law; or an
injunction might be sued out against the County Clerk to restrain him from extending on the
tax-books the one-tenth of a mill tax levied by
the State for militia purposes. The injunction
would be refused pro forma, and an
immediate appeal taken to the Supreme
Court. In some one of these ways, or in some
other which might commend itself to the leading lawyers connected with the Association, the
case could possibly be decided within a month.
Otherwise, the same points may come up be-Otherwise, the same points may come up before Judges of other circuits,—may come up in St. Clair County, or Peoria, or Adams,—may be decided differently from what Judge Barnun has decided,—may come up in no one of them in such a shape that the case can be carried to the Supreme Court, and years may pass, during which the militia system may be paralyzed, before an authoritative determination of the constitutionality of the law can be had.

MAYOE HARRISON

is willing to take Judge Barnum's decision—though he basn't read it; has just glanced at it—as the law of the land, or of the Circuit Court of Cook County, rather, and abide by it. If the Communists turn out and carry arms, he will not interfere with them, he says, but will leave Gov. Cuilom to do that if he wants to. The Circuit Court of Cook County and the decisions which it makes are, he says, authority enough for him, and he doesn't propose to do anything that would run counter to it or them. In short, the Mayor is at present, and in this particular case, a full believer in the masterly policy of non-intervention. If the Communists have at any time had a lingering fear that Carter would send them a note requesting them to lay down their arms, or that he would resort to the more cruel and warlike menace of attempting to disperse them by talking at them as he did to the Sharpshooters, they may as well dismiss the doubt, banish the fear, and go it as they please,—for all that the best Mayor, etc., will do.

E. W. EVANS.

MEETING OF THE BAR. An unusually well-attended meeting of the members of the Bar was held yesterday after-noon in the rooms of the Law Institute to take fitting action on the desth of the late Judge Enoch W. Evans. Nearly all the Judges of the various courts were also present, their sessions having been adjourned for the purpose. On motion, Judge Rogers was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and F. W. Ullmann Secretary. The former, on taking his seat, stated in brief the object of the gathering, and paid a well-merited compliment to the memory of the deceased.

Col. Shirley suggested that, as Mr.

Calvin D'Wolf was probably acquainted with Mr. Evans in his lifetime more intimately than any one else present, he more intimately than any one else present, he should be invited to make some remarks. D'Wolf said he and Mr. Evans were law fudents here in 1840, when they first became acquainted, and their acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. The decased was a lawyer of indomitable will and energy, and a close, thorough student, and well worthy the respect and admiration of his brother members of the Bar. After some years Mr. Evans left the State to practice in another place, but returned about eighteen years ago, and had resided here since. Mr. Robert Hewey moved that a committee of five be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions.

tions.

The Chair appointed Judge Jameson, Judge Van Higgins, Robert Hewey, W. H. King, and J. A. Sieeper. They then retired, and soon afterward returned with the following resolu-

afterward returned with the following resalutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Chicago Bar resume the round of their professional duties after the summer vacation of the courts with feelings of the most profound sorrow, caused by the unexpected death of their much-respected brother, E. W. Evans, Esq., whose sudden removal from the sphere of his labors they are now called upon to deplore.

Resolved, That, in the death of Mr. Evans, the community has lost a most worthy and excellent citizen, a man of the highest integrity and honor, the Bar one of its brightest ornaments, the record of whose professional career during its entire length has never suffered from a blot or a stain; and his widow and family a husband and a father endeared to them by that devotedly affectionate attachment which renders home so lovely.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar will attend his remains to their last resting place.

Mr. Page moved that the resolutions be adopted, accompanying his motion with some complimentary remarks on the domestic relations of the late Mr. Evans.

Judge Moore paid a very handsome tribute to the deceased as a lawyer, in which capacity only be had known him. The Judge characterized him as an attorney of more than ordinary learning, both general and legal, and who always came into court prepared to try his case well. He was also a warm and faithful friend.

Mr. Steper, an old acquaintance of Mr. Evans, bore tribute to his honesty and uprightness, not only as a lawyer, but as a citizen.

Mr. Eving paid a compilment to the same noble qualities of the deceased.

Mr. Woodbridge followed, drawing attention specially to the warm feeling and kindly disposition of his deceased brother.

Remarks to a like effect were also made by Col. Shirley and Mesars. Goggins and Moses.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

adopted.

Mr. Sleeper moved that a resolution be passed that the members of the Bar attend the funeral this morning at 11 o'clock in a body. The motion was carried unanimously.

Judge Williams suggested that, as it was seldom the Bar was called on to attend the funeral of a lawyer who had practiced here so long, it was specially obligatory on them to honor his memory by going in a body.

On motion of Mr. Story, it was resolved to request the Judges of the courts to adjourn this morning to give the lawyers a better opportunity to attend the services, which will take place from the house, No. 580 West Washington street.

The Chair then appointed the following gen-tlemen to present the resolutions to the various courts, and have them spread on the records: Federal Courts, C. C. Bonney: Supreme Court, Robert Hervey; Appellate Court, E. S. Will-iams; Superior Court, Ira W. Buell; County Court, A. T. Ewing; and Probate Court, J. A. Sleener.

GAS QUESTION. SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Comptroller Gurney made some figures on the question of gas vesterday for the benefit of the Gas Committee which has under consideration the letting of the contracts for lighting the streets, etc., the current year. He makes the following showing:

If the lamps were lighted as per time-table, each lamp would be employed 2, 257 40-60 hours, and at the rate of three feet per hour, there would be consumed to the lamp for the year, feet.....

The figures further show that if four feet pe lamp were burned the total cost would be \$178,928, while the bills for 1878, actually paid by the city for gas consumed, amounted to \$205,108,58. This is, of course, exclusive of lamp repairs and lighting, and lighting tunnels and engine-houses, which runs the cost up to \$248,350. The Comptroller claims that there is a vast difference between the charges made and paid and what ought to have been made, but leaves the Gas Committee to reason the matter out. The figures, however, speak for themselves, and if they are accurate,—even allowing the burners used to be four feet, which is denied,—it is very evident that paying for gas by the thousand feet has been of no benefit to the city. The Committee are to meet Saturday to further consider the gas question, and these figures will be laid before them by the Chairman. The Committee has been derelict in its duty in this matter, for whatever the wrongs were last year, if any, must be endured this,—or, at least, have been endured to date, on account of their neglect to act in the matter. They want bids to do the lighting for so much per lamp, and have been postponing action of late for them to be sent in.

SUBURBAN.

The school district No. 7, known as Forrest ville, has had a change of officers, Mr. Brooks resigning, and Mr. Joseph Elwell being elected in his place. The Board of Education is or-ganized, with H. B. Compson assPresident. The schools have had a large increase of pupils, and more accommodations are necessary

WASHINGTON.

evival of the Iron Industry-Stolen Bor

Replaced-Postal Order.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C.. Sept. 3.—The most convincing evidence yet received in Washington in regard to the general revival of the iron industry of the country has just been developed by correspondence with some of our largest iron-furnishing firms in relation to material needed by the Government in the completion of th War, State, and Navy Department building. A large amount of the iron used in the construction of this building is of a character which can only be manufactured by certain well-known firms. It has long been the pri tice in the construction of such building, instead of advertising for bids, to send a circular to each of the firms known to be able to furnish a certain class of material, and request bids from them. A short time since such circulars were sent, asking for proposals for a arge amount of iron work for the new building. Those in charge were surprised to hear from a majority of the firms addressed that their prior orders were already so numerous, and the time necessary for filling them so grest, that it would be impossible for them to furnish the Government the desired material within the time mentioned in the stretches. circular. Such a thing has not happened for many years, and, in fact, it is very doubtful whether it has ever occurred before, since con-tracts of this character have always been eager-

tracts of this character have always been eagerly sought for by manufacturers, as the prices paid by the Government are always excellent and the settlements prompt.

The Treasurv Department has just made payment of \$150,000 to the Manhattan Savings Bank of the 10-40 bonds which were called in July last. Up to the present time the Government has placed in control of that bank \$1,350,000 of the \$1,600,000 stoien.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—The free-Dostal delivery system begins at Topeka, Kan., Oct. 1.

The Postmaster General has ordered an actual daily count in all post-offices from the list to the 7th of November of all letters, packages, postal-cards, etc. Publishers of newspapers are requested to furnish Postmasters with the number of papers mailed the same time. ber of papers mailed the same time. SILVER PURCHASE.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 310,000 ounces of silver bullion to supply the United States Mints at Philadelphia and at San

STOVE-MOLDERS' STRIKE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—Stove-molders to e number of 400 or 500 held a meeting tonight and ordered an immediate strike against all manufacturers in the city, except two, who agreed to the advance of 10 per cent demanded by the molders. It is quite probable that all the manufacturers will accede to the demand, none of them being heavily stocked, and the demand for stoves being very brisk. The strikers say they are prepared to hold out until their demands are granted, even if it should be all winter. This fact will, no doubt, have con-siderable weight with the manufacturers, and will probably turn the scale in the molders' favor. Manufacturers will meet to-morrow to determine what they will do letermine what they will do.

EXCELLENCE. Dr. Price's flavoring extracts are, without doubt, he finest manufactured in the world.

A Queer Church Difficulty.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

Columbus, Ind., Sept. 1.—John Wagner, who resides at Indianapolis, to-day, through his attorney, Ben F. Davis, filed a complaint against the Rev. Victor A. Schnell, pastor of the Catholic Church of this city, alleging that in July last, while his wife, together with their infant daughter Katie, was on a visit to this city, that the said infant daughter Katie was, without his knowledge or consent, by the said defendant, the Rev. Victor A. Schnell, baptized into the Catholic Church, and that a record and entry of the same was made in the church records; and plaintiff demands that said Victor A. Schnell be required to come into court with the said church and baptismal record by him made of the baptism of said infant child, Katie Wagner, and that there and then, in the nresence of the Court, he be required to make "erasure, cancellation, and destruction" of such church and baptismal record, and asks such other relief as the Court may think "meet and proper." This is certainly a very peculiar case, and is the second case of the kind ever brought in the Courts of the United States. Francis T. He'd and Gooper & Burns, of this city, have been retained by Father Schnell as his counsel, and the case will probably be heard during the present term of Court.

"Sweetness long drawn out" describes the ele-A Queer Church Difficulty.

"Sweetness long drawn out" describes the ele-gant and pure candies at Dawson's, 21 State street. Avoid profanity. Buck & Bayne's "Moth Pow-der" is more effective in milling bugs and reaches.

THE EXPOSITION.

Ninth Annual Display of the Fine and Industrial Arts.

Many New Exhibitors, with Novel Wares and Attractions.

Decided Improvement in the General Appearance of the Show.

The Art Gallery, Its Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, and Decorative Designs.

The seventh annual Inter-State Exposition

got under way last evening, and before the

lights were turned out, and the big build-

ing shut up for the night, from 8,000 to 10,000 persons had seen its glories. Like all its predecessors, it was lacking in what some people might consider the rather essential feature of completeness on the opening night. But'a cer-tain proportion of exhibitors can always be relied upon to come in at considerably past the eleventh hour, although there isn't the least possible or conceivable excuse for such tardi-ness. Particularly was this the case with the furniture men, the display in that line being meagre almost to bareness. In another case, however, that of Rand, McNally & Co., the failure to be on time was properly accounted for. This firm had laid itself out to practically illustrate the process of book-making in all its stages, and for this purfor the occasion. By some mistake the stuff was shipped to St. Louis, where it no doubt excited as much interest as would a white ele-phant, instead of to Chicago. In the course of a day or so it will get around this way, and the Exposition visitors will see what, to many of them, will be a real novelty. Among the in the gallery. A group of wreckers on the coast of Brittany have crowded almost to the edge of the cliff overhanging the sea, from which they watch with an eagerness born of cruel ayaries the vessel struggling in the breakers in the distance. There are only three figures, two men and a woman, clad in the homely garb of people who pick up a precarious livelihood on the seashore. Their stealthy movement indicates their merciless errand. At first glance the picture has an appearance of crudity; it seems repuisive not alone from its other notable features of the present show are the displays of pottery, the unusual variéty of wood-working machinery, the metal-envelope manufactory,—a beneficent scheme which forever disposes of the difficulty of sending sharp pointed articles through the mail, and puts an pointed articles through the mail, and puts an end to long-winded correspondence in the news-papers on that subject,—the very general im-provement in the booths themselves, the en-largement and beautifying of the big fountain and aquarium, the increased attractiveness of the building itself in its new dress and with the addition of the colored lights, and the complete heretofore prevailed. The Directors this year put their several feet down on that and refused to allow anybody to sell anything that is not manufactured in the building. The result, as it was foreseen, is a better display and a larger proportion of the

INTENSELY DRAMATIC PICTURES

At first glance the picture has an appearance of crudity; it seems repulsive not alone from its sentiment, but also from it mannerism. On second look, however, it "begins to grow on you." The repulsiveness fades away, for the reason that the artist has left the approaching tragedy to be filled in by the imagination. There is a broad treatment in the hundling of the gravs and browns, and sold color everywhere abounds. The aerisl and sea perspective beyond the up-sloping cliff in the foreground indicate that the artist is a master of technical knowledge.

Galleries C, the water-color exhibit, and D

TO-DAT'S MUSICAL PROGRAM

Selection from Suppe's "Fatinitza"

"CAPTAIN-GENERAL."

A Proposition to Reward Gen, Grant fo

Dispatch to New York Berald.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31 .- Since the adjournment of Congress a number of Gen. Grant's friends have had under consideration a

suggestion, coming originally from a distin-guished Southern soldier whose name is with-

held for the present, but whose services in mili-tary and civic life have won for him the confi-

dence and esteem of his people, as well as the

pation in a congenial employment the remain-

der of his life. This idea has been quietly can-

vassed among the members of the Senate and

House who bave visited Washington during the

Branch, and White Sulphur Springs. It can be said that the proposition has been received with

recess, as well as at Saratoga, Newport, Long

12. Love's Greeting.....

PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE than ever before. Some things are lacking that were observable in previous exhibitions, and particularly is this the case with the boot and shoe departments, which have been allowed to take a rest for a year. On the other hand, several firms have gone into the display business this year that have not taken any part in the particular the property of the particular for some time hard. annual exhibitions for some time back. Among them are the firms of Culver, Page & Hovne, who have kept out since the first show back in 1873, but who now have a creditable display in the way of machinery for book-binding, etc. The Lydian Art-Gallery display shows up very well indeed as also do the exhibits of The Lydian Art-Gallery display shows up very well indeed, as also do the exhibits of O. R. Keith & Co., Gossage, Field & Leiter, Glanz & Periolat, the Western Sind-Blast Compacy, D. B. Fisk & Co., Henry Diblee, the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company,—who exhibit the machines they had at Vienna, the Centennial, and those selected especially for this occasion,—and others. The Eigin Watch Company has put up one of the prettiest stands that ever graced the building, but it is worldly behind time in the display. In short, there is much in the present exhibition that is new, a good deal the present exhibition that is new, a good deal that is old, much that is unusually attractive, and, as usual, an abundant promise for the future, when everything is in, the space all occupied, and the show complete.

is under the direction of George Loesch, and is quite as it should be, of course, forming one of the really attractive features of the Exposition. The program last evening was as follows:

respect of the country at large, to create the office of Captain-General of the Army, with suitable pay and allowances, and to have the 1. Festival March, "Reception of guests," 2. Grand battle overture.....Lindpainte 3. Grand selection from Sullivan's 'Pin-Union, as well as to afford him permanent occu

ш. THE FINE ARTS.

As in past years, the Art Hall will be the great centre of attraction. The Committee having in charge this department of the Exposition have wisely recognized the fact that paint ings and statuary are not all there is of art. Space has been given to a fine collection of ancient and modern etchings and engravings, specimens of mural decorations, and industrial specimens of mural decorations, and industrial designs in furniture, silverware, ceramics, tapestry, and needlework.

In Gallery A will be found the exhibit of the New York Etching Club, the loan contributions of the Pennsylvania Museum and Chicago Society of Decorative Art, including several specimens from the South Kensington Museum, architectural casts, and industrial and decorative designs.

Gallery B is devoted to an exposition of oilpaintings by New York and Chicago] artists. Most of these works are for sale.

Most of these works are for sale.

Gallery ∪ is filled clear up to the "sky-line"
with pictures from the Water-Color Society of
New York, which makes its third exhibition in

this city.
In Gallery D will be found the loan collection In Gallery D will be found the loan collection of paintings from private gaileries in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Oswego, and this city. Gallery E is entirely given up to the collection of casts from the antique, containing the Laocoon, Elgin marbles, Townley Venus, Fighting Gladiator, Diana Huntress, and other well-known Greek marbles.

Gallery F is devoted to a slection of rare engravings from the collection of Mr. James L. Ciaghorn, of Philadelphia, and casts of famous friezes.

Gallery F is devoted to a slection of far are engravings from the collection of Mr. James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, and casts of famous friezes.

Taken as a whole, the collection of pictures is better than that of last year. There is much less of the mediocre and commonplace, and yet, like the exhibition of 1878, there is an absence of any great work to which the eye of memory will foundly cling to the exclusion of all others. In another respect the collection shows an advancement, though this is largely from the educational standpoint. The French, Munich, Dusseldorf, and altalian-Spanish schools are well represented, and the rococo style of the last-named, with its almost glaring contrasts of color, fashionable inanity, and overdone drapery is seen at its best, the examples being from the easels of its acknowledged masters.

Arming one's self with a catalog and beginning a hurried and numerical examination, the first picture that will attract attention is "Sunset on the Seashore" (403), by Gifford. The sea, the beach, the bathers, and the distant cliffs seen through a rather hazy a timosphere are all lit up with a golden orange, while in the immediate foreground the wet sand imperceptibly fades away into the dry beath. This latter effect is a very happy tour de force, and in the hands of a less careful student of nature would reveal nothing but a harsh line. All visitors to picture collections are familiar with Verschuur's horses. They have a characteristic as marked as those of Rosa Bonheur or Herring. For this reason 404 will attract but passing notice. "Castles in Spair" (407), by Serriere, represents a sleepy-looking gentleman to whom a dreamy young lady, with the aid of a cane, is mapping out the future on the earth at their feet. One involuntarily asks for its raison d'etre. Earle, of this city, contributes a sketch of a recent circus tent at the foot of Madison street (409). It is not to be compared with his two docs, "Patience and impatience" (413). The Morning Sun" (412) is one of the most importa

Harvard's New Chinese Professor.

New York Times.

As Mayor Cooper sat in his office yesterday afternoon he was somewhat surprised by the entrance of two Chinamen, gorgeously attired in the peculiar costume of their country, and wearing long pigtails and silk skulicaps. They bowed to his Honor, who came forward and shook them warmly by the hands. Then one of the visitors, through an interpreter, told the

George H. Smillies' "Gost Pasture" (497) pictures a sharply defined clump of trees, in the shade of which are a few goats on the brow of a hill standing out against a bank of clouds. The foreground is lacking in strength, and suggests a suspicion of "pointiness." The general effect, while not displeasing, is, after all, but a studio cop. "Through Dust Clouds" (430), a herd of cattle driven along a verr dusty road, is practically the cup of Tantalus to the artist, James M. Hart, of New York. A few toucheshere and there inspired by the fire of genius would have made it a great picture. "The Challenge" (433), by Thomas Hovenden, as a drapery study, will doubtless attract the attention of artists. The picture is coarse in sentiment, and there is no particular reason for its appearance outside of the studio. Edward Moran in "A Stormy Day on the English Channel" (434) gives a very spirited representation of the chopping sea in that locality. The aerial effect is exceedingly good. Annie C. Shaw's view of a rocky coast at ebb tide (441) does not suffer any by companionship with "The Bathers" (442) and "After a Thaw" (446),—both by Thomas Moran.—beside which it is hung. The three seem to be the work of one artist, and the treatment of 441 and 446, in the absence of the catalog, would indicate that one pallet had furnished the color for both. J. G. Brown contributes one genre (447), "Dress Parade," a dozen or so of newsboys and bootblacks going through a burlesque military evolution. The picture has one serious fault. Nearly all the boys are painted in the same key,—probably one has acted as the model for all,—and, although the expressions differ, yet there is a family likeness sufficiently strong to be disagreeable. It would be impossible to pick up a dozen gamins having this peculiar characteristic. "Summer on the Winnockie River" (449), by Kruseman Van Etten, is more ambitious than successful. The bunch of cattle in the foreground indicates a want of familiarity with bovine mantomy. Many of his earlier pictures are pa Mayor that he was Mr. Ko Kun-hua, and had been engaged to teach the Chinese language at Harvard University. He was to receive \$200 per month for a period of three years, and his expenses and those of his family, while traveling from China, were paid by the college. The written agreement is dated Shanghai, May 28, 1879, and is drawn up between Francis P. Knight, United States Consul at Newchwong, on behalf of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and Ko Kun-hua, Süb-Prefect of Ningpo. The Mayor bade them welcome to the city, and then they went away.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Etna Life Insurance Company After the Supervisors of Macoupin County. Other Legal News. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—In the United States Court to-day William Bolles, of Connecticut, and the Ætna Life Insurance Connecticut, pany, filed an application for a writ of man-damus to compel the Board of Supervisors of Macoupin County to levy a tax to pay judgments amounting to \$68,162 upon matured bonds and coupons of what are known as Cours-House bonds. Summons was issued direct understood that the county will endeavor to de-lay the trial of issues until too late to make the levy the present year.

L. Genis, Receiver of the Illinois Midland L. Genis, Receiver of the Illinois Midland Railroad, has filed in the United States Court a bill against the firm of Mullins & Lozan, of Paris, Ill., to collect \$488.50 freight due on lumber, which the firm refuse to pay in money, but tender Receiver's certificates in full therefor. These Genis refuses to receive, because they were issued by a former Receiver appointed by this Court, and have been purchased by defendants at a large discount.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debitity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, foregenerating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

PERKINS-RICHARDS-In this city, Sept. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Richards, at his residence, 211 Ellis-av. his youngest daugater, Cornella Holroyd, and Mr. David Walton Perkins, of Milwaukee, Wis.

DEATHS.

McCORMICK-Tommy McCormick, youngest son of homas and Hannah McCormick. Funeral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, from 180 Funeral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, from 180
Thirteenth-place.
HONSINGER-Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 5:30 p. m.,
Elizabeth A., wife of Dr. E. Honsinger.
Funeral Friday at 11 a. m., from residence, 318 Parkav. Carriages to Graceland.
LF New York papers please copy.
MONHEIMER-Sept. 2, at Maniton, Col., Leonard
Monheimer, aged 32 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
LF Cincinnati papers please copy.
GRADY-Sept. 3, Mrs. Ellen Grady, aged 50, at her
residence, No. 135 Hastings-St.
Funeral by cars to Calvary Friday, Sept. 5. Friends

residence, No. 135 Hastings-st.
Funeral by cars to Calvary Friday, Sept. 5. Friends
are invited to attend. NEATE-Sept. 3, after a lingering illness, Henry Neste, agod 58 years, father of Mrs. M. P. Keenan and Mrs. T. F. Payne. Funeral from No. 130 Lytle-st. by cars Friday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD IN WASH-A instant should be the HELD IN WASH-that contain Chaptel, near Ogden-av, and Mailson-st., at 7:30 o'clock to-night, to consider a plan of co-operation with all the temperance and working classes to insure success for the cause of national reform. Father Beeson, the Indian's advocate, and others, will take a part. take a part.

THE NORWEGIAN OLD SETTLERS HOLD THEIR
annual picnic to-morrow at Chicago Avenue Park,
and are anticipating a good time. THE FOURTEENTH WARD REORGANIZED RE-publican Club will hold a meeting this evening as J. Lochner's Hall, 636 Milwaugee-ay.

THE SOUTH-END SHOOTING CLUB WILL HOLD
a field meeting for pigeon shooting on their
ground, Fifty-seventh-st, and Ellis-av., next Friday,
5th inst., at 1:30 p. m. Sportsmen are invited to attend.

THERE WILL BE A PRAYER-MEETING HELD IN Lower Farwell Hall at 12 o'clock to-day, conducted by D. R. Leland. BOYAL BAKING POWDER. 30TA POWDER

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

A TIGHT SQUEEZE. A TIGHT SQUEEZE. A TIGHT SQUEEZE. A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

A TIGHT SQUEEZE. DYEING AND CLEANING. YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED, as triding expense, and expressed C.O.D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 262 West Madison, Chicago, a 107 North & 107 Nort WEDDING CARDS.

Branch, and White Sulphur Springs. It can be said that the proposition has been received with great favor, and will take shape in a bill accomplishing the purposes named early at the next session of Congress.

These friends of Gen. Grant have viewed with great regret the efforts of politicians to emberk him once more on the muddy stream of politics, and have been casting about for some suitable employment and position for the distinguished ex-President. This proposition has been prematurely developed in consequence of the recent announcement that Gen. Grant was willing to accept the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company. His friends are of opinion that the nosition of Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States would be much more acceptable to him if it could be gracefully tendered by Congress, since it would restore him to the rank he was taken from almost forcibly by the politicians in 1868, and which sacrifice he has frequently had occasion to regret.

It is understood that quite a number of distinguished Southern men have not only warmly espoused this proposition, but, in fact, the leaders of the movement in both Houses will be representative Southern statesmen. It can be said also in this connection that no one in public life whose name has been associated with the Republican nomination for the Presidency has been approached on the subject, and the proposition will doubtless be heard by them with great surprise. Inasmuch as those who are in the confidence of the leaders of the movement have deemed it proper to make known at the time their intention, it is no longer a secret that the idea originated and has been fostered as the best answer the South can make to the clamor that calls for Grant. It will be remembered that, on the proposition to pension Gen. Shields in the Forty-fifth Congress, an amendment was adopted, but the whole bill was subsequently lost in a conflict between the two Houses. Then, however, the Senate had a Republican majority. Now, the regular session of the Forty-sixth Cong NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant Styles, Shortest Notice, Least Noti CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHut the Union-expressed to
ili parts, 1 lb. and upward at
25, 40, 60c per lb. Address
orders, GUNTHER, Confecrioner, Ohicago. AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

Cursing the Removers of His Bones.

Shakspeare was not the first who pronounced a curse upon those who should move his bones.

M. Roller has deciphered the inscription on the sarcophagus of Ashmenezer. King of Sidon, now deposited at the Louvre. Part of it runs thus: "A curse is pronounced against Royal persons or others who should open this tomb, or lift the tomb which contains me or transport me in this tomb. They shall not be buried with the dead, they shall not lie in a tomb, they shall not leave any descendants, and the holy gods will deliver them into the hands of their enemies. Who will chase them from their country." The Jewish World notes, as a curious coincidence m regard to this curse, that the Duke de Luynes bought the sarcophagus, and presented it to the French Government. He and his only son met their death in the Papai war, in Italy, in 1859. Again, it was through the instrumentality of the Emperor Napoleon III. that it was brought to Paris and deposited in the Louvre. He was routed at Sedan, and his body reposes on foreign soil. His son met with an untimely death, far away from his home and at the hands of his enemies. There is not a descendant left of Napoleon III. or the Duke de Luynes. THURSDAY, Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware

50 crates English and American Ware in open lots.

800 bris Glassware, assorted. BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS,

Bronze and Glass Lamps.
Burners, Columneys, Shades, Illuminators, &c.
SO Decorated Toilet Sets.
Also a full assortment of Rockingham and Yellos
Ware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE &CO., Auctioners.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 130 and 132 Wabash-av. LARGE FALL SALE OF

1,000 Cases Boots and Shoes, Thursday Morning, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock. JAS. P. MeNAMARA, Auctiones BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CF

AUCTION SALE BOOTS & SHOES

"TIN A Trip from Leady Mining District son Val

The Town of Grani 66 Valuable Vegeta ain-Trout---B

Trying to Saddle a B Hot Springs-Che The Alpine

Tillerton---The Tin-Cup Mines-Exodus of M eral-Fir

cial Corre

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug turned from a trip to the Mining District, in the G the Pacific slope of the Continental Divide. Mounted on the hu low & Sanderson's fine left here in the crisp ear whirled away down the A of the splendid horses for justly celebrated. The r lowing the sparkling placidly for a little space ocks, or dashing itself its jewels high in the air, the mountain-ranges li

ilent and eternal stil

the lotty summits of

THE GREA

and on the east, rough not as high as their of which are yet mountains rocky granite sides giving road which follows do is an unusual thing for so many miles, parallel great range of moun tween two ranges, as if some mighty convulsic with a parallel cleavage the beautiful river. All the way down, on or the other, is the grad Topeka & Santa Fe Rai all ready to be laid, but injunction of the Feder questions of right-of-wa and the Denver & R settled. Otherwise, in whiatle of the locomot ain-echoes, and rejoice A two bours' ride brin

the county-seat of Chan for its gold mines and pl 1862. It is well nam cliffs rise high behind which have rolled dow passage of the valley. eral miles to the the foot of the mountain jewels, the as crystal, filled girdled with the cabin campers and miners. The campers and miners. 7 the road, as they lie m empty their waters in stream which is broke long sluices of the pla sands and gravel for the Arkansas at this point a points below, is being avarice of man in the D. Clarke, of Chicago fifteen-stamp mill at Gr of the ores of several this point, which are

REVIVAL OF THE at this point, in which yard, and other Chic From Granite for s what rough, as well'as not had time yet to not had time yet to p properly down. At valley widens out, ranches; and, with from the river in le and properly distribute and produce fine crops the gardens glory in other valuable vegeta "valuable" correctly, caboages were selling a ville markets at 12 they have now come they have now come

As we proceed, at each at one stop to exchange horses to be better than the table process of the better than the table process of the process

ONE SCATTERIN
Thirty-five miles brin
Fruit Creek, where a co
ruch of our passengers
tonwood Hot Springs, I
a mountain-gorge, and
for the efficacy of the v
scenery. About two
there is a beautiful lak
speckled mountain-tre
and spotted very much
the East, but lack thos
glorify the sides of the glorify the sides of the meat is red, and sublin

a mining camp sudde taining a large number by the pewly-discow Arkansas. Messrs. L report the discovery of and silver bearing vein wood Creek, above from the little lake I eries are made almost did not stop to inspect was Hillerton and the there, I intended to it wille, and take the Change and cross the range by A few miles short of with the best intention with the best intention with the best intention the mouth of Chalk astore of Mr. Charles N horse there, and ridefore miles to the Chalk have a good rest and a buckboard for Alpine if the door. So, as we proprietor,—"Have y I can get to ride to the "Is he a good one?"

but I guess you can ristrom my high seat, an owner bade me go to beast myself. I about ed for the stable, or young broncho runnin he saw me he began t wild eyes gleamed vice of the stalls, and persuasive manner the same time there we his hind legs, which dat last I got to the reached out gently quick as a lightning heels fly at me (for quite far enough), a cluded that I did no broncho, and

To the readers of that, of all creatures horsefiesb, there is no wan as quickly and at 80 i went back to owner that on secon riding all day, I wou soubt his horse was a would be more brucin beavy winter overcoathoulder. The creek preasion, and the greative mesas on eith and started, in face and started, in face the mile walk. The some; and, when I redown over the brink of the some is not a started.

a Mr. Ko Kun-hua, and had anch the Chinese language at ty. He was to receive \$200 eriod of three years, and his e of his family, while travelere paid by the college. The bis dated Shanghai, May 28, who up between Francis P. lates Consul at Newchwong, resident and Fellows of Har-Ko Kun-hua, Sub-Prefect of yor bade them welcome to the yor bade them welcome to the

INGFIELD.

of Macoupin County_

III., Sept. 8.—In the United Alli., Sent. 3.—In the United day William Bolles, of Complication for a writ of manithe Board of Supervisors of the Board of Supervisors of to levy a tax to pay judge to \$68,162 upon matured as of what are known as Courtummons was issued directing asswer within five days. It is the county will endeavor to desure until toe late to make the steer.

civer of the Illinois Midland d in the United States Court a firm of Mullins & Logan, of ect \$488.50 freight due on lumm refuse to pay in money, but a certificates in full therefor, uses to receive, because they former Receiver appointed by are been purchased by defend-

pepsia, nervous prostration, and eral debility relieved by taking onized Beef Tonic, the only f containing its entire nutritions bot a mere estimulant like the ex-teontains blood-making, forcefe-sustaining properties; is in-fee-bled conditions, whether the ion, nervous prostration, over-lisease; particularly if resulting complaints. Caswell, Hazard & New York. For sale by drug-

ARRIAGES.

AtDS-In this city, Sept. 3, by the at his residence, 211 Ellis-ay, his Cornelia Holroyd, and Mr. David Milwaukee, Wis.

DEATHS.

ommy McCormick, youngest son of th McCormick. clock Thursday morning, from 160 ednesday, Sept. 3, at 5:30 p. m., of Dr. E. Honsinger. til a. m., from residence, 318 Park-

spers please copy.

is persiter.

apers please copy.

Mrs. Ellen Grady, aged 50, at her
Hassings at.

O Calvary Friday, Sept. 5. Friends after a lingering filness, Henry 130 Lytle-st. by cars Friday.

OUNCEMENTS.

ID SHOOTING CLUB WILL HOLD ing for pigeon shooting on their inth st. and Ellis av., next Friday, b. m. Sportsmen are invited to at the state of the

E A PRAYER-MEETING HELD IN



HT SQUEEZE. HT SQUEEZE. HT SQUEEZE

Can be beautifully DYED, CLEANED and REPAIRED. In triding expense, and expressed C.O.D. COOK or McLaIN. 80 Dearbora and 252 West Madison-state, Chicago, & 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. B.—Ladies Presses, Saques SENTS, &c., repaired and cieaned.

CELEBRATED THROUGH-ui the Union-expressed to il paris, i lb, and upward, st 5, 40, 60c per lb.. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-floner, Chicago.

. P. GORE & CO., Y, Sept. 4, at 9:30 a. m., LADE SALE

ery & Glassware lish and American Ware in open lots. ware, assorted.

TS and CHANDELIERS

lass Lamps, aners, Shades, Illuminators, &c. Totlet Sets. ortment of Rockingham and Yellow

LARGE PALL SALE OF

ses Boots and Shoes, Morning, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock. JAS. P. MeNAMARA, Austiones

TS & SHOES.
THIS DAY.
CHAS. E RADDIN & SA

A Trip from Leadville to a Famous Mining District in the Gunnison Valley.

"TIN CUP."

The Town of Granite-Twin Lakes-"Valuable Vegetables" --- Mountain-Trout---Buena Vista.

Trying to Saddle a Broncho—Chalk Oreek Hot Springs—Chalk Mountain— The Alpine District.

Billerton-The Tin-Cup and Amazon-Mountain Mines .-- Exodus of Miners to New Mineral-Fields.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 25.—I have just returned from a trip to the now famed Tin Cup Mining District, in the Gunnison Valley, and on the Pacific slope of the lofty Sierra Madre, or Continental Divide.

Mounted on the hurricane-deck of one of

low & Sanderson's fine Concord coaches, I left here in the crisp early morning, and was whirled away down the Arkansas, behind four of the splendid horses for which that line is justly celebrated. The ride was delightful, fol-lowing the sparkling river,—now running placedly for a little space, then leaping over the rocks, or dashing itself in cascades, and flinging Its jewels high in the air, -waile on either side mountain-ranges lifted their heads in a silent and eternal stillness. On the west were the lotty summits of

THE GREAT DIVIDE; and on the east, rough and rugged mountains not as high as their opposite neighbors, but which are yet mountains indeed,—their steep, rocky granite sides giving hardly room for the road which follows down at their feet. It is an unusual thing for a river to follow for so many miles, parallel with, and so close to, a great range of mountains, and especially be-tween two ranges, as if in "those elder days" some mighty convulsion had rent the ranges with a parallel cleavage, and made a track for

All the way down, on the one side of the river or the other, is the graded track of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, with piles of ties all ready to be laid, but checked entirely by the njunction of the Federal courts until the vexed estions of right-of-way between this Company and the Denver & Rio Grande Company are ettled. Otherwise, in a very short time the whistle of the locomotive would wake the mountain-echoes, and rejoice the hearts of all the avellers in this silver camp. A two hours' ride brings us to

GRANITE, for its gold mines and placers since the days of It is well named, as the lofty granite cliffs rise high behind it, and great boulders, which have rolled down, almost obstruct the passage of the valley. Opposite here, and several miles to the west, lie, nestled at the foot of the peaks, those beautiful mountain jewels, the Twin Lakes,—clear as crystal, filled with trout, and girdled with the cabins and tents of touristcampers and miners. They are not in sight from the road, as they lie much higher; and they

empty their waters into the river here by a stream which is broken and distorted by the long sluices of the placer-miners, washing the sands and gravel for their wealth of gold. The Arkansas at this point also, as well as at some points below, is being made tributary to th varice of man in the same way. Mr. George D. Clarke, of Chicago, has just completed a fifteen-stamp mill at Granite, for the reduction of the ores of several gold-mines he owns at this point, which are said to be quite promising

REVIVAL OF THE GOLD-MINING INTEREST at this point, in which Messrs. Decker, Apple yard, and other Chicago men are interested. From Granite for some distance we used the stroyed the wagon-road. We found it somethat rough, as well as dusty; as the gravel had not had time yet to pack itself smoothly and properly down. At different points the properly down. At different points the valley widens out, and is occupied by ranches; and, with the water conducted from the river in long, irrigating ditches, and proque fine crops of oats and peas, while the gardens glory in cabbages, patatoes, and other valuable vegetables—I use the word-valuable? correctly, as both potatoes and cabbages were selling a short time ago in Lead-ville markets at 12 cents per pound, though they have now come down to about halt that proc.

stop to exchange horses, and each relay seems to be better than the tast. The way is enlivened by pleasant conversation,—the driver's conversational talent being largely developed by the gift of an occasional cigar, with which the prudent tourists by stage always provides himself.

And so we learn many things about the country,
otherwise unattainable. We pass several city,
sites, many of them like the Dutchman's
orchard, which consisted of

ONE SCATTERING APPLE-TREE. ONE SCATTERING APPLE-TREE.

Thirty-five miles brings us to the mouth of Fruit Creek, where a covered road-wagon awaits such of our passengers as want to visit the Cottonwood Hot Springs, lying a few miles away in a mountain-gorge, and a place of some resort to the efficacy of the waters and the mountain-tenery. About two miles above the springs there is a beautiful lake, well stocked with the merkled mountain tray. speckled mountain-trout. These are shaped and apotted very much like the brook-trout of the East, but lack those bright-red specks which glorify the sides of their Eastern cousins. The meat is red, and sublime'y flavored.

Soon we reach

a mining camp suddenly sprung up, and containing a large number of tents, called together by the pewly-discovered mines across the Arkansas. Messrs. Link and Cummings also report the discovery of heavy true-fissure gold and silver bearing veines at the head of Cottonwood Creek, above timber-line, and not far from the little lake I spoke of. In fact, discoveries are made almost dealy in this region. from the little lake I spoke of. In fact, discoveries are made almost daily in this region. I did not stop to inspect them, as my point ahead was Hillerton and the Tin Cup District. To go there, I intended to leave the stage at Centerville, and take the Chalk Creek road to Alpine, and cross the rauge by the pass beyond.

A few miles short of Centerville, the driver, with the best intentions, advised me to stop at the mouth of Chalk Creek, at the ranche and store of Mr. Charles Nachtrieb, as I couid get a horse there, and ride up the creek that evening fre miles to the Chalk Creek Hot Springs, and have a good rest and a hot bath, and meet the buckboard for Alpine in the morning, as it passed the door. So, as we drove up, I hailed the proprietor,—"Have you got a saidle-horse that I can get to ride to the Hot Springs!" "Yes."

Is he a good one?" "Well, yes,—

Is he a good one?" "Well, yes,—

A LITTLE LIVELY,
but I guess you can ride him." So I dismounted from my high seat, and let the stage go on. The owner bade me go to the stable and saddle the brast myself. I shouldered my traps and started for the stable, opened the door, and saw a young broncho running free inside. As soon as he saw me he began to shake his head, and his wid eyes gleamed viciously. I got him into one of the stalls, and put on my most spothing and persuasive manner to reach his head. At the same time there was a nervous tremor about his hind legs, which did not seem encouraging. At last I got to the head of the stall, and reached out gently towards his head, when, quick as a lightning-flash, he reversed, let his heels fly at me (fortunately he did not reach cutte far enough), and away he went. I consided that I did not care about riding that broncho, and

close to the foot of Chalk Mountain, and with close to the root of Chaik Mountain, and with high hills opposite, the stream pouring mu-sically over its rocky bed, a bridge leading across to a pleasant cottage, the bath-house near the stream, and the steam rising from a dozen Hot Springs just thining the air, while the setting sup with slanting lines touched the water and the rocks with a new glory, it seemed A VERY PARADISE.

I soon made the acquaintance of Mrs. Heywood, the kindly lady of the house, and had no difficulty in reaching that hospitality which in the mountains is proverbial. Soon after, the husband, Mr. D. H. Heywood, came in from the mountains, and cordially welcomed me to their hearthstone. After an excellent supper, in which rich yellow ranch butter and pure thick cream garnished the feast, he told me of their plans. The waters of these Hot Springs were an almost absolute cure for rheumatism and kindred diseases, and had been renowned for many years for their curative powers. He had secured a Government patent covering all these secured a Government patent covering all these springs and about four and a half miles of the stream. He proposed to build at once a commodious botel for the accommodation of guests, and should be ready by the 1st of November. He would make his charges reasonable, and the

He would make his charges reasonable, and the place a popular resort.

In the evening I took a bath, and I cheerfully certify that I have no memory of a bath so refreshing. The water flows into the tanks,—one being about five feet deep, large and wide, with a temperature of about 115 deg.; the other about fitteen degrees hotter. The water is soft, sweet, and delicious in flavor. Though so hot, it can be drank freely without nausea.

The place is one of the most charming nooks I have ever seen. Close to the creek it is well shaded, and the stream abounds with the speckled beauties for whose merits I could vouch at the breakfast-table the next morning. Mr. Heywood intends to protect the trout-fishing in the stream, in the limits of his domain, for the benefit of his guests. He thinks—ind I fully agree with him—that these Hot Springs will make a delightful

WINTER SANITARY RESORT, from the fact of their affording all the benefits of mountain-air (the altitude being over 9,000 feet above the sca); and, at the same time, the effect of the Hot Springs is so to temper the winter-air that, while the adjacent mountains and valleys are all covered with snow and ice, in this valley the snow never rests, but is melted almost immediately, and the air is warm and balmy.

In the morning, as the buckboard came along

In the morning, as the buckboard came along crowded to its utmost capacity, I went to the cross-roads and "waited for the wagon." During my short wait I amused myseif studying the formation of Chaik Mountain and the many-hued flowers which bloomed by the wayside. Chalk Mountain is named, after the Western fashion, from its color ra her than its constituents. There is no chalk whatever about it, or in the region, so far as I have seen. From a cursory examination of the fragments which have rolled down, I should call it a syenitic granite, in which the boroblende is white rather than dark, easily decomposed, and washes readily. The side of the mountain is full of deep caverns and recesses, in which, I was told, the mountain-goats used, before the race was decimated, to seek refuge from the storms, and mated, to seek refuge from the storms, and where the hunters used to corral them successfully. Behind it, and to the north, rise the lofty peaks of Mts. Princeton, Yale, and Harvard, eternal monuments commemorating above the clouds the names of these ancient balls of

Soon the wagon came along, driven by a stur dy miner from across the range,—a Mr. Rollins,—who kindly gave me a lift to the mining camp

This place lies in the picturesque canyon of Chalk Creek, some eighteen miles from its mouth, almost at the foot of the great dividing range. The ascent is so gradual that the Sout Park Railroad has surveyed a route through the pass and over the Divide, leading into the Gun-nison Valley. The Aloine District has been prospected for some time, and many good mines prostected for some time, and many good mines have been developed. The Tilden is one of the oldest and probably the best mine now worked there, producing high-grade ore in both gold and silver. The Mary Murphy, Pat Murphy, Reggan, and Black-Hawk Mines have recently been bonded, as I was told, to some Eastern parties,—including also the reduction-works at Alpine,—for \$130,000. The mill, though apparently a good one, has not been in operation for some time, owing to some entanglements. for some time, owing to some entanglements with the failure of the Mastin Bank, at Kansas City; but it is thought that the interests are united in this bond, and that, on completion of the sale, it will be started again, to the great relief of the miners of the district.

At Alpine I secured a good saddle-horse, and started, late in the day, on my lone, yet not lead to the day.

BIGHTEEN-MILE RIDE across the range to Hillerton. Except a saw-mill and a few cabins about four miles up the creek, I should not pass a house, or human hab-itation, until I would reach Virginia City, two miles this side of my destination. The road was steep, so that I had to walk my horse most nountains on either hand, the roaring of th brook as it plunged over the rocks, the many rivalets and sorings crossing my path, the gambols of the chipmunks, and the bright flowers which climb the mountain-side far above the timber-line,—all united to interest the mind and replace the lack of human companionship.

A few miles beyond Alpine, the red raspher-line resolutions are the translations of the companionship. ries were growing among the tangled under-brush at the brookside in great profusion. At one point, a woman who had been gathering them came rushing out from the thicket, with a dog, exclaiming that she had seen a large cinnamon bear who was gorging himself with the luscious fruit. I should have rushed in at once and captured him, but on second thought I con-sidered that it WAS NOT MY DEAR

WAS NOT MY BEAR

(I had not lost any bears), and, as I was in a great hurry, it was best for me to move on.

From the summit of the range the view is wonderful, and I stopped a few moments to enjoy it. Far as the eye could reach the vista stretched out before me, "Alps peeping o're Alps," bare and bleak at the top, but fringed below with pine forests, which distance softened until they looked like moss blankets spread over their sides. Below me, deep in the far valley, I caught a giimpse of a clear lake walled in with mountain-barriers. I stood upon the parting line of the Continent. These tiny rills at my left were starting on their mighty journey to the Atlantic Ocean; while those on my right, which had seemed to almost clasp hands across the rocky summit, will never stop or hait until they reach the Pacific.

But the increasing chill and the slanting lines of lingering sunlight warned me to proceed and cut short my musings. In an hour I had reached CATHERINE LAKE,

cut short my musings. In an hour I had reached CATHERINE LAKE, which I found to be a kind of pocket, surrounded with biack walls of what, in the gathering darkness, I took to be trap-rock, whose broken masses reached to the water's edge. There was no apparent outlet; not a living thing could be seen about its shores; and its black waters told of unmeasured depths. I was told afterwards that there was a seepage which worked through the great masses of broken rock which bounded its lower side, which formed the head-waters of Willow Creek.—the stream which continues through the valley and Taylor Park. My course thence was through a grove of pine and quaking aspens, in which I could hardly trace my way; but, trusting to Providence and the instincts of my horse, I made my way, passing at last the tented camp of Virginia City, and reaching

HILLERTON

about 8 o'clock in the evening. Here I met the

about 8 o'clock in the evening. Here I met the hearty welcome and generous hospitality of friend Ed H. Hiller, who laid out the town, and from whom it is named, and who is banker, Postmaster, and factotum generally. He shared with me not only his table, but his blankets; and in the morning I stepped out refreshed into the bracing air, to survey the scene.

The town is most delightfully situated on a charming plateau call. d Taylor Park, sloping gently to the northeast, and probably seven or eight miles long by a mile wide. On one margin flows Willow Creek, and on either side rise the mountains with an easy slope, and well covered with evergreen pines and cedars. The place has probably fifty houses, including stores, hotels, restaurants, and some pretty cottage dwelling-houses. The banking building of Hiller, Hallock & Co. is one of the best I have seen in any of the new towns. I was introduced bore to Mr. Beackley, whose Jamily of Hiller, Hallock & Co. is one of the best I have seen in any of the new towns. I was introduced here to a Mr. Beardsley, whose family occupy a neat cottage near the grove, and who has a large store building well filled with goods. He does not regret the culture of the East which he left to make a home in the newest West. R. C. Abby is erecting at this place a smelter, which he promises to complete within thirty days, and which will be a blessing to the miners, who now have to transport their ores to so great a distance by jacks, at an expense which only high-grade ores will justify.

*Mr. Hiller kindly escorted me to

Would prefer walking.

To the readers of The Tribune I will say, that, of all creatures bearing the similitude of horseflesh, there is nothing can get from under a man as quickly and as neatly as a broncho.

So I went back to the store, and told the word that on second thought, as I had been riding all day, I would prefer walking. No loubt his borse was a very fine one, but a walk would be more bracing. So I started, with my heavy winter overcoat and a gum coat over my shoulder. The creek runs through a deep debression, and the ground rises by two subcasion, and the ground rises by two subcasion, end the ground rises by two subcasion, end the ground rises by two subcasion, and the ground rises by two subcasions and the ground rises by two subcasions. THE TIN CUP MINES.

Little Gold Cup, Silver Cup, Copper Cup, and Tin Cup. So the camp is well supplied with

cups.

The mines here seem to be both of contact and issure veins, between well-defined walls of black limestone. Some of them are developed by shafts, and others by tunnels; or, as in the case of THE GOLD CUP,-

which is probably the largest and most valuable mine in the camp,—almost the whole breast of the vein is open by surface-work. This mine—the Gold Cup—was discovered July 26, 1878, and is owned by Capt. T. G. Hall and E. C. Hurd. The mineral is galena, copper pyrites, and both sand and hard carbonates of lead, carrying gold and silver very richly, and with veins from four to nine feet in thickness. The highest assays they have had are \$900 in gold and \$1,500 in silver to the ton, and the average would probably run between \$200 and \$300.

The Little Gold Cup joins lines with the Freater one, and produces ores of the same

The Little Gold Cup joins lines with the greater one, and produces ores of the same character and quality. I blocked up some specimens myself from its dump, in which large scales of free gold were visible.

A little higher up the hills lies the Silver Cup, owned by L. S. Long, which was discovered July 10, 1878, and in which rich silver ore comes out in great masses, and lies piled upon the dump.

Still higher lies the Tin Cup Mine, owned by

Still higher lies the Tin Cup Mine, owned by JOHN J. MASTIN, the former banker of Kansas City. We met him coming down the bill,—a large and hale middle-aged man, with a strong genial countenance, who is as "susviter in modo, fortiter in se," as he was in his old bank-parlors. In addition to the Tin Cup, he is largely interested in the Carbonate King and Queen Mines, the Pine Flats, the Emma, and one or two others located on the opposit or Amazon Mountain,—all of which are very fine and promising properties, only as yet partially developed.

Hiller & Hallock are also opening and developing some valuable mines on Amazon Mountain,—among them the Adelma and Nevada, running high in silver and gold; also, the H.dden Treasure, carrying 42 per cent of copper and \$44 in gold and silver. They are also interested with Messrs. Smith & West in the Anna Dedrika, carrying block sulphuréts of silver, and assaying as high as 1,000 ounces to the ton, and with traces of gold.

J. H. Adams owns the Andy Johnson a mine.

J. H. Adams owns the Andy Johnson, a mine of soft carbonates, from which picked specimens assayed three and a third ounces of gold and 643 of silver, and which would probably average by mill-run 300 onness to the ton. This is located on Gold Hill, an extension of the Tin Cup Mountain. The vein is now eighteen inches, and was struck eighteen feet below the

surface.

I found that there had been quite an exodus of miners, both from Hillerton and Virginia City to

at the Roaring Fork of the Grand River, some fifty miles to the northwest, and also to Quartz Creek, nearer by. My impressions of the camp are most favorable. Development has not been what it should have been on account of the difficulty in marketing the ores; but the erections of smelters at Hillerton and Virginia, promised immediately, will obviate this trouble, and the camp must thrive. They have good ores, and plenty of them.

Mr. Mastin pressed me cordially to spend a longer time with him in camp; but time forbade, and I returned by another route, crossing the range by a jack-trail, which was hard tofind, and sometimes, when found, was hard enough to follow. These little jacks are Mexico's most valued contribution to mining necessities. They are about as large as a yearling calf, and will climb wherever a mountain-goat can go. They live on the grass,

about the trail or came, and will carry a load of 200 to 300 pounds in places where a man has bard work to climb or get a foothold.

The trail I followed led me at a dizzy hight, accending the side of the mountain, and where the pines of the valley looked like shrubbery far below. The trail was from eight inches to a foot in width, and crossed a long slide of broken rock at the steepest point, where a firm foothold was very difficult to obtain. While passing this point, in all its melancholy loneliness, I remembered a cheerful story a miner told me, the day before, of this very trail. He was crossing one day on a mule, when suddenly he the day before of this very trail. He was crossing one day on a mule, when suddenly he saw lumbering toward him, on the trail, an immense cinnamon bear. It was no place for an exchange of courtesies, and to climb the mountain or turn around seemed impossible. He was in a quandary, but the intelligent mule settled the difficulty for him, by drawing all four of his feet close together, and reversing by a quick motion. Then be took the back track at a dangerous gait, until he reached a place on the gerous rait, until he reached a place on the mountain where he could climb the slope and let his majesty pass, which he did without making any further trouble. Fortunately, I did not meet any bears that day.

At Tin Cup I saw numbers of the camp-bird, or

CAMP-ROBBER, as it is often called. These birds are about as large as robins, and will steal all the food they can get hold of. They will sometimes gather around a mess table and carry off the food almost from the hinds of the miners. One man told me that he had to assed a piece of bacon on almost from the hinds of the miners. One man told me that he had toasted a piece of bacon on a fork, when, just as he was sitting down, one of them flew down and took it from his fork.

I reached Alpine in safety, and followed the dancing waters of Chalk Creek down amost to the Hot Springs, to the cabin buildings of the Horsense Mine, and was most cordially entertained by Maj. Merriam, the owner, and Maj. Henry Altman, the Superintendent. The Horsense is one of the oldest mines of the district, and is a very valuable property. It is located on the eastern slope of Mt. Princeton. It is a true flasure quartz vein, in walls of syenitic granite, five feet in width, with pay-streaks of sulpurets amounting to about three feet. Picked specimens run very high, and they show millruns of 102 to 105 ounces of silver, and seventenths of an ounce to three and a half ounces in gold to the ton. The vein is well developed, and may be depended on for many years to come. I understand that it is bonded, and that negotiations for the sale to Eastern parties are in progress. Maj. Altman is also largely interested on Mt. Anterio, on the other side of Chaik Creek, with promising prospects.

After breakfast, Andy Brown, one of the miners, showed me some specimens from the Moonstone,—

A NEW DIECOVERT ON MT. ANTERO.

A NEW DISCOVERY ON MT. ANTERO, owned by Messes. Temple and Keyes and Maj. Merriam,—a gold-bearing fissure-vein of three to four feet in grante walls, which he crushed in a mortar and panned at the brook rippling by the cabin, and in a few moments the tellow gleam of the gold was visible in well-paying cuantity.

quantity.

After a parting benediction from my friendly hosts, an hour's brisk ride brought me to Centreville, where I met the returning stage from Canyon City; and another pleasant ride up the Arkausas brought me again to Leadville just as the ann was saving "Good-night" across the the sun was saying "Good-night" across the summits of the Sierra Madre. D. S. COVERT.

O PROPHET-HEART!

O prophet-heart within my breast,
Whose fluttering wings betray
With what a subtle spell still oreathes
For thee th' enchanting May,
The snows that tarialled thy glowing tide Have crowned my weary head, And thy long-hushed and chill repose I wept, and called thee dead.

I had not thought to feel again I had not thought to ree: again
The subtle pangs of bliss;
That the Father, speaking through His works.
Should waxe my soul to this—
This vague delight that thrilis each chord
From out its night of wo and pain.
And orings the glad, sweet songs of Youth
And echoes of Love's low refrain.

I had not thought to feel again
The exultant lifting of the wings,
The upward soaring to the light,
With which the awakened spirit sings,
As, swift, from every care and douot,
O'er sun-tipped creats it wends its way,
And, from the "coign of vantage" gaine
I breathe our sunny Southern May.

And lo! the Summer of my heart Breaks into bright and fervid bloom; I dwell in light, while far apart Lie shadows of approaching dawn. I dwell in light, while are apart.
Lie shadows of approaching dawn.
Away! I will not look on Death—
To loftier hights my pinions rise,
Till, high o'er Earth, and Death, and Time,
I drop to rest beyond the skies.
AUGUST, 1879.
MAGGIE A. COYNE.

MAGGIE A. COTNE. Died from Over-Study.

Died from Over-Study.

Boston Post,
A New York paper tells the sad story of a girl of 20,—the goungest of a family of six daughters in that city,—who has just died from over-study. A year ago she graduated from Mt. Holyoke Seminary, where she had been three years. Leaving the institution she took up the study of natural philosophy, astronomy, and history, and passed, not long since, an excellent examination for the position of teacher in one of the public schools. But while directing the study of others, she still oursued her own, and took up posinting in water colors, for her own recreation. When the summer vacadon began she went to Lake George to spend it with a sister, taking her books and paints with her. The tragic, but not unnatural, sequel is now recorded. The poor abused nerves could at last no longer perform their legitimate functions. The muscles refused to act, and the power of articulation left her, and she died in ucter agony, the victim of a passion for work and study.

To have good health medicine is necessary occasionally. As a family medicine we can recommend Dr. Buil's Baltimore Pills, and advise all to nave a box constantly on head for cases of necessity.

WYOMING VALLEY.

The Annual Camp-Meeting on Lookout Mountain.

Scenes of Historic Interest-Monument to the Victims of the Wyoming Massacre.

Sunrise from Point Lookout-The An-

thracite Riches of Luzerne County. Life at the Camp-Ground-Eight Thousand Pee-

ple There Last Sunday.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 30.—Bishop Peck one of the leading divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, quaintly says: "There is some reason to believe that the old-fashioned camp-meeting will be crucified between two-improvements: railroads and recreation." It is true that in no department of religious observance has there been a more marked change during the past twenty-five years than in the open-air services which are annually held by some of the denominations. The "old-school" men look with distrust upon the movement to popularize the camp-meeting, and to make it largely a summer-resort for a giddy and fash-ionable multitude. There is, however, much in avor of the popular idea; and it is well that such is the case, for it is growing year by year, and has evidently come to stay. A delightful inland resort, which has grown

out of the summer camp-meeting, is on LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, one of the eminences standing guard over the far-famed Valley of Wyoming. A two-hours' drive from Wilkesbarre brings the visitor to th spot. Every part of the road is historic ground, and memories of the past come rushing upon the mind as the various places of interest are pointed out. Crossing the Susquehanna by an old-fashioned close-covered bridge, the road passes over the broad level of the valley, locally known as the "flats,"-a fertile belt reaching to the foot-hills a mile away on either side of the river. It is these "flats" that gave the musical name to the valley, but it was by no means so musical a name as spoken by the Delaware In-dians a century and a half ago,—"Maughwanwama," signifying "The Large Plains." For luxuriant fertility these river-bottoms are unsurpassed, and farmers find a ready market at their very doors for all that their carefully-cultivated fields will yield. So dense is the popula-tion in this anthracte-mining region that the demand for articles of subsistence is far greater than the supply, and depend-ence must be had upon the outside world. Previous to the recent division of Luzerne County, its population was 275,000,—the third largest in the State of Pennsylvania. In addition to the ordinary farm products, tobacco is being extensively cultivated, and the last week of August witnesses the harvesting of the yield.
The soil and climate both seem adapted to the culture of tobacco, and it gives promise of becoming an important feature of local agriculture.

Here is seen the WYOMING VALLEY STOCK-PARM. owned by J. Frank Lee.—a gentleman who has invested largely in first-class live-stock. The en-terprise has passed beyond the experimental stage, and is an assured success. Lovers of horseflesh will here find the celebrated stallion norselesh will here find the celebrated stallion Beausire, whose conformation the Spirit of the Times pronounces the terfection of beauty, and in whose make-up the most critical connoisseurs would scarcely find anything to alter. Cattle-fanciers will be interested in blooded Jerseys and Ayrshires; and breeders of swine and fowls will find these departments receiving careful attention. The proprietor always has a cordial welcome for visitors, whether they come as buyers or simply as sight-seers.

Near the Stock-Farm is a smiling village called Forty Fort,—named after the forty original settlers from Connecticut, and from which, on the 3d of July, 1778, the little band of patriots marched forth only to be massacred by a mercless and savage foe. A short distance farther, on the site of the massacre, is

on the site of the massacre, is

sixty-two and a half feet high, on which owing inscription, together with a list of th

200 slain:

"Dulce et decorum est pro pairia mori."

Near this spot was fought, on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d day of July, 1778. The Barriz or WYOMING, in which a small band of patriotic Americans, chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful, and the aged, spared by inefficiency from the distant ranks of the Republic, led by Col. Zebulon. Butler and Col. Nathan Denison, with a courage that deserved success, boildy met and bravely-fought the combined British, Tory, and Indian force of thrice their number. Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader, and widespread havoc, desolation, and ruin marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the valley, This monument, commemorative of these events, and in memory of the actors in them, has been erected over the bones of the slain by their descendants and others, who gratefully appreciate the services and sacrifices of their patriotic ancestors.

Near by is pointed out Bloody Rock, around which sixteen of the prisoners were drawn up

Near by is pointed out Bloody Rock, around which sixteen of the prisoners were drawn up and dispatched with a tomahawk by the squawfiend Queen Esther, who had lost a son in battle. The mangled bodies of nearly the whole number were atterwards found near the rock, scalped and mutilated; and nine more were found in a similar circle not far away. Two hundred patriots gave up their lives on that day of blood.

hundred patriots gave up their lives on that day of blood.

At Wyoming the road turns abruptly from the river, which it has been following for several miles, and soon enters a mountain-gorge, through which a noisy brook plunges madly over its rocky bed. The scenery is wildly beautiful, the wooded bluffs rising in some places to an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet on either side of the narrow glen. The ascent in so gradual, and the roads in such excellent condition,—excepting the last mile, which is climbed with difficulty,—that the visitor is hardly prepared for the inthat the visitor is hardly prepared for the in formation that the valley lies so far below.

is delightfully located on the level top of the mountain, in the midst of the primeval forest. In the centre is the public square, or anditorium as it is called, in which all the public services are held; and the streets are closely built up with tastily-constructed cottages, interspersed with wall-tents, which are "Home, Sweet Home," during the ten days of camp-meeting, at which time the resident population is fully 2,000. During the entire summer-season quite a number of the cottages are occupied,—entire families making a transfer of their Lares and Penates from the heated cities and towns to the mountain-camp, where are found nearly all the conveniences of city-life. Water-pipes are laid through the streets,—a reservoir furnishing an abundant supply of pure water, which is either brought into the cottages to supply kitchen and THE CAMP-GROUND and and supply of pure water, which is either brought into the cottages to supply kitchen and bath-tub, or ready to flow from a hydrant out of doors at a moment's notice. The ice-man's familiar cry, "Here's yer cooler!" is heard as regular as in town; and, instead of going to the butcher's, the knight of the cleaver makes his matutinal call with roast or steak of the juiciest and rose too the country. Milk butter core. and most toothsome quality. Milk, butter, eyes and vegetables are to be had direct of neighbor ing farmers, without the intervention of mid

It would be well to remark, by way of parenthesis, that the camp-meeting association per are Protectionists. Having heavy expenses meet, both for original construction and improvements, it is necessary to become A CLOSE CORPORATION,

and thus control the trade. The associationstore is an important feature of the camo, having an extensive stock of family-groceries, besides a lunch-counter for the sale of eatables
and drinkables. There is also a boarding-house,
—a large frame structure, three stories and a
garret high, capable of accommodating 200
guests,—the ground-floor being occupied, as an
office, police-headqua-ters, and by the capacious
dining-room; and the upper cortion as bedrooms. It is crowded with patrons, many of
the cottagers taking their meals here, and on
Sanday last provided dinner for some 600 persons. An excellent table is set, and a corps of
metropolitan-looking colored waiters do all the
honors of Saratoga or Manhattan Beach, and vie
with each other in serving the guests bountifully, without expecting the bribe that is usually
required to fire the ambition of the hotel-waiter. The rates for board cannot be called extravagant,—\$1 per day, or \$5 per week,—neither
are the sleeping-rooms luxuriously furnished.
But, with the delicious atmosphere of the
mountain, and the balsamic colors of the forest,
one is not disposed to find fault with the bare
wails and floors, or even with the hard beds.
The straw pillows, however, are simply uneudurable,—too hard even for the cheek of a bookagent to repose upon.

THE MORALE OF THE CAMP

elected by the populace, not long ago; and who, giving the matter a serious turn, has since discharged his duties as though he were a regularly-elected official. A squad of police constantly patrol the grounds; but their services are never required for anything formidable. Communication is had with the railroads by lines of hacks and carriages; and an extemporized but unofficial post-office is at the disposal of visitors. Nearly all the neigriboring newspapers have regular correspondents on the ground,—their exhaustive reports bringing considerable patronage to the newsboys, who ply their busy trade here as in the cities. There is hardly snything lacking for the comfort of redents, who pass the weeks in blisaful otium cum dignitate. It is said that the many children who are here put out to nesture, speaking bucolicisily, thrive as they do nowhere else, and the services of the family-physician are seldom required.

The rising bell is rung at 6 o'clock,—the real-dent population responding quite generally, and beginning its cultiary preparations for the day. A walk in the woods at this early hour is both appetitie-provoking and delightful, the airbeing pure and oracing, and free from the marrial fors which hang over the valieys.

SUNRISS FROM POINT LOOKOUT is well worth beattering oneself early to witness, although it is a mile away. Here is spread out with the charm of fairy-land the Valley of Wy, choming; and, of all the points of observation, this will charm the traveler most. Glimpses are had of the Susquehanna as for twenty-free miles it winds its crooked but silvery way through the valley; while up and down, along its banks, lie bustling towns and bassy willages. At our feet, a couple of miles away, is pointed out the W omning batting towns and bassy willages. At our feet, a couple of miles away, is pointed out the W omning batting towns and bassy willages. At our feet, a couple of miles away, is pointed out the W owning batting towns and bassy willages. At our feet, a couple of miles away, is pointed out th

huddled, the paths by which the fugitives crossed the mountains and escaped, and all the other memorable points. Many of the people hereabouts are grandchildren (a son or two remain even yet) of the hardy Connecticut settlers who laid down their hves on this field of blood; and the memories of the days a century agone are religiously cherished by the present generation. Nature has been lavish in beautifying the valley; but, as is always the case, man has sacrificed the picturesque for the practical. Like blots of ink upon a beautiful engraving, the smiling landscape has black spots scattered smiling landscape has black spots scattere over its wooded hills and cultivated field These are the necessary results of
MINING THE VAST DEPOSITS OF ANTHRACITE MINING THE VAST DEPOSITS OF ANTHRACITE far down in the subterranean depths. The spectral-looking structures are coal-breakers, smutty with the dust of the coal as it is crushed and prepared for market; and the inky crawling things, whose very breath is black, are coal-trains bound for the ssaboard or for the Western market. The black hills, covering acres of ground, and fifty feet high, are banks of "culth,"—the dust and other refuse of preparation. The importance of this industry will be appreciated when it is known that old Luzerne County has been mining about one-eighteenth of the entire coal-production of the globe, over one-fourth of that of the United States, and over one-balf the anthracite produced in Pennsylvania.

States, and over one-half the anthracite produced in Pennsylvania.

By the time we have walked back to the camp, the while ruminating upon the astonishing beauty and enormous resources of Wyoming Valley, the breakfast-bell brings a welcome sound. The scene is now one of busy activity. Getting breakfast in the cottages is not unlike that process at home; but, at the tents, stoves are out-of-doors, and fires must be built,—sometimes with kindlings dampened by a shower, and often with a pipe that piously rears its head heavenward, but refuses to draw, and persistently violates the rule against smoking. Exampor McKune, of Scrauton, of railroad-strike notoriety, was remonstrating with such a pipe mayor menune, of Scratton, of railroad-strike notoriety, was remonstrating with such a pipe on Sunday morning, when it came down in sud-den collapse upon the heads of the women who stood by with frying-pan and coffee-pot. Last Sunday was the big day of this year's meeting. By noon

were on the grounds. Over 2,000 horses were counted in the woods near by. How the multi-tude got dinner was a mystery; but marvelous tales are told of the hundreds of pies, the thoutales are told of the hundreds of pies, the thousands of sandwiches, and the barrels of lemonade and birch-beer dispensed at the store, and of the rush to the boardinghouse. It was one continued struggle to combine pie with piety. Squads of country-folk, in families and tribes, withdrew into the retirement of the forest, and discussed lunch-baskets; while sentimental lovers scorned such material refreshment, and strolled through the leafy bowers, content to feed on such unsubstantial bowers, content to feed on such unsubstantial things as loving giances from each other's eyes. The services were of the conventional campmeeting type; and probably one-third of the throng on Sunday put themselves under Gospelinfluences. At night the grounds were brilliantly lighted with flambeaux, or iron cages perched upon standards, and filled with blazing pine-knots. As these were replenished from time to time, they threw showers of sparks into the darkness overbead, and weird shadows upon the worshipers below. Blending with the more quiet moments of sermon or song was the uncessing quarrel of the katydids in the swaying owers, content to feed on such unsubstantia easing quarrel of the katydids in the swaying ree-tops, and the monotonous cry of hosts of rickets, but without the unpoetic song of the

estive mosquito.

The retiring bell rings at 10 o'clock. The The retiring bell rings at 10 closes. Increase are locked, and in an hour the stars shine down upon a scene of perfect repose, unbroken save by the lullaby of creatures of the night, and by the gentle breezes which bend the branches of the forest-oaks.

F. C. J.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI. In the Pilot-House of the Famous Relief-

Boat, John M. Chambers, with Capt. Carson, Kit's Cousin. at the Wheel, Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Aug. 23.—Grand boat! She is as beautiful as the scenery that we are now passing. No boat on the Continent has a brighter history. This is the first trip North that she has made since she carried relief to the sick and dying at Memphis last summer. In a little cabin next to mine, the brave, noblenearted Benner's life was burned out by the

Dalton, the watchman, died. Such heroism is fit subject for a poet's pen, but is not the obect of the present sketch. Everything about this boat is stamped with nterest. The John M. Chambers first came before the public by transporting troops up the head-waters of the Missouri to intercept Sitting-Bull; and, all during those eventful days, she was rendering valuable services to soldiers who were thirsting for vengeance on the slayers of

dreaded fever. In No. 1, directly opposite,

their gallant Custer.

Carson and his clerk have been entertaining me ever since early sunrise with thrilling adventures of the early days of Mississippi River life, and pointing out historical places. Every towering rock has been the scene of some

towering rock has been the scene of some tragedy or romance.

We have just passed a low, marshy opening between two perpendicular bluffs:

"Here," says the man at the wheel, "is where the battle of Bad Ax was fought, in 1832. I was then pilot of the Warrior, which brought feen. Attainson up to cut the Indians off and prevent them from crossing the river, and witnessed the two days fight, and the final surrender of the old Chief and his followers."

There is a little bamlet that now marks the place, and it is called Victory, in honor of the place, and it is called Victory, in honor of the event.

now."

"Now, shust see here! Last night mine vife's got a pables," shaking his finger in the officer's face; "und, if dot pables tie, I charge it to you!"

The officer turbed as pale as a ghost at mid-

A. KANOUSE.

PALEONTOLOGK.

The Address of President Marsh—Steps by Which Men Emerged from Ignerance. New York Times. SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—The steat event of the the preceding meeting. The address was delivered as a lecture this evening to a large audience in the Town-Hall. Prof. Warsh, the "retiring President," presented the History and Methods of Paleontological Discourt," The possession of a select and very valuable library of works on this subject, and his acquantance with the German language and literature, two helped the Professor in compiling the materials for this lecture; but it showed throughout the fruit of much research and toil. He regards the history of the globe, shown in its rocks and ossils, as a promising path toward solving the question, "What is life?"

Great advance has been made, he said, in this

regard the history of paleontology as embraced in four consecutive periods. During the first in four consecutive periods. During the first beriod there was a long and bitter contest as to the nature of fossil remains—whether they were freaks of nature or the relics of animal life. Some of the ancients hit upon the correct, and some upon incorrect, answers. Zenophanes of Coloohon (500 B. C.) and Herodotus (450 B. C.) approached the true theory as to fossils, while Pythagoras (582 B. C.), according to Ovid, had the idea of the rise of land above the water, carrying sea-shells. Aristotic (384-322 before Christ) put forth correct notions as to changes of land and sea, but his views about spontaneous birth of men and animals from moist clay served, unfortunately, to explain the formation of fossils, also, in a similar way. Other Greek writers had even more fantastic theories. The Romans added little to the world's knowledge on the subject, but Pliny names and describes several fossils. Then comes a blank of 1,300 or 1,400 years, in which Prof. Marsh finds only two references to the subject. Not until the sixteenth century did the study of fossils begin to attract much attention. Great discoveries of such remains in Italy them aroused discussion, in which Leonardo da Vinci took part, and orbosed the common notion of their having originated through "nature and the influence of the stars." Fracastoro was another strong opponent of the theory that fossils were products of a "nlastic period there was a long and bitter contest as to through "nature and the influence of the stars." Fracastoro was another strong opponent of the theory that fossils were products of a "plastic force" of nature. Courad Gesner, in 1565, published a catalog of a collection of fossils. But the old views still held sway, and were advocated by eminent writers. And there was also a theory that minerals grew from seeds; and yet another notion which found advocates, claiming that the Creator made the fossils just as they were found in the rocks for some inscrutable purpose.

lorues. The true theory made important advances. Steno, a Dane, proved the identity of fossil sharks' teeth with those of Mediterranean species. He first put on record the significant fact that the oldest rocks contain no fossils. Gradually the notions of "plastic force" and "fermentation" ceased to prevail, and what Prof. Marsh calls the second period in this history began with the eighteenth century. The main characteristic of this period was the general belief that fossil remains were deposited by the Mosaic deluge. Many books that became famous supported this view. The most renowned was "Scheuchzer's "Homo Diluvii Testis." The specimen on which that work was founded was regarded as the skeleton of a child destroyed by the deluge. The same author referred two fossil vertebra to that "accursed race destroyed by the flood." "Cuvier afterward ascertained that the first of these relies had belonged to a gigantic salamander, and the remainder to an ichthyosaurus. The lecturer told a curious story of Beringer, who was a Professor at the University of Wartzburg, and had taught his pupils that the "figured stones" were "sports of nature." Some of the fun-loving students carved instastic forms from the limestone of the region, and buried them where the Professor used to dig for fossils. The new treasures were soon discovered; the delight of the finder encouraged further manufacture, and taxed the students' ingenuity. At last Beringer had a large and unique collection of forms new to himself and to science, and, after long and patient study, his work unon them appeared (1728) with twenty-folio plates. The deception became known soon after the book was pubhimself and to science, and, after long and patient study, his work upon them appeared (1726) with twenty-folio plates. The deception became known soon after the book was published, and the luckless Professor was overwhelmed with ridicule. He tried to buy and destroy the volumes already issued, but they rose in orice as they became scarce, and finally he died in mortification and poverty. But some of his family, it is said, profited by the notoriety of the work, and repaired their fortunes by the sale of a second edition. The effect on science was, on the whole, a benefit, by causing greater caution on the part of investigators. Among the writers of the period whose works were cited by Prof. Marsh was Voltaire, who suggested that the shells found in the alps were drooped by Crusaders returning from Palestine. Buffon asserted the theory of the subsidence and elevation of continents, but afterwards recanted under pressure from the Faculty of Theology at Paris. He did not desire to be a marriyr to science, and published a declaration of his implicit faith in the Mosaic narrative. The great contest between two opposing schools of geology—the Vulcanists and the Neptunists—belongs to this period. Werner, the advocate of the aqueous theory, is credited with first making the important observation that different rock formations can be discriminated by the fossils they contain.

There is a little balled Victory, in honor of the place, and it is called Victory, in honor of the event.

In answer to the question of vour-correspondent as to what became of the Chief, Carson replied that he was drowned in the Wapslepiecon River while attempts of ford the stream. "His feet caught in the quick sand, and he died standing; was too broud to lie down and die."

Mr. Carson is well advanced in years, and has had an eventrul career. In appearance he would pass for 45, but is known to be upwards of 80. During the War he served on the staffs of six. Ciernand and Grant, and did valuable service as scott and spy. He is a perfect gentleman, and though he has seen the most of his life at the wheel, is well informed.

"If it is not too personal, I would like to get your exact are ": and your humble servant, got his pencil and caper out ready to put it down out of the reach of his poon memory.

"I object to answer that, for I might want to get married some day, and the record would go against me. To tell the truth, my friend, I was born so young that I have forgotten all about it."

And, with an extra turn of the wheel, he out his foot down on the whistle.—and such a racket! The rocks fairly rembled, and, iong after the fleecy steam face caused to escane, the echoes kept on leasing from seek to rock, until they were lost in the distance.

After discosting of a postise;"

After discosting of a postise;"

"He is norty, but it is too rate to turn back now."

"But more vile's got a pables;"

"Pris sorry, but it is too rate to turn back now."

"Now, shaut see here! Last night mine vile's got a pables," a haking his finger in the officer's face; "und, if dot pables the, 4 charge it to you!"

"The officer turbed as pale as a ghost at mid
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"The officer turbed as pale as a ghost at mid-

and extinct, has been evolved from simple forms," and "the accepted fact of the great altiquity of the human race."

The progress made during the past twents years in this science is very great. The lecturer enumerated many of the noteworthy additions to the number of extinct species. A more important fact is, that the genealogies of various existing mammals have been traced with considerable probability through allied forms in closely-connected series. The evolution of the horse, Prof. Marsh asserts, is to-day demonstrated by specimens now known. "The demonstration in one case stands for all." The active workers of science regard it as "a waste of time to discuss the truth of evolution; the pattle on this point has been fought and won." The lecture concluded with a brief review of the evidence for the antiquity of man. His existence in the quaternary epoch, it is said, is now generally accepted. Prof. Marsh favors a view expressed on "high authority," estimating the antiquity of man in Europe, back to the glacial croch, at 250,000 years. There is also strong evidence of a yet earlier human existence in the Pliocene of America. The reign of universal law has now been extended it all departments of science, from the inanimate to the living world. The rapidly-converging lines of research seem to meet at the point where organic and inorganic nature become one. This point will yet be reached.

THE THOMPSON SCANDAL

Its Exaggerated Character—The Sensation—Mongers Getting Frightened, and Trying to Save Themselves at the Expense of De Land.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Correspondence Detroit Post.

There are very perceptible efforts on the part of the starters of the De Land sensation here to povide doors of escape for themselves, and leave poor De Land to suffer, in case of their four attructure of scandal tumbling about their for structure of scandal tumbling about their beds, with possible wrath to come. It is not difficult here to perceive who the starters were the Grand Rapids Democrat of the 20th said:

"De Land in his card denies that he author-

santage of section of the address of the presiding officer of the preceding meeting. The address was delivered as a lecture this evening to a large audience in the Town-Hall. Prof. Marsh, the "re-tiring President," presented the Missing President, "De Land in his card denies that he authorized the provided the president of the

about the office of the Democrat."

It is not supposable that so marketable a framework for a huge scandal could remain a scaled secret in a newspaper-office. It was offered to the Chicago Times; and Mr. Hinman, a reporter for that paper. came here and "worked up are case," assisted by two or three Per-opa connected with the city press and with metrobolitus journals as correspondents, one of whom had invited the Chicago Times' attention to the matter. When De And's card appeared in the first number of the Agle after the publication of the scandal asserting that the published interview was "very Mich enlarged and exaggerated," one of these portus made a remark to the Post and Tribuses' correspondent which showed clearly that he min have been present at the interview. He is a link, conscientions fellow, but one whose dea is that "business is business."

Any one knowing De Land, and reging what he is made to say in that "interview" sees how completely he was clay in the haid of the potter; and knows that such sentences are there given as his, veroatim, never cam from his lips and could not be drawn from he except by mere repetition on his part.

He is now in a most confused and distress attate of mind, having been questioned, and impose upon by all sorts of persons, the past three days, from various motives. But, before he got into this sad condition, he said, in the presence of several gentlemen, he had not a line of proof of criminal conduct between his wife and the Rev. Dr. Thompson. This was in the Eagle office, when he brought his card as above mentioned. He also said that, if Dr. Thompson's comes down on the Chicago Times, he would not stand in his way.

But De Land is now being frightened into the belief that, if the charges are not proved, the responsibility will all fall on him. A prominent lawyer said to-day that he would not be surprised if Dr. Thompson and both the De Lands made common cause against the perpetrators of these candal. Thoughtful people here still hold their opinion reserved the dediction It is not supposable that so marketable a framework for a huge scandal could remain a study within a decade. It will be convenient to

facts, with the statement by another apparent consolrator that the original letters have been burned, make the prospect of testing the genuineness of the letters very obscure. The common opinion is, that, if the letters have been burned, it has been done by the scandal-conspirators for their safety, while they attempt to make it appear that it has been done in the interest of Thompson. Human remained here till to-day, advising with his local assistants as to fortifying their position. His assertion that De Land offered him the letters for \$2,000, now so insisted on in special dispatches from his colaborers to the metropolitan papers, was an afterthought not stated in his original report of the interview in the Chicago Times.

The meanest and blindest of all their confused tacting are their efforts, in the newspapers here and in their special dispatches, not only to olacken De Land's character, out, inconsistently therein, to make him out a hopeless idio, from the start. This is the blindest.

not only to olasken De Land's character, but, inconsistently therein, to make him out a hopeless idiot from the start. This is the blindest policy, because it is taking pains to discredit their own dividual witness, on whose narration, as reperted by them, their whole structure of scandal at present rests.—Dr. Thompson's letters and fill. It is perfectly well and generally known here that De Land is a strictly temperate ham, and well-behaved, instead of an obstrepe bus fellow, and drunkard as represented by hem. Nobody here believes that Mrs. De Luigh has called him dissipated, as she is reported to have said in an extensively published dispatch in the New York.

Mrs. Le Land.—Her Experience in 1865 as a Ballet Girl in the Detroit Athenseum.

Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. H. A. De Land, whose name and alleged relations with the Rev. Dr. Thompson are now

relations with the Rev. Dr. Thompson are now the subject of comment, formerly lived in this city a short time. One day in the autumn of 1865 G. A. Hough, then manager of the Atheneum, announced that he would produce the "Forty Thieves" as a spectacle. Among those who applied to him for an engagement in the ballet was Sarah Bailey (who afteward became Mrs. De Land). She was an intelligent,

for an engagement in the ballet was Sarah Bailey (who afteward became Mrs. De Land). She was an intelligent, modest, and comely young woman, and, being in want of such material, the manager gave her an engagement. She remained in the ballet about six weeks, but she never "tackled kindly" to the business, and finally surrendered the engagement. She gave as a reason for so doing that in the ballet of a theatre education went for no more than ignorance, so far as it ('he ballet) was concerned, and she knew she could do better elsewhere. She went to Jackson, and when on a professional visit to that city some months afterward her former manager received a call from her behind the scenes. She said she was serving for a living and doing well, and expressed her satisfaction at having put aside her stage aspirations. With respect to her life in Jackson the Patriot says:

"Prior to her marriage she worked at vestmaking for W. R. & S. C. Reynolds, and, after that event, was for some months employed unon sewing machine work in the merchant tailoring establishment of L. H. Field. She is spoken of by those who were at this time associated with her as an industrious, bright, and comely person, with sprightly, winning ways, and a frank, modest manner. John J. Brink, whe knew her well, declares her husband's statement, that she did not have \$5 worth of clothing when he married her, as simply an absurdity. She carned good waxes, Mr. B. affirms, and always dressed excellently, both as regarded style and quality of fabric. He further says that, after Mr. De Land left the Citizes office and was out of work, the took him to a relative of hers to live from motives of economy, and, although she had a voung babe, she daily walked two miles through the show during the cold winter mouths, and run a sewing-machine in an establishment with which Mr. B. was connected. We give the statement as the latter rave it to a Patriot reporter. Mr. Brink also avers that her work was faithful as an employe, always working full hours and cheerfully perf

Kalloch's Wound.

St. Louis Post-Installed.

The trigling circumstance that no inform is given of the nature of his wounds or intent of his danger suggests the possibility he was never near death at any time, such his managers are judiciously trading on his infor positival purposes.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds Unchanged-Foreign Exchange Dull.

Chicago Banking Notes --The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Rather Less Active---Provisions Irregular---Hogs Easier.

A Firmer Feeling in Grain, Partly Due to the Weather --- An Easy Closing.

FINANCIAL.

ernment bonds opened at the same quota tions throughout the whole list at on Tuesday and remained without change all day. The 4s were 101 bid and 101% asked; the 1/4s, 104 and 104%; the 5s, 102 and 102%, and the 6s of 1881, 104% and 104%. The prospects of the money market have given rise to quite a general exof the banks that have to buy them to put in the place of 'called 10-40s have raised the limit of price they are willing to pay.

ign exchange was quiet, with re sand as on the previous day. Posted rates for sterling were 482 and 484. Actual transactions in Chicago were 480% and 483%, and in New York were at 480%@481 and 483%@48% rling grain-bills were 47814 and 480. Freich grain-bills were 530 and 527%, and French

ankers' bills were 521¼ and 522¼. Consols were 97-13-16. The Bank of England ained \$400,000 in bullion. The gains of the ast two days are owing to the movement of the and New York exchanges in favor of Lon-This has sent back into the Bank of En gland the gold from the East which would otherwise have gone to New York. There were rrivals yesterday at New York of about \$600,00

The relief the money market is getting from the imports of gold is shown by the small loss of \$550,000 in legal-teners by the New York of \$550,000 in legal-teners by the New York banks last week. The gold was changed into legal-tenders by the Government, and the legal-tenders so receives made up for the Western frain to within \$50,000. If it were not for the aption of pecic-payments, it would be ssible to dove our crops in this way with

The New York Express explains why the specie average in se last New York bank statement howed semall an increase as \$53,600, when gold is hown to have arrived in New York to to the extent of several millions. The Assav files paid to bankers importing rold from urope from the 16th to the 23d ult 31,-650 30. and from the 23d to the 30th ult. \$953,making a total of \$2,600,000,-all is gold cks on the Sub-Treasury. The bankers re-ring these checks deposited them in their rebanks, which institutions presented hem to the Sub-Treasury through the Clearinguse, and they were paid in legal-tenders, which is the currency used by the Sub-Treasury in making its settlements with the Clearingasc. Thus the reason why the specie average banks has not increased materially within the past two weeks is made apparent to every-

currency movement to the country is about the same in volume. Small bills are so scarce that banker reports having paid 25 cents per \$1,000 premium for them. Discounts are quiet. es are quoted at 406 per cent on call and @S per cent on time. Cook County 5s were sold at 1011/4.

Jay Gould is reported to have come back from curope a great bull, and the rumor is supported the movement of the stocks in which he is 034, closing at 654, Kansas City & Northern 134, to 2334, the preferred 134, to 5834, and Wahash 34, to 3934. Erie was stronger, too, making 34, to 2536. This was probably due to worthy declares he wants "no more Erie." No one should know better than he how little there is in Erie, as he is declared by witness F. Stein, a special accountant of the Erie, who testified in the pending railroad investigation, to have Erie preferred advanced from 47 to 48, and the second mortgage bonds from 73% to 74%. The disposition to speculate in Erie does not appear to be very strong, despite the rumors gaining circulation of a proposed bull movement in the stock. The question that bothers the street is how the stockholders can ever get control of the property under the present reorganization. One-half the stock is to be voted by voting trustees until three consecutive dividends have been paid on the preferred stock. Jewett is generally understood to be "the" voting trustee, and, as he is also the manager of the road, he can control the dividends on the preferred, so as to keep himself in and the stock-holders out. The Granger stocks were strong. Northwest common went up %, to 76%; St. Northwest common went up %, to 76%; St. Paul common ¼, to 65%; and the preferred ½, 10 96%. A prominent Director and heavy stock-holder of the St. Paul is quoted as predicting that the common will pay as much this year as the preferred. Northwest common is believed to be good for at least 5 or 6 per cent. Mehigan Central made ¾, to 80%. Lake Shore declined ¼, to 87%. Rock Island opened and closed at 139. St. Joe took a start, perhaps on the rumor that Commodore Garrison had been telemor that Commodore Garrison had been telegraphed to come home from Europe to patch up the Southwestern pool. The common made 114, to 20%, and the preferred 134, to 43. It was reported on the street that the Rock Island had secured the lease of the Burlington, Cedar Ranids & Northern on a 5 per cent granautes. Rapids & Northern, on a 5 per cent guarantee for the stock. This news made the holders of Minneapolis & St. Paul stock feel good, as they had feared that if the Northwest secured the road it would continue it to St. Paul and Minne-

Minneapolis & St. Pani stock feel good, as they had feared that if the Northwest secured the road it would continue it to St. Pani and Minneapolis and cut the old West Wisconsin out of the Northwestern business it now gets. Northern Pacific gained 34, to 464; San Francisco preterred %, to 1834; the common 34, to 1334; Lackawann 34, to 5834; Delaware & Hudson 34, to 47, Ohio & Mississippi 34, to 1634, and Union Pacific 34, to 7834. Western Union was off 34, to 6834, notwithstanding the excellent crops which the New York Graphic has discovered along its line. The other losses were Louisville & Nash-rille 34, to 5434, and Jersey Central 34, to 5134. Erie second 6s opened at 7334 and closed at 7334, with intervening sales at 7334. Northwest gold bonds were 11334 bid.

Railroad bonds in New York on Monday were in brisk demand at advancing quotations Erie consolidated accords led in point of activity, and ranged between 7134 and 7334, closing at 7334. Erie funded 5s were 35 per cent higher, selling at 7134. The New Jersey Central issues advanced sharply, with the exception of adjustments, which fell off from 103 to 102. New Jersey Central consolidated assented rose 234 per cent, to 9834; convertibles assented rose 234 per cent, to 9834; convertibles assented 134, to 9734; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated 1. to 102; do assented 334, to 7936; kansas & Texas consolidated assented 134, to 7334; do seconds 2, to 30; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern first, 134, to 88; Ohio & Mississippi seconds 34, to 10034; Frankfort & Kokomo firsts 34, to 9134; Toledo & Wabash seconds ex coupon 34, to 95; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts, 34 to 6334; Great Western seconds ex coupon 1, to 904; Chicago, 8t. Paul & Minneapolis firsts 34, to 10234. The Chesapeake & Ohio issues were 34 per cent lower. Kansas Pacific incomes No. 11 declined to 57, and railied to 60. Canada Southern firsts rose to 85. and reacted to 8436.

In noting the recent free sales of Erie stock and bonds, the New York World says: "It is considered certain that the

aturally anxious to see some encouragemen for their patience. We believe the last idea ! favor of a rise was the approaching completion of the New England connection, by way of the Delaware & Hudson Company's lines; which, however, would be exposed to the usual risks of increased competition. It was also hoped that the Wabash and Union Pacific connection would in some way benefit Erie, but recent rumors speak of the Pennsylvania Railroad as equally likely to be selected for the Eastern outlet of this combination to the Middle States."

this combination to the Middle States."

The New York Tribene says:

A prominent Director of the Cedar Rapids Company, who is in favor of the proposed lease, explained on Saturday the position of the unissued stock. Under the terms of the reorganization, he said, it was necessary that the Company should be able to issue \$5,500,000 of bonds. A law of the State of Iowa required that the funded debt of a railroad should not exceed two-thirds of its capital stock. In order to make least the issue of the necessary bonds, the capital stock of the new Company had been fixed at \$10,000,000; but 45,000 shares had remained in the Company's hands. This unissued stock could be used by the tompany in making extensions to the road. It could not be issued, in any event, at less than par without making the present stockholders hable for the difference. If the road should be leased, and the lease company wished to extend the line, the cost of the new line would be represented by the issue to it at par of a part of this unissued stock. In no other way could this stock leave the Treasury of the Company.

The gross examiners of the following railroads.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

Third week of August \$ 1878. 1879.

Third week of August \$ 142,978 \$ 150,943

Jan. 1 to Aug. 21 2,859,380 3,143,811

CHICAGO, ST. FAUL & NINNEAPOLIS. Third week of August \$ 14,663 Jan. 1 to Aug. 21 534, 177 TOLEDO, PEORIA & WAESAW.

1878. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879. prices, where changed, were lower except for California, which was higher. The largest transactions were in thereby & Edith, Impe-

rial, and California.

Recent bullion shipments have been: Bodie Consolidated, Aug. 23, 20,700; Northern Belle, Aug. 23, 4,679.

The Say Francisco Bulletin says it is thought the bonesza mines will pay no dividends this

month as both carried over a smaller surplus that for some time. The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks: Stocks. Op Michigan Central. Michigan Central. 80 Lake Shore... 874 C.& Northwestern 754 Do preferred... 974 M. & St. Paul... 65% Do preferred ... 984 Rock Island... 139 Union Pacific... 784 Erie... 244 Wanash Railway. 39

6214 Kansas Pacific. St. L.& S. F. ... GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int U. S. new 4/4s, ex int U. S. 4 per cent compons PORRIGN BXCHANGE.

Sixty days. 47814 530 LOCAL SECURITIES. Chicago Water Loan 78, 1892. *113
Chicago Water Loan 78, 1895. *1144
Chicago Water Loan 78, 1895. *1144
Chicago Water Loan 78, 1899.
Chicago Water Loan 78, 1899.
Chicago West Town 58
Chicago West Town 58
Chicago West Town 58
Chicago Lincoln Park 78
Chicago South Park 78
Chicago South Park 78
Chicago Treasury Warranta (scrip) 9944
Chicago Treasury Warranta (scrip) 9944
Cook County 78
Cook County 78
City Railway (South Side) 1984
City Railway (South Side) 1684
City Railway (North Side) 1685
City Railway (North Side) 120
City Railway (North Side) 120
City Railway (North Side) 79, c. tnds*1084
Chamber of Comperce 59
Traders' Insurance 107 ...*114% *115

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins: Trade dollars
Mexican (full weight)...
Sovereigns
Napoleons... 97¼ 85 wenty marks. Five francs.
Prussian thalers.
Holland guelders.
Kroners (Swedish).
Mexican and S. American doubloons
Spanish doubloons.
Russian roubles, paper.
Austrian florins, paper.

NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 East Washington-st. City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Intebtedness in sums to suit.

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. peks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warranta Member of New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM O. COLE,
105 Washington-st.,
OFFERS TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT,
270,000. UPON FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY. AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST.

Money in hand, and no delay in closing negotiations.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECKIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4% per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

LAZABUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph,
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,
OFFERS FOR SALE
WATER BONDS.
CUOK COUNTY 78.
SOUTH PARK 68.
COOK COUNTY 54.
LINCOLN PARK 75.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO. 80 Washington-st, corner Dearborn UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND

127 LaSalle-st., WANTS CHICAGO CITY PAILWAY STOCK.
CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
TRADERS INSURANCE.

GEO. O. MARCY & CO., 152 Laballe-st., OFFER

100,000 Kansas City Municipal Sevens, due 1894.

100,000 Kansas City Water-Works Sevens, due 1804.

50,000 Washington County, Illinois, Sevens, due 1800.

Wanted-200,000 Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas Bonds that will pay 7 or 8 per cent interest.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN U. S. BONDS,

OFFER

TOWN, COUNTY, CITY, AND SCHOOL BONDS,

AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong and higher. State securities inactive.

er cent discount.

The stock market was weak in the early dealings, and prices declined a fraction, but the speculation soon assumed a firm tone, and be-fore noon the decline was more than recovered. ern advanced sharply on official reports showing an increase in earnings of both the roads for August, and the general list shared in the improvement. Final dealings showed a rise for the day of 1/62 per cent, except in Kansas Pacific, which fluoruated very widely, opening Pacific, which fluoruated very widely, opening at 62, advancing to 65%, reacting to 63, and closing at 65%. Transactions, 187,000 shares: 25,000 Eric, 18,000 Lake Shore. 13,000 Northwestern, 13,000 St. Pauls. 11,000 Wabash, 34,000 Lackawana. 7,000 New Jersey Centrals, 4,000 Opio & Mississippi, 4,000 Western Union, 2,400 Pacific Mail, 8,000 St. Louis, Kansas City, & Northern common. 12,000 preferred. 1,500 2,400 Facilic Mat, 8,000 St. Louis, Ransas City & Northern common, 12,000 preferred, 1,500 Nerthern Pacific preferred, 1,700 St. Louis & San Francisco common, 2,500 preferred, 1,500 first preferred, 1,100 Iron Mountain, 11,000 St. Joseph, and 1,100 Michigan Central. The money market was easy at 5@6 per cent, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady; sixty-days, 481%; signt, 48314.
The Frisla (from Hamburg) brought 1,466,000 francs, and the Gailia \$300,000 in gold.

GOVERNMENTS. ##OCKS.

W. U. Tel. 93% Wabash... 39% Quicksilver. 13 Fort Wayne. 112 Quicksilver. 26 36 Terre Haute. 7 Pacific Mail. 17% Terre Haute. 7 Pacific Mail. 17% Terre Haute. 97d. 15 Mariposa. 2 C. & A. offered. 88 Mariposa. pfd. 2% C. & A. offered. 88 Mariposa. pfd. 2% C. & A. offered. 88 Mariposa. pfd. 2% C. & A. offd. 112 Adams Express. 45 Del. L. & West. 58% Amer. Express. 45 A. & P. Telegraph. 35 U. S. Express. offd 42 C. B. & Q. 14 N. Y. Central. 119 H. & St. Joe. 20% Eric. pfd. 48 Canada Southern. 58% Harlem. 152 Louisville & N. 54% Mich. Central. offd. 80% Kanasa Pacific. 65% Panama. 155 Kanasa & Texas. 15% Union Pacific. 78% St. L. & S. F. pfd. 18% Union Pacific. 78% St. L. & S. F. pfd. 18% Union Pacific. 98% St. L. & S. F. pfd. 18% Union Pacific. 98% St. L. & S. F. pfd. 18% N. W. .. vid. 97% Cent. Pac. bonds. 109 C. C. C. & I. 51% Union Pac. bonds. 109 C. C. C. & I. 51% Union Pac. bonds. 108% N. J. Central. 51% U. P. Land-Grants. 112% Rock Island. 138% U. P. Sinking-F'ds. 110% St. Paul. pfd. 96% Northern Pac. pfd. 48% P. Paul. pfd. 96% Northern Pac. pfd. 48% P. Paul. pfd. 96% Northern Pac. pfd. 48% STOCKS.

St. Paul. 65% Northern Pacific... 164 St. Paul, pfd..... 96% Northern Pac, pfd. 48% STATE BONDS.
Tennessee 6s, old. 30% Virginia 6s, new. 28
Tennessee 6s, new. 28
Virginia 6s, old... 28 FOREIGN. LONDON, Sept. 3.-Consols, 97 13-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 89%; Pennsylvania Central, 42%; Reading, 19%; Eric, 26; Eric preferred, 48%; Eric second con-United States bonds—New 5s, 1051/4; 41/4s, The amount of builton gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £80,000.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Rentes, 83f 85c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for rec-

1,800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, with comparisons:

1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1878. 154, 978 88, 620 978 88, 620 978 775 10, 495 7, 225 55 9, 444 5, 549 9, 444 9, 540 10 240 652 405 2, 563 2, 208 4, 887 2, 721 1,361 416 90

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 388 bu wheat, 3,119 bu corn. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 winter wheat, 55 ccrs No. 2 do, 40 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (104 winter), 2 cars mixed, 123 cars No. 2 spring, 86 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected, 9 cars no grade (335 all kinds wheat); 116 cars high-mixed corn, 244 cars and 33,200 bu No. 2 corn, 30 cars rejected (490 corn); 8 cars white oats, 13 cars and 244 cars and 30,300 bu No. 2 corn, 30 cars rejected (490 corn); 8 cars white oats, 13 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 25 cars rejected (46 oats); 32 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (38 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley, 19 cars No. 3 do, 35 cars extra, 5 cars feed, 1 car no grade (61 barley). Total (972 cars), 445,000

bu. Inspected out: 108,031 bu wheat, 175,-027 bu corn, 1,948 bu eats, 431 bu barley. The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday. There was less doing in provisions, and they were easier. Breadstuffs were in good demand, and strengthened by the rainall, with lower temperature. Mess pork closed

21/205c lower, at \$8.00 spot and \$8.071/208.10 for October. Lard closed 5c higher, at \$5.67\(\frac{1}{2} \) for October. Lard closed 5c higher, at \$5.67\(\frac{1}{2} \) for October. Short ribs closed firm, at \$5.55 spot and \$5.45 for October. Spring wheat closed steady, at 83\(\frac{1}{2} \) consistency of the closed steady of \$5.55 spot and \$5.45 for October. closed 15c higher, at 94c for No. 2 red, Corn closed 14@%c higher, at 32%c spot and 33%c for October. Oats were about %c higher, closing at 211/622c for September and 221/6221/c for October. Rye was 1/4c higher, selling at 40c cash, and October was about 491/c. Barley closed at 721/c seller October. Hogs were firm at the opening, but closed weak, at \$3.40@3.60 for light, and at \$3.10@3.60 for heavy. Cattle were dull and unchanged, with sales of inferior to extra at \$1.75@5.10.

Lake freights were dull at the reduced rates of the previous afternoon. Shippers were not anxious to take hold. For corn to Buffalo the going rate was 414c, and for wheat to do 5c. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 81/c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 17c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 11%@ 12c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 hs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour, and 63%c

on lard and meats.

The movement in staple and fancy dry goods continues of generous proportions. Buyers are here from all parts of the interior, and are ordering freely. Prices remain steady. In the boot and shoe market there was nothing new to be noted. Trade continues active at strong prices. Groceries met with an active demand, and ruled firm. Sugars are in light supply, and are advancing. No price changes were noted in dried fruits and fish. Butter and cheese were noving with some freedom at unchanged prices. There was nothing new to be said of the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils

Lumber sold rather freely at the sale-docks. No material change in prices was noted. The vard market was active and steady. Chemicals and drugs were in fair demand and generally steady. Nalls were quoted firm at \$2.75 rates. The wool sellers reported more activity, and a stronger feeling in medium fleeces. Hides were firm under an active inquiry. Seeds were in ings of green fruits fell below the average, and many varieties were firmer and in moderate de-

Never mind the why and wherefore, Frost can spoil the corn, and therefore The bulls think it worth more money. About 100,000 bu of flax seed have been reseived here within the past two days. Who is it said a few months ago that Toledo is the big-

gest seed market in the world? It is understood that the fees for inspecting grain into store in this city will soon be reduced to 20c per car load.
One of the objections raised against the present inspection system is the fact that all three

of the members of the Committee on Appeals belong to the class known as "buyers." A good many people think that the other side should be represented on the Committee, -as it The New York Produce Exchange will not berin the use of the cental system till after the

close of this year; as some contracts already out do not expire before Dec. 31. The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Aug. 30, 1879. Aug. 31, 1878. Flour, sacks. 65, 000@ 70, 000 \$50, 000@ 255, 000 Cora, qrs....125, 000@130, 000 235, 000@240, 000

*Barrels. The following shows the receipts and ship-

nents of wheat at points named to-day: Received, Shipped Chicago bu. 207,725
Milwaukee 58,000
St. Louis 90,000
Toledo 154,000
Detroit 63,000
New York 268,000
Philadelphia 110,000

Total 950, 725 The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 15,601 brls; wheat, 268,350 bu; corn, 175,508 bu; oats. 64,064 bu; corn-meal, 365 pkgs; rye, 19,146 bu; barley, 550 bu; malt, 3,781 bu; pork, 201 brls; beef, 4,490 brls; cut meats, 1,365 pkgs; lard, 877 tcs; whisky, 233 brls. Exports for twenty-four hours-Flour, 17,000

brls; wheat, 375,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu. Dutiable goods received at the Custom-House Sept. 3, 1879: H. H. Hayden, 2,849 sacks sait; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 3 cases gloves; H. Rocher, 1 case bronzes; Brown & Prior, 1 case dry goods; A. H. Abbott & Co., 1 case colors; Field, Leiter & Co., 68 cases dry goods; H. Channon & Co., 6 ceils wire rope; Crerar, Adams & Co., 15 cases wool plush; L. Gould & Co., 2 cases gun caps. Collections, 11,598.55.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were less active, at about the same average of quotations, pork being easier, and lard firmer, though hogs were reported lower. The outward movement of product was light, and dealers were disposed to discount meats rather severely for winter delivery, while lard futures

were firm. There was little change in the advices from other points.

MESS Pork—Declined 10c per bri from the latest prices of Tuesday, and closed tame at \$7.95% 8,00 for small lots of spot, \$7.95 for round lots of do or seller September, \$8.0234@8.05 seller October, and \$7.80@7.85 seller November. Sales were reported of 4,750 bris seller September at \$8.00@8.07\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13,000 bris seller October at \$8.02\(\frac{1}{2}\)@8.15; 500 bris seller the year at \$7.60;

and 1,750 bris seller January at \$7.95@8.00.

December, loose. 3.00 3.75 3.85 4.00

Long clears quoted at \$4.40 loose, and \$4.55 boxed; Cumberlands, 44.65c boxed; long cut hams, 86.84c; sweet-pickled hams, 76.74c for 18 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 64.66%c; green shoulders, 2%.63c.

Bacon quoted at 3%.64c for shoulders, 4%.65c for short ribs, 56.54c for short clears, 96.94c for hams, all canvased and packed.

Greasz—Was quiet at 44.65c for white, 46.44c for good yellow, and 34.64c for brown.

BREF—Was quiet at \$9.75.610.00 for mess, \$10.75.611.00 for extra mess, and \$15.00.616.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet, at 54.65%c for city and 5%.65%c for country.

FLOUR-Was in moderate demand, with no ma-erial change in quotations. There was some in-

terial change in quotations. There was some in-quiry for export, and little offered, even for future, as some dealers have sold considerably ahead of production. Sales were reported of 800 brls win-iers, partly at \$5.60; 250 brls winters at \$4.62½@ 5.00. Total, 1,050 brls. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3.70@4.10, and double extras for export at \$4.00@4.60. BRAN—Was rather slow sale, but steadler. The transactions included 60 tons at \$7.50@7.65 per ton on track. Also 20 tons shorts at \$8.75. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$12.25 per ton on track. ton on track. Also 20 tons shorts at \$8.75. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$12.25 per ton on track. SPRING WHEAT—Was moderately active and stronger. The market advanced %c per bu, and closed %c%c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The British advices noted an easier feeling in Western Europe, and our receipts were fully as large as those of the previous day, with only moderate shipments. But the weather was damp, with

some fears of early frost in corn, and wheat strengthened in sympathy. There was a better demand early from parties who were presumed to be short, but they had filled before noon, and the market then ruled quiet and easier. There was a very good demand for shipment, and the current offerings were taken freely at steady rates. Cash No. 2 closed at 86½c, and No. 3 (new) at 82½c. Seller October opened at 86½, S86½c, advanced to 8.½c. fell back to 86½c, improved to 85½c, and closed at 86½c. Seller Kogember sold at 86½c. Seller kogember at 85½6 86½c, the latter closing at 86½c. Spot saies were reported of 89,000 bu No. 2 at 85½68½c; 30,000 bu No. 3 at 85½6282½c; 800 bu (new) rejected at 71c; 14,000 ou by sample at 66£87c on track; and 800 bu do at 75c and 85c free on board cars. Total, 140,600 out.

Winness Wurat—Was in good demand and much stronger under light offerings, the receipts being again small. The market advanced 1½m1½c, closing at 94c bid for No. 2 red. Sales were reported of 43,000 bu No., 1 and 2 red at 93,004½c; 3,600 bu No. 2 winter at 90c; 24,000 bu No. 3 at 90c; and 2,800 bu by sample at 82,901c. Total, 7.400 bu.

OTHER WEAT—Sales were 2,800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 876,87%c; 800 bu/mixed at 82½688c; 10 tons screenings at \$11.50 per ton, and 10 tons do at \$8.50.

CORN—Was fairly active and stronger, advance

do at \$8.50.

CORN—Was fairly active and stronger, advance of the latest prices of

minnesota at \$7@\$7%c; \$00 burmixed at \$2½@\$36c; 10 tons ecteenings at \$11.50 per ton, and 10 tons do at \$8.50.

CORN-Was fairly active and stronger, advancing ½c, and closing ½c above the latest prices of Tucesday. The British markets were firm, and our recepts were somewhat smaller; but the "primal cause that gave birth" to the advance was the cooler weather, with intimations by the clerk of the weather that frosts may be expected. It is understood that, notwithstanding the high temperature of the past few weeks, a good deal of the growing corn is late, owing to the dry spring which made it necessary to replant large areas; and hence a frost now would do great damage. There was a good shipping demand; cash corn closed at 32½c. Seller September sold at 32½c, and closed at 32½c. Seller September sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. Seller September sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller September sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and closed at 32½c. seller september sold at 32½g. and high mixed at 33½g. 33c; 19,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 33½g. 33c; 19,000 bu no (white) at 37c free on board cars. Total, 215,000 bu. OATSP—Were moderately active, and \$2g. seller seemed anxious to cover, and took hold rather freely early, but the market was quiet in the last half-hour, and closed easy. Cash No. 2 sold at 22 222½c. September sold at 22½g.23½c. and closed at about 22c. October sold at 22½g.23½c. and closed at about 23c. September sold at 23½g.23½c, and closed at about 23c. September sold at 23½g.23½c, and closed at about 23c. November sold at 23½g.23½c, and closed at about 23c. September sold at 23c. September sold at 23c. September sold at 23c. September sold at 23c. September sold a

MORNING CALL MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—6,000 bris, at \$8.05 for September, \$8.121/4@8.15 for October, \$7.60 for the year, and \$8.00 for January. Lard—3,250 tes. at \$5.671/4@5.70 for October and \$5.321/4@5.35 for the year. Short ribs—150.000 ibs at \$4.45 for October. Winter wheat—10,000 bu at 93c for September. Corn—775.000 bu, at 324/2032 for September. 331/4/2033/c for October, and 311/2c for the year. Oats—45,000 bu at 23c for November. AFTERNOON CALL.

AFTERNOON CALL.
Wheat—Sales 200,000 bu, at 88% @86% of for October and 86% of or November. Winter wheat—5.000 bu at 94% of for October. Corn was easy. Sales 120,000 bu, at 33% @33% of for October, 32% @33s for November, and 31% @32c for the year. Oats—15,000 bu at 22c for September, Mess pork—7,750 bris at 88.0568,12% for October. Lard—Sales 3,000 tcs. at \$5.70%,72% for October and \$5.40 for January. Short ribs—150,000 lbs at \$4.55@4.57% for September. · LATEST.

Wheat was lower, the storm clearing off, and the Eastern and foreign dispatches indicated weakness. October sold at 88%c. down to 88%c, closing at the latter price. Corn sold at 32%c for September and 33%c 33%c for October. Oats were 22%c sellers for October and 23%c for November. Mess pork was stronger, sales being reported of 1,000 bris at \$8.00 for January. October closed at about \$8.10 sellers. Lard was stronger; sales 500 tea at \$5.72%c. ellers. Lard was stronger; sales 500 tcs at \$5, 725

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. Some more new corn has arrived, and fair receipts

BUTTER-The market is firm for anything fit for table use, and for choice creamery and dairy the indications favor an advance. Medium and common grades are likely to continue low. remain as foliows:

BAGGING-Remains quiet, with prices not par-BUILDING MATERIALS-Lime has advan 65c in bulk, and common bricks are quoted firm at \$7.00. The demand is reported to be excellent:

Southern and local account, but there was little in-quiry from other quarters. Prices were fairly steady as given below: | Quiry | Foli | Care |

Part skim. 4 654
Part skim. 3 634
Full skim. 3 634
Low grades. 114/62/4
COAL—Duliness still pervades the coal market.
Beyond a light demand to meet current consumptive wants, little or nothing was doing. Prices were easy, as follows:
Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes. \$4.25@4.50
Erie. 4.75@5.00
Baltimore & Onio. 4.50
Biossourg. 4.50@5.00
Minonk. 3.25
Wilmington. 3.00
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were quoted at \$1.024@1.05, and lard terces at \$1.20@1.25. A good demand was reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in good demand and generally firm. Quinine declined 15c per oz under increased imports free, and consumers who usually buy ahead have been ordering only for immediate wants, hence stocks are accumulating. Quotations:

Acid, citric. 58 59
Acid, tartaric, b, 25-b 49 652
Ammoula, carb. 20 6 25
Borax, refined, b 10 6 12
Blue vitriol. b 75/2 10
Cream tartar, pure, b 31 22
Chloroform, b 80 85
Glycerine, bulk, b 16 22
Gum arabic, picked 40 50
Gum camphor, b 28 30
Gum camphor, b 525 Morphis, sulph, oz 4.00 @4.10
Oil, castor, B gal. 1.00 @4.10
Oil, castor, B gal. 1.00 @4.75
Potassa, chlor, b 49 6.25
Potassa, chlor, b 60 63.30
Root, rhei, E. L., powd, b 1.25 61.50 Quinine, sulph. oz. 63.30

Root, rhei., E. L., powd., B. 1.25 61.50

Salta, Epsom, B. 2½6 5½

Sulphur B. 3346 5

Canary seed, B B. 4 6 5

Hemp seed, B B. 4 6 6

Sulph. Chinckonidia. 1.25 61.30

were fair.
FISH-Met with a small demand, and were steady FISH—Met with a small demand, and were steady as previously quoted:

No. 1 whitefish, # ½-brl. \$4.15@ 4.25
Tront, ½-brl 3.40@ 3.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl. 10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl. 5.50@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl 4.50@ 4.75
Large ramily 4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl 3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits 1.00@ 1.25
Family kits 75@ 1.00
George's codfish, # 100 ibs 5.00@ 5.25
Summer-cured cod, # 100 ibs 4.75
Dressand cod. No. 1 bay, kits
Family kits
Georze's coofash, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs
Summer-cured cod, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs
Dressed cod.

Labrador herring, split, brls.
New Holland herring
Smoked halibut
Scaled herring, \$\pi\$ boy
California salmon. \$\pi\$-bris
FRUITS AND NUTS—A fairly act
market was reported for goods in thi
again quote:

FOREIGK. 6.25@ 6.50 1.60 10@ 10¼ 30@ 32 7.25

wanted for shipment, and the arrivals were smaller. Other fruits were quiet. The Wisconsin crop of cranberries promises to be a good one in size and quality. The new marshes are bearing well this season for the first time. The Eastern cranberry crop, it is understood, will be rather light:

Apples. 2 br Peaches, # D
Pears, per box or basket.
Plums, # basket.
Lemons, # box.
Oranges, # box.
GROCERIES—Suzars are in active short supply, and very firm, with some short supply, and very firm, with some grades held at a further advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) Coffees, rice, sirups, and spices were steady and firm. There was a satisfactory general demand:

RICE. COFFEE 2414@26

O. G. Java...
Costa Rica
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice...
Rio, good
Rio, fair
Rio, fair Patent cut loaf Choice corn or sugar. Choice corn or sugar

the beginning of the week. A good isted:
Carbon, 110 degrees test.
Carbon, Bilinois legal, 150 deg. test.
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test.
Lard, extra.
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Whale, winter bleached.

per bu for Early Rose, and the farmers get 40%50c per sack.

POULTRY—Was slow at \$1.50@3.00 for chickens, \$2.25 for ducks, and 8c for turkeys. Prairie chickens were firm at \$3.50@3.75 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was active and firm at \$1.62@1.67. Fancy seed brought \$1.73. Clover sold at \$4.25@4.30 new, and \$4.00@s.20 for old. Seller October was quoted at \$4.00 bd. Flaxwas steady at \$1.20 for 5 per cent seed, and \$1.26 for purer. Vessel room was secured for about 52,000 bu flaxseed in bulk.

SALT—Was fairly active and steady:
Fine sait, \$\text{9}\$ bri
Ordinary coarse sait, \$\text{9}\$ bri.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle. . 5, 325 . 5, 122 5, 200 Hogs. Sheep. 7, 342 435 11, 470 819 12, 500 800 2,054 4,092

Total 2,120 8,689 was practically no deniand for that class, and it was simply impossible to effect sales at anything like a fair valuation. The superabundance and relative cheapness of Western cattle has literally "knocked the bottom out" of the market for all common native stock, and unquestionably the wisest thing that country shippers can do is to send in as little of it as possible for the present. The range of sales was \$1.7545.10, with most of the trading at \$3.2544.40 for common to prime shipping steers, at \$2.0042.75 for noor to ordinary butchers' stock, at \$2.3042.00 for Texas through dreves, and at \$2.6043.00 for Colorado-Texas. The market closed dull, with many left over.

No. Av. Price. No. Av. Price. 39 . 1.620 \$5.10 86 Col. Tx 942 2.75 17 1.456 5.00 23 Texas. 795 2.75 24 1.403 4.80 23 stock's 945 2.85 16 1.395 4.50 118 Col. Tx 1.040 2.65 18 1.395 4.50 118 Col. Tx 1.040 2.65 18 1.294 4.40 296 Col. Tx 940 2.76 18 1.297 4.40 296 Col. Tx 940 2.76 18 1.297 4.40 296 Col. Tx 938 2.65 18 1.297 4.40 23 Col. Tx 938 2.65 18 1.297 4.40 23 Col. Tx 958 2.65 18 1.297 4.40 23 Col. Tx 958 2.65 18 1.297 4.40 23 Col. Tx 958 2.65 18 1.297 4.40 120 Col. Tx 967 2.65 18 1.297 4.40 120 Col. Tx 967 2.65 18 1.297 4.40 120 Col. Tx 967 2.65 18 1.296 4.25 17 cows. 996 2.60 18 1.204 4.25 17 cows. 996 2.60 16 1.204 4.25 17 cows. 996 2.60 16 1.204 4.10 41 Texas. 842 2.60 16 1.204 4.10 41 Texas. 845 2.55 17 1.316 4.10 41 Texas. 845 2.55 18 1.205 4.10 23 Texas. 793 2.50 19 1.041 3.80 15 cows. 987 2.45 18 1.190 3.85 12 Texas. 793 2.50 19 1.041 3.80 15 cows. 987 2.45 18 1.193 3.85 12 Texas. 783 2.50 16 1.135 3.75 48 Texas. 779 2.45 18 1.193 3.85 12 Texas. 880 2.20 15 19 Texas. 1,070 2.00 10 cows. 883 2.30 15 Texas. 770 2.45 18 1.02 3.50 10 cows. 883 2.30 15 Texas. 770 2.45 18 1.02 3.50 10 cows. 883 2.20 15 Texas. 100 2.25 Texas. 880 2.20 15 19 Texas. 1,070 2.00 10 cows. 883 2.20 15 19 Texas. 1,070 2.00 10 cows. 872 2.10 19 Texas. 1,070 2.00 10 cows. 776 2.10 19 Texas. 1,070 2.00 10 cows. 895 2.10 19 Texas. 1,070 2.00 10 cows. 692 1.75 HOGS—The course of the market was much the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, opening active and firm at the same as for Tuesday, op CATTLE SALES.

SHEEP-The market was inactive. There was, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—CATPLE—Receints, 4.100 in two days; market dull and weak, and especially for common native and all grades of Texas and Colorado catile. A number of car-loads remain unsold. Sales, 4½67c per lb for Texas, 6½c and 7½69½c for poor to good natives; 9½6/lic for printe and extra do. A few picked steers retailed at 10½610½c. Exporters used 300. Shipments yeaterday and to-day, 285 live cattle and 920 quarters of beef.

SHEEF—Receipts in two days, 9,900. Market dull and drooping, with slow sakes at 3½6/½c per lb for common to good sheep, and 465½b for common to choice 'sambs. A small number of picked shipping wetners, 565½c per lb. Shipments, 325 carcasses of matton.

SWINE—Receipts in two days, 6,400, against 8,040 same time last week. Live hogs ruled dull at \$3.70@3.90 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

at \$3.70@3.90 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Sept. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day.
1.870: receipts consigned tarongh, 243 cars; good demand and prices at a shade advance for best steers; common stock generally unchanged; some sales rather lower; sales choice shippers sieers at \$4.85@5.25; butchers and medium grades shippers, \$3.80@4.50.

Suzer and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1.200; receipts consigned through, 15 cars; market duil and declining; silm attendance of all classes of buyers; sales fair to good Western sheep, \$3.50@3.75; stock ewes, \$3.12\forall @3.25; Western lambs, \$4.00 @4.30; extra exporters sheep, averaging 125 lbs, \$4.50.

Hoss—Receipts to-day, 5,050; receipts consigned

Hoss—Receipts to-day, 5, 050; receipts consigned through, 47 cars; market duil and slow; Yorkers, 53, 45@3, 65; good to choice medium weights, 40@3, 60; extra heavy not wauled. BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 765 head of through and 840 for sale here, total for two days, 1.003 through; 2,465 local. The supply has been heavy, also a good demand for all grades, and all nearly sold out, but appriess about 1/2 of from this day a week ago. The bulk of the offerings generally common to medium; prime, 5@51/2c; good shipping and butcher stock, 34.50@4.80; fair cattle, \$1.80@4.30; common stuff, 33.25@3.20.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2.860 head; total for two days, 5.370; grassers, \$3.40@3.50; Yorkers, \$3.60@3.75; Philadelphias, \$3.80@3390.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; total for two days, 8,100; selling slow; \$4.75@4.25 for common to best.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—CATTLE—The Price Cur-ANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—CATTLE—The Price On-real reports the receipts at 1,025 head; shipments, 1,313; fair demand for native shippers at \$3,25@4.30; native stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @3,25; native cows, \$1.50@2.60; grass Teras steers, \$2.00@2.70; Colorados, \$2.35@3.00. Hoos—Receipts, 302 head; shipments, 88; weak and light; shipping, \$3.00@3.25; mixed packing, \$3.10@3.15.

CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI. O., Sept. 3.—Hogs—Steady for good; common qualities dull; common, \$2.003, 3.30; light, \$3.30@3, 50; packing, \$3.35@3, 60; butchers, \$3.60@3, 70; few extra, \$3.90. Receipts, 1,076; shipments, 309.

LUMBER. The cargo market was fairly active yesterday and unchanged. The offerings were about 25 cargoes, and about 15 were sold. It was reported that some kinds of piece-stuff were not quite as strong as they have been, but sales of standard lots were mentioned at the outside price. The following mentioned at the outside price. The are the quotations of lumber afloat:

Good strips and boards. \$11.50 214.00
Medium inch 9.50 211.00
Common inch 8.50 29.00
Prece-stuff 8.25 28.50 are firm, the stocks being smaller than usual, and the receipts are light. Shingles are quoted strong it the recent advance:

encing, No. 1. encing, No. 2.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 98 6d; No. 2, 88 6d; Club, No. 1, 108; No. 2, 98 6d. Corn—New. No. 1, 48 9d; No. 2, 48 8d. Provisions—Pork, 48s. Lard, 30s 9d. Liverpool, Sept. 3—Evening.—Corrow—Hardening; 6% @6% d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American. 6,500 bales.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3-1 p. m. - Flour, 12s. Wheat dull, but held steady; red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 9d; No. 3 do, 8s 1d. Corn-In fair demand, and firm at 4s 8%d. Cargoes of coast-Wheat dull and easier. Corn-In fair demand. Weather favorable. Pork-Western prime mess, 48s. Lard, 30s 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 96s; short

clear, 26s 6d. clear, 26s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steadily held. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier: fair average No. 2 spring, 42s@42s 6d; fair average red winter, 45s; corn a shade dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very inactive; corn quiet; fair average rad average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shitment by sail, 23s@23s 6d. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent, 7,000 qis. Westher in England fine. Weather on the Continent seems more settled.

NEW YORK.

dipectal Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.--Grain—Aided by the firm
tenor of reports from the West and the continued

tenor of reports from the West and the continued depression in ocean freights, wheat values ruled, stronger on winter grades, which were quoted up &@&c on spring; in instances about %c per bu. Sales of 107,000 bu, including 48,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwankee spring, at \$1.02; 16,000 bu No. 2 Nebraska string at \$1.02%. Corn in less demand, and, though opening a shade stronger, it closed weaker; mixed Western, ungraded, at 45% 46%c. Rye in fair demand and very firm; 4,500 by No. 2 Western at 64%c. Oats moderately active, opening a shade higher, but closing in favor of buyers; No. 2 Chicago, old crop, quoted at 31% 32c; do, new crop, cago, old crop, quoted at 311/2@32c; do, new crop, 31@311/2c. Provisions.—Hog products excited, especially lard, on more active speculative demand. Mess active for prompt delivery at better prices; \$8.90 &8.90 for new; for forward delivery mess in rather slack demand, but quoted up 10c per barrel; closing, September, \$8.80@8.90; October, \$8.90 &8.90; November, \$8.80@8.90; December, \$8.80 &8.90; Chi mesta dell'access Recognitions.

(98.95. Cat meats dull at firmer figures. Bacon in light request; long clear at \$5.05. Western lard more active at advanced prices for early delivery; for forward delivery in fair demand and 10 (15).

lard more active at advanced prices for early delivery; for forward delivery in fair demand and 10 %15c higher on active speculative inquiry.

Tallow—In good request at firm rates.

GROCKRIES—Sugars—Raw in good demand on a basis of 6½c for fair, and 6%c for good refining Cuba; refined met with ready sale at full prices, cat loaf, 8%c; crashed, 8%c.

WRISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bris, at \$1.06 %1.03%; market weaker.

FREGETS—Business checked by rain-storm. Isquiry fair out not at all urgent. For Liverpool engagements, by steam, 2,250 bris flour at 28 3ds 28 44d; 6,000 bu grain in bulk reported at 6%d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Sept. 3.—Corron—Firm at 12% %12%c; futures steady; September, 12, 21c; detober, 10,99c; November, 10.56c; December, 10.48c; January, 10.54c; February, 10.64c; March, 10.75c; Abril, 10.85c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat a shade frmer; winter without decided change; receipts, 16,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.5093, 95; common to choice extra, \$4.2004.50; good to choice, \$4.5006, 25; white wheat, extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75; 8t. Lours, \$4.5006, 25; Minnesofa patent process, \$5.75@7.60.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; receiots, 283.000 bu; No. 3 spring, 97@99c; No. 2 do. \$1.024; ungraded winter, red. \$1.05@1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.00; No. 2 do. \$1.104@1.104; mired winter, \$1.004@1.094; ungraded white, \$1.004@1.104; no. 1 do. \$1.114@1.114; No. 2 do. \$1.104@1.104; no. 1 do. \$1.114@1.114; No. 2 do. \$1.094.01.094; Minnesofa patent process, \$5.700.00 bu; \$1.114@1.114; No. 2 do. \$1.094.01.094; ungraded white, \$1.004@1.104; no. 2 do. \$1.114.01.104; No. 2 do. \$1.104.01.104; No. 2 do. \$1.104.01.104; No. 2 do. \$1.104.01.104; No. 2 do. \$1.004.01.104; No. 2 do.

gecte, 3222223 30c.
Phovisions—Pork stronger latter for choice. Beef quarter for choice. Beef quarter for choice. Lard higher and some steam, 33, 024/68, 07%.
BUTTER—Firm and unchang Cazzaz—Stronger: Wester Whisky—Lower at \$1, 08% METALS—Manufactured co.

PHILADEI PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Septive; old wheat families fir grades of new wheat dull extra family, medium, \$5.00 \$5.50; Ohio family, good, 5.30; Indiana new wheat, gold wheat, \$5.50; winter w 6.50; Minnesota patent procedur unchanged.

Graix—Wheat—Decidedly feeted, 90c@\$1.04; No. 2 GRAIN—Wheat—Decidedly jected, 90c@\$1.04; No. 2 loads, \$1.004@1.09%. Comixed, on track, 45@45%c; 47c. Oats dull; mixed West

The Oats dull: mixed West 300 31c. Frovisions Active and 1 13 00. Hams—Smoked, 8 5½c. Lard nominally unch BUTTER—Quiet, but stead tra, 176 19c; New York Statement of the Statem

New Orleans, Sept. steady; superfine, \$3.25@3 \$4.25@4.75; high grades, steady at 34c. HAY-Scarce and firm: on

prime. \$18.00@19.00; choic Provisions—Pork quiet \$0.00@9.12%. Lard qui tierce. \$6.50@6.62%; keg sierce, \$0.50\(\pi 0.62\); keg means steady; shoulders, \$3.67\(\pi \). Bacon dull; sho clear ribs, \$2.52 : clear, \$5. aull; cnnvased, \$9.00\(\pi 0.62\); WHISKY—Dull; Western & GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; to prime, quoted at \$11\(\pi \) mand; full prices; fair to funon to good, \$60\(\pi \) 60\(\pi \) 60\ nominal: termenting, 2425
pair, 280,30c; prime to choi
er: 66.7%c.
Bran-Steady at 60c.
Monerany—Sight exchan
ling, 482%.
Corron—Fair demand;
middling, 10%c; good ordins
61 bales; sales, 250; stock,

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—F. with light supply; Western do extra, \$3.75@4.75; do f. Grain—Wheat—Western Western winter red, spot @1.09%; October, \$1.09% \$1.09%@1.09%. Corn-V mixed, spot and Septem ber, 47%@47%c: Novemb po bid. Oats dull; Wess mixed, 30@31c; Pennsy meats—Loose shoulders, it packed, 44 (254c. Bacon rib sides, 54c. Hams, 1 fined, tierces, 7c. Burrare,—Firm; prime to 12/2/14c.

EGes—Active and firm a PETROLEUM—Dull; reductoryzz—Very firm; Rice

BALTIN

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Fu GRAIN—Wheat irregular red, 94% 604% c cash; 94 94% C October; 95% 6953 year; No. 3 do, 87% C 91% 31% C September: 3 631c November; 29% stronger; 22% c cash and Galle November: 20%6 stronger; 22%c cash and November. Rye firm; 47 WHISKY—Steady at \$1.0 Provisions—Fork firmer unchanged: \$3.30, \$4.60 \$3.7563.874, \$5.1065.1 naily \$5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5.000 corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 16 sarley, 3,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10, bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, barley, 1,000 bu; oats, barley, 1,000 bu.

CINCINATI, Sept. 3.—
FLOUR—Dull and droop
GRAIN—Wheat firmer;
celots, 16,000 bn; ship quiet but steady at 37c.
and prices a shade highe
demand at 54@54%c.
changed.
PROVISIONS—PORK quiet
Lard in good demand, an
current make, \$5.55. B
\$3.25, and \$4.0024.80.
WHISKY—In good dema
BUTTEN—Dull: fancy
dairy, 13@15c: prime W
prime Central Ohio, 9@11
LINSEED OIL—Steady a

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8. GRAIN—Wheat steady;
No. 1 Milwankee hard,
OC: No. 2 do, 88%c
ber, 87%c; November,
82%c; No. 4, 76%c; R
and higher: No. 2, 32%
22c. Rye firm and
ley steady; No. 2 apring
PROVISIONS—Quiet Dut
8.00 cash. Prime stoss
FRIGHTS—Wheat to R
RECEITES—Flour, 3, 20
SHITPENTS—Plour, 5,

LOUIS
LOUISVILLE. Sept. 3.—
PLOUE—Dull and unch
GRAIN—Wheat firm an
Se; Corn American quiet; white, 25%c; m 53c.
HAT—Quiet; 12@13c.
Phovisions—Pork str stronger; choice leaf tie Bulk meats stronger and 65.05. Bacon strong Nugar-cured hams, 9@16 Whisky—Steady at \$1

Bosron, Mass. Sept. ern superane, \$3.50@4
@6.00; Wisconsin and (spring wheat), \$6.00@
Gharn—Corn steady;
52c. Oats steady. Dann-Corn steady; No. white, 35@35/4c; No. 82%@35c. Rye noming Receiver—Flour, 8,00 wheat, 41, 900 bn. Shipparts—Flour, 8, u; corn, 8,500 bn.

Tolkno, O., Sept.
Imber Michigan, spot a
imber, 97c; No. 2 red
ber and October, 97%c;
No. 2 Dayton & Michi
26%c; Western amber,
noa, \$1.01%. Corn du
2. Spot, 35%c; Septemb
October held at 36%c,
43%c; rejected, 35%c;

mand to absorb the supply choice grades at \$2,50@4 TORK.

n two days, 9,996. Market th slow sakes at 3½@4½c per d sheep, and \$\overline{a}\$5 \sigma_c for com-. A small rimmber of picked 5½c per lb. Shipments, 325 two days, 6,400, against week. Live hogs ruled dull 0 los.

SUPPALO.

"—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, gned through; 243 cars; good it a shade advance for best k generally unchanged; some ales choice snippers' steers (chers' and medium grades) D.—Receipts to-day, 1, 200; re-ugh, 15 cars; market dull and dance of all classes of buyers; Western sheep, \$3.50@3, 75; 23.25; Western lambs, \$4.00 ers' sheep, averaging 125 lbs, day, 5, 050; receipts consigned arket duil and slow; Yorkers, to choice medium weights, says not wanted.

the control of the co

day. 2.800 head; total for two a, \$3.40@3.50; Yorkers, \$3.60 a, \$3.80@3.90. o-cay, 2.000 head; total for selling slow; \$4.75@4.25 for LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; re steers scarce and wanted; ral supply and dull good to us steers, \$4.75@4.90; light, Texans, \$2.00@3, 10; Coloshipments, 600.

100; dull and lower; fair to choice to fancy, \$3.25@3.75; per head; shipments, 100. pchanged; Yorkers and Baittipacking, \$3.00@3, 30; buteng3.45; receipts, 2,000; ship-

march to The Tribuna.

1. 3.—CATTLE—The Price Chrreceipts at 1,625 head; alf demand for native shippers ive stockers and feeders, \$2,25 a, \$1.5062.60; grass Texas; Colorsdos, \$2.35661.00.

302 head; shipments, 68; shippers, \$3.00@3,25; mixed 5:

NCINNATI. HMRER.

was fairly active yesterday and fferings were about 25 cargoes, old. It was reported that some were not quite as strong as sales of standard lots were outside price. The following 9.50 @14.00 9.50 @11.00 8.50 @ 9.00 8.25 @ 8.50

1.80 @ 2.10 being smaller than usual, and

tek, rough \$ 30.00 sed siding 15.00 lding 15.00 lding

ELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

ispatch to The Tribune.
. 3-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. ls 6d. Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, No. 1, 4s 9d; No. 2, 4s 8d. t. 3-Evening.—Corron—Hardles, 8,000 bales; speculation American, 6,500 bales.

were received by the Chicago . 3-1 p. m. -Flour, 12s. Wheat eady; red winter. Ss 11d; No. 2 3 do, 8s 1d. Corn-In fair det 4s 81/d. Cargoes off coast-

easier. Corn-In fair demand. e. Pork-Western prime mess, Bacon-Long clear, 26s; short 3. - LIVERPOOL-Wheat steadily MARK LANE-Wheat slow. MARK LANE—Wheat slow.
Wheat rather easier: fair ave.
428@428 64; fair average red
a shade dearer. Cargoes on
the fair average red
american mixed corn for prompt
286@238 64. Exports of wheat
Continent, 7,000 qrs. Weather
Weather on the Continent seems

eather on the Continent seem NEW YORK.

Disputch to The Tribuna. rom the West and the continued can freights, wheat values ruled grades, which were quoted up z: in instances about 1/2c per 107,000 bu, including 48,000 6,000 bu No. 2 Nebraska spring in less demand, and, though tronger, it closed weaker; mixed d, at 45½@46%c. Rye in fair firm; 4,500 bu No. 2 Western at ely active, opening a shade erately active. opening in favor of buyers; No. 2 Chinoted at 314@32c; do, new crop,

og products excited, especially tive speculative demand. Mess delivery at better prices; \$8.80 pr.forward delivery mess in rather a: quoted up 10c per barrel; er, \$8.80@8.90; October, \$8.80 c, \$8.80@8.90; December, \$8.80 ar dull at firmer figures. Bacon long clear at \$5.05. Western advanced prices for early de-

or delivery in fair demand and localive speculative inquiry.

of request at firm rates.

gura -Raw in good demand on a present of the ready sale at full prices; taked, 8%c.

to the extent of 100 bris, at \$1.06

sitess checked by rain-storm. In-tat all urgent. For Liverpool en-eam, 2, 250 bris flour at 2s 3d@, 1 grain in bulk reported at 6½d. Western Associated Press. Sept. 3.—Cornox—Firm at 12½ steady; September, 12, 21c; Octo-ember, 10.5c; December, 10.48c; February, 10.64c; March, 10.75c;

wheat a shade firmer; winter change; receipts, 16,000 brls; Western, \$3.50@3.95; common to 20@4.50; good to choice, \$4.50@ heat, extra, \$4.75@5.25; extra 75; St. Louis, \$4.50@6.25; Minocesa, \$5.75@7.60.
in fair demand; receipts, 268.000 in fair demand; receipts, 30.000 in fair demander, \$1.000 in f

shade firmer: receipts, 176,000 bu; ungraded, 156464c; low mixed, 54c: No. 2 white, 57%c; No. 2 white 40 bid; 48c asked. White 17%c asked; November. 47%c bid; 48c asked. White 17%c asked; November. 47%c bid; 48c asked. Only only 18%c; November. 48%c; November. 4

Wool.—Demand fair and market firm; domestic Wool.—Demand fair and market firm; domestic Second 32042c; pulled, 18040c; unwashed, 1503 30c. across—Pork stronger; mess, \$8,8009,25;

pece, 32@42c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 15@3e.
Provisions—Pork stronger; mess, \$8.80@9, 25; http://docs.middles. \$3.05; short do, \$3.00. Lard higher and somewhat excited; prime state, \$0.24@6.07%.
Burren—Firm and unchanged.
Burren—Firm and unchanged.
Cassas—Stronger; Western, 314@514c.
Winexy—Lower at \$1.06@1.03%.
Winexy—Lower at \$1.06@1.03%.
Winexy—Lower at \$1.06@1.03%.
See Ingot Lake, quiet but steady; 16%@16%c.
seotch pig-iron, demand active; 22@24c; American, 17@23c. Russis sheeting, 1114@21c in gold.
Mais, horseshoe, No. 8, \$2.35; clinch, \$3.85@4.63.

PHILADELPHIA. re; old wheat families firm; medium and low proces of new wheat dull and weak; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$5.00; choice, \$5.25; fanev. ertra family, medium, \$5.00; choice, \$5.25; fancy, \$5.50; Ohlo family, good, new wheat, \$5.25@ 5.30; Indiana new wheat, good, \$5.25; do choice,

a. 30; Indiana new wheat, good, 5a, 25; do choice, ald wheat, \$5.50; winter wheat patents, \$6.00% and \$6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00% 7.00. Rye four unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Decidedly better feeling; rejected, 900@\$1.04; No. 2 red, in elevator, car-loads. \$1.00\(\frac{1}{4}\) \@ 1.00\(\frac{1}{4}\). Corn in fair demand; low

peted, 400231.04; No. 2 red, in elevator, carboads, \$1.09\square\(\) 1.09\square\(\) 1.10\square\(\) 1.10

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 3.—Flour-Quiet and steady; superfine, \$3.25@3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.25@4.75; high grades, \$5.00@5.3714. GRAIN-Corn scarce and firm at 50@53c. Oats COEN-MEAL-Dull. Hay-Scarce and firm: ordinary, \$14,00@15.00;

prime, \$18.00@19.00; choice, \$22.00@23.00. Phorisions—Pork quiet and weak; to arrive, \$0.0069.12%. Lard quiet and firm; refined tiers, \$6.50@8.62%; keg, \$7.25@7.50. Bulk

ose shoulders, 3%c; clear rib sides, 5c; packed, 44@5bac. Bacon—Shoulders, 44c; clear rib sides, 54c. Hams, 114@114c. Lard—Refined, tierces, 7c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western, packed, 12@14c.

EGGS—Active and firm at 16c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined nominally 64c.

CONTEX—Very firm; Rio cargoes, 114@144c.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Sept. 3. -FLOUR-Unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat irregular; closing weak; No. 2 red, 94%@94% cash; 94%@94c September; 95@ 14%c October; 95%@95%c November; 94%c the year; No. 3 do, 871c. Corn higher; 31c bid cash; \$14@\$1%c September: \$1%@31%c October; 30% @31c November; 29%@29%c the year. Oats

stronger; 23% cash and September; 23%@23% c Normber. Rye firm; 47c bid. Whisky—Steady at \$1.00. Phovisions—Pork firmer, at \$8.40. Dry salt meats unchanged; \$3.30, \$4.60, \$4.85. Bacon firm at \$3.7562.87%, \$5.10@5,12%, \$5.40. Lard nom-inally \$5.60. mally \$5.60. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; oarler, 3,000 bu. Supwarnts—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; bazley, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. 4 CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Corron—Firmer at 11%c. FLOUR-Dull and drooping. GRAIN-Wheat firmer; at the close, 90@95c; receipts, 16,000 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu. Corn quiet but steady at 37c. Oats in good demand, nd prices a shade higher; 24@29c. Rye in good demand at 54@54%c. Barley quiet and un-

changed.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; held at \$8.25.
Lard in good demand, and prices a shade higher; current make, \$5.55. Bulk meats firmer at \$3.10, \$3.25, and \$4.60@4.80.

WHISKY—In good demand at full prices; \$1.04.
BUTTER—Dull: fancy creamery, 20c; choice dairy, 13@15c; prime Western Reserve, 11@12c; prime Central Ohio, 9@11c.
LINSERD OH.—Steady at 62c.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3 .- FLOUR-Quiet and un-

Grain—Wheat stendy; opened and closed quiet;
No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 96½; No. 1 Milwaukee,
90c; No. 2 do, 88½c; September, 88c; October, 87½c; November, 87½c; No. 3 Milwaukee,
85½c; No. 4, 76½c; rejected; 86c. Corn firm
and higher; No. 2, 32½c. Oats ½c higher; No.
2 22c. Rye firm and higher: No. 1, 45c. Barlet steady; No. 2 spring, 96@66½c.
Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at
4.00 cash. Prime steam lard, 35.60.
Prime steam lard, 35.60.
Prime steam lard, 35.60.
RECEITES—Flour, 3, 200 bris; wheat, 58,000 ba.
SETTRENTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 25,000
ba. GRAIN-Wheat steady; opened and closed quiet;

LOUISVILLE. Sept. 3.—Corron—Nominal. Flours—Dull and unchanged. Grarx-Wheat firm and higher; red and amber, 85c; Corn firmer; white, 44c; mixed 38%c. Oats quiet; white, 25%c; mixed, 24%c. Rye quiet at

HAT—Quiet; 12@13c.
HAT—Quiet; 12@13c.
PROVINIONS—Pork stronger at \$9.50. Lard
stronger; choice leaf tierce, \$7.75; do keg. \$8.25.
Bulk meats stronger and advancing; \$3.50, \$4.85
95.05. Bacon strong at \$3.87%, \$5.10@5.40.
Sugar-cured hams, 9@10%c.
WhiskY—Steady at \$1.04.

BOSTON. Bosrox, Mass., Sept. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet: West-en superâne, \$3.50@4.00; Minnesota extra, \$4.75 66.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process institution.

Ghaix-Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 50% @ b2c. Oats steady; mixed and yellow, 50% 6 b2c. Oats steady; No. 1 white, 33@37c; No. 2 white, 35@35%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 82%@35c. Rve nominally unchanged. Recents—Flour, 8,000 brls; corn, 34,000 bu; wheat, 41,000 bu. n; corn, 8,500 bu. 8,500 brls; wheat, 33,000

Toleno, O., Sept. 3.—Grain—Wheat easier: haber Michigan, spot and September. 98c; No. 2 haber, 97c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 98c, Septem-Der and October, 97%c; No. 3 red Wabash, 95%c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 98c; No. 3 do, 96%c; Western amber, 98%c; No. 2 amber Illinos, 81 nos, \$1.01½. Corn dull; high mixed, 36½c; No. 2 amoer line, \$1.01½. Corn dull; high mixed, 36½c; No. 2 apos, 35½c; September held at 33½c, 35½c bid; October held at 36½c, 36½c bid; No. 2 white, 45½c; rejected, 35½c; October, 23½c. Onts dull; No. 2 apot, \$25½c; October, 23½c. Crosso—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn

firmer; high mixed, 36%c; No. 2, spot, held at 36c; sales of October at 36%c.

BECEITTS-Wheat, 154.000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat 77,000 bu. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3. -GRAIN-General stagnation no disposition to operate; prices nominally ur FREIGHTS-Canal steady; 7c for wheat; 6%@6%c for corn.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 837 brls; wheat, 106,587 bu; corn. 182, 776 bu.

Suipments—Railroad—Wheat, 39,367 bu; corn, 175,487 bu.

Canal—Wheat, 133, 194 bu; corn, 40, 370 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Kansas Citt, Mo., Sept. 3.—Grain—Wheat— Receipts, 35, 206 bu; shipments, 31, 248 bu; unsettled; No. 2, cash, 85%c; No. 3, cash, 83%c;

September, 85%c; No. 4, cash, 82%c. Corn-Receipts, 2,614 bu; shipments, 3,739 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 27%c; September, 27%c. DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3. -FLOUR-Steady. GRAIN-Wheat stronger; extra, \$1.02; No. 1 white, 99c; September, 98%c; October, 99%c;

November, 99%c; milling No. 1 nominal at 96%c amber nominal at 98c. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 63,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 76,000 bu. INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 3.—Grain—Wheat firm: No. 2 red, 92@93c. Corn firm at 33@33%c. Oats Provisions-Steady and unchanged. OSWEGO.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago spring, 98c; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.03; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.10. Corn steady; high mixed, 45c. PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—Highwings—Nominal a \$1.03%.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Business fairly active de-spite the stormy weather. The cotton goods mar-ket steady, and brown, bleached, and colored cottons in fair demand. Fancy prints doing well, and side-band prints active. Cotton dress goods and ginghams in good request, and worsted dress goods doing well. Men's wear woolens in moderate demand, and flannels fairly active. Cash meres, silks, velvets, and other imported goods is improved demand.

PETROLEUM. Oil City, Pa., Sept. 3.—Petrolhum—The mar-ket opened and closed at 65%; shipments, 47,000, averaging 47,000; transactions, 87,000. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3. -PETROLEUM-Un

Changed.

Pittsburg, Sept. 3.—Petroleum—Dull; crude, 70%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%cfor Philadelphia delivery. WOOL. Boston, Sept. 3.-Wool-Buoyant and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania extra, 38@39c; medium, 40@42c; Michigan and Wisconsin extra, 36@37c; medium, 38@40c; combing and delaine, 38@44c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Spirite of Tur-PENTINE-Firm at 23%c.

A Professional Struggle. Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond, who after fifteen years of waiting has just been vindicated from his diamissal from the Government service, gives a New York Tribune reporter the following account of his professional struggle in that

city:
"When I was dismissed the service," said Dr.
Hammond, "I resolved to go to the biggest
place in the world and live it down, and I came
immediately to New York. I made no effort to BRAN—Steady at 60c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange, ½ premium; sterling 482%.
COTTON—Fair demand; middling, 11%c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 10%c; net receipts, 81 baies; sales, 220; stock, 5, 224.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE August, not a cent; in September, \$90; in October, \$275. I began to think I should never get along, and should probably not have been able to remain here if it had not been just about this time, in a fortunate moment, I was engaged to go to Europe with Eugene Langdon, grandson of the original John Jacob Astor. My engagement was for six months. I was to receive a fee of \$10,000 for my attendance, and my expenses were all to be paid. This brought the sum total to about \$17,000 currency. I received one-half, or \$8,000, in advance, the balance to be paid on my return. We left New York in November, 1865, and did not return until June, 1886, when the amount due me was paid, and this gave me a start. I resumed my practice here, but in the month of July of that year I only took in \$10. In August I received \$10, in September and October, nothing; in November \$10, and in December \$10. I may say that my practice really began in 1867. During that year my receipts were \$2,225, and in 1868 they were increased to \$9,600. Since then they have yearly increased, until in 1878 they reached upwards of \$60,000."

Surrounded by Snakes.

Milford (Pa.) Correspondence Philadelphia Times.
Three young sportsmen named dideon Hensch,
William Croit, and Henry Dickison, passed
through Milford yesterday for New York, where
they reside. Mr. Hensch relates the following
story: "We are all of us clerks in insurance
offices in New York, and we concluded to spend
our vacation this year in the wilds of Pike County, where we expected to find game of all kinds,
in abundance. We brought with us a
large 'A' tent, camping utensils of all
kinds, and, some 'tangle foot.' Upon arriving at Lackawaxen we were told that the best
shooting in the country was near 'Little York
Woods,' in Blooming Grove Township; so
we hired a team and went thither. We finally
found what seemed like a good camping place
—six miles from any house—and we pitched our
tent, sent our driver back to Lackawaxen, and
prepared ourselves to enjoy the luxury of

tent, sent our driver back to Lackawaken, and prepared ourselves to enjoy the luxury of camping out. Night soon came on, and to keep away wild animals we built a fire just outside the door of our tent. About 10 o'clock I fell asleep, and shortly after was awakened by a peculiar whirring noise. I found that Croft and Dickison were both asleep, and as the noise still continued I seized my gun and bulled aside the tent door flap. The sight that met my eyes fairly baralyzed me. The fire, which still burned brightly, was surrounded by rattlesnakes in fairly paralyzed me. The fire, which still burned brightly, was surrounded by rattlesnakes in every conceivable position. I quickly aroused Croft and Dickison, and, armed with our stout ash Alpine stocks, we stepped outside and began to siaughter the reptiles. We had already killed six, and as I was striking the seventh, which was an unusually large one, he sprang at me and but me in the fleshy part of the hand, near the wrist. I immediately threw down my stick and ran into the tent. Then I took a razor and cut an incision in the flesh directly across the wound, applied my lips to the cut and sucked from it the blood and poison. I then bathed the wound with brandy and drank a large quantity of whisky. Croft and Dickison had in the meantime dispatched the remainder of the reptiles. In the morning we measured the snakes killed, and their aggregate length was sixty-two killed, and their aggregate length was sixty-two feet three and a half inches. There were thir-teen killed. During the following day I kept taking liquor in quite large doses, and felt no inconvenience from the bite."

Too Many Spake-Bites.

Detroit Free Press.

the haying season an bonest old on the Gratiot road employed three from the city to help cut and store. None of them liked work half as isky, and a conspiracy was the resuit. In one day one of the trio fell down in shouting and kicking, and the other the farmer with wild eyes and called their companion had been bitten by a eard must have whisky. The farmer the house and brought out a quart, are harvesters got a big drink all the siy, while the "bitten" one had half a day. The next forenoon a was bitten, and gain the farmer to bottle. It was a nice little job yes, and on the third day the third his claim for a bite, and yelled for bottle. The farmer took the matter yiths time, and, after making partirles as to the size of the snake, the bite, the sensation, and so forth, sontinued:

fore yesterday James was bitten, and are of good whisky. Yesterday John, and drank a quart more. To-day a bite, and the best thing you can do their breaths and lay in the shades and companies and companies and the minutes, and not an estation of the same to shirt the shade and the proposes to heave her unon her beam, with the view of dislogling the board. This done, he thinks no great difficulty will be experienced in getting power of 500 tons.

The schr Buena Vista, lumber-laden (and the cand-ther grain-laden canal schooner came to anchor in the payduring the nich tender of her deck load.

A three-and-after grain-laden canal schooner came to anchor in the payduring the nich to pay during the nich top in the planting distribution in the payduring the nich tender of her cancer to he can chron in the payduring the nich partirle job wish while the endaroning to make the harbor this morning, and narrowly escaped going upon the bear ascort in the nich of time.

The schr Buena Vista, lumber lander on hite partirle payduring the nich partirle job was a neck the short or this morning, and narrowly for the anchors several pot the hearton this morning.

The schr Buena Vista, lumber lander or this mor During the haying season an honest old farmer out on the Gratiot road employed three young men from the city to help cut and store nis timothy. None of them liked work half as well as whisky, and a conspiracy was the resuit. About noon one day one of the trio fell down in the field, shouting and kicking, and the other two ran to the farmer with wild eyes and called out that their commanion had been bitten by a the field, shouting and kicking, and the other two ran to the farmer with wild eyes and called out that their companion had been bitten by a rattlesnake and must have whisky. The farmer rushed to the house and brought out a quart, and the three harvesters got a big drink all around on the siy, while the "bitten" one had a lay-oil of half a day. The next forenoon a second one was bitten, and again the farmer rushed for his bottle. It was a nice little job for the boys, and on the third day the third one put in his claim for a bite, and yelled for the whisky-bottle. The farmer took the matter very coolly this time, and, after making particular inquiries as to the size of the snake, location of the bite, the sensation, and so forth, he slowly continued:

"Day before vesterday James was bitten, and drank a quart of good whisky. Yesterday John was bitten, and drank a quart more. To-day you've got a bite, and the best thing you can do is to smell their breaths and lay in the shade while the rest of us cat dinner!"

The man got well in ten mioutes, and not another ruttlesnake was seen during the season.

MARINE NEWS.

A Severe and Disastrous Northeast Storm.

Narrow Escape of a Vessel and Crew Off Chicago.

The Schooner Alice Rust Ashere at

Michigan City.

Other Mishaps, Lake Freights, Navigation Notes, Etc.

A SEVERE NORTHEASTER. The northeaster that set in Tuesday in a mild form gradually increased in force until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the wind blew hard and steady, and with seemingly greater velocity. The result was that old Michigan was fearfully stirred up, and the waves rolled high and fearfully stirred up, and the waves rolled high and dashed over the piers and breakwaters, and ran sectaing and feaming away up on the beach. By daylight the gale was a very severe one, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the sea was the biggest of the year, and had reached its hight. The luckless mariners who were outside between 2 and 9 o'clock yesterday had a very rough and dangerous experience, and there were a goodly number who were tossed about in frail lumber-hookers, but fortunately no lives were lost, though there were some narrow escapes, as will be seen from the reports which follow. A the vessels comprising it experienced the blow, and with comparatively trifing damage.

At daylight five vessels were seen in the offing, two riding out the gale at anchor, and the others under way. About 7 o'clock the lookout at the

At daylight five reasels were seen in the offing, two riding out the gale at anchor, and the others under way. About 7 o'clock the lookout at the Life-Saving Station saw a vessel at anchor about two and a half miles outside dying a signal for a tug, but, as none of the boats answered it at once, the flag was changed, union down,—a signal of distress. Then a thrilling scene ensued, and the brave seamen who man the life-coats at the little station showed their pipek and darung in at the risk of their own lives, rendered valuable assistance to the distressed vessel, and perhaps saved the lives of nine men, who were placed in a precarious situation. As soon as the signal was displayed Curt. St. Peter ordered his men to faunch the sail boat, which he deemed the self and four or his men sailed out of the harbor, and the little craft was next seen dashing into the angry flood and in one instant riding high upon a large wave, and in the next buried out of sight in the trough of the sea, while the splant of the billiows croke ever her and dranched the gallant and in a short time was close to the distressed schooner, which proved to be the Lewis Day, Capt. Clow with a crew of eight men and a cargo of cedar ties and belegraph poles for this port. But these arms so heavy that Capt, St. Peter could not equing the control of the sea, while the splant of the sea may so heavy that Capt, St. Peter could not equing the control of the could be control of the could

charged. Capt. Clow and his men such valuate to the noble men who rendered them such valuable assistances, and saved them from great danger.

About noon yesterday Capt. David Dall, of this city, received a telegram from Michigan City stations the schooner, the About noon yesterday Capt. Dall took the 5:15 train on the michigan City stations of the piers at that point, during the forenoop. Capt. Dall took the 5:15 train on the Michigan City from Jordan City, and will endeavor to have the ressel gotten off. Another report stated that the Rust was lying ere asy, and could be gotten of without injury. She is loaded with lumber for Michigan City, from them at I rempting to make the harbor. The tug McCleilan, of Chicago, is there, and will probably—if she has not already done so—rander assistance to the same taready done so—rander assistance to the increase of the control of the piers in at the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and account of the piers in at the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and any the piers in at the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and the lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, a year gao last and lower end of Lake Michigan, and the l dangerous experience during the gale. She was bound in with lumber, and the sea swept over her so that she became waterlorged, and was found in great jeapordy by the tug Hackley, about five miles from the Water-Works Crio, and was brought into port and towed up to a slip, at Twelfth street, where she was lying in a nearly sunken condition at last accounts. Her rotten foresail was torn in tatters by the gale.

Before daylight yesterday morning the schr Driver missed the harvor entrance, and ran afoul of the Government Pier, and had ber headgear all torn away, and floundered about for some time before she was pulled inside by a tug.

The old schr Penfield was cought in the storm, and came very near going down and sending her Captain and crew to Davy Jones' looker. Sile laid outside at anchor, without a sound hawser on board to aid a tug in towing her in. Capt. Roach, of the tug Hackley, endeavored to assist her, but could not do so for the reason above stated, and she was compelled to ride out the gale in all its fury until noon, when she was towed in. She was lumberladen, and had considerable water in her hold when she reached the harbor.

The steam barge Charles Reitz was forced to abandou her consort, the barge John Mark, because of the breaking of her tow-line, while outside, and the latter spread her canvas and made port alone.

A Canadian propeller had her foresail split during the blow.

An unfounded rumor was in circulation around

An unfounded rumor was in circulation around the Lumber Market yesterday that a schooner was

An unfounded rumor was in circulation around the Lumber Market yesterday that a schooner was ashore at North avenue.

The Masters of all the vessels, including several large grain-carriers that arrived yesterday, reported a severe experience outside, but no other mishaps besides those above ziven were reported.

The tugs Flossie Thielcke (Capt. Jo Gilson), Hackley (Capt. Charley Roach), and Tarrant (Capt. Dick Tyrrel) had a race out in the big sea yesterday noon, each Captain being desirous of showing what his boat was good for in heavy weather, and all intent upon securing tows. It was nip-and-tuck between them, and the boats were equal to the emergency and battled with the monstrous waves gallantly, and reached the distressed and other vessels in time to do good service. All of them are entitled to new brooms.

The water in the river rose rapidly under the influence of the gale, and was at the highest stage known this year, -fully eighteen inches above the ordinary stage.

The stmr Corona ran back yesterday, and also the prop Messenger, both bound for the east shore. Towards evening the sea calmed down, but there was still a big roll outside.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 3.—The gale reported last night has abated along this shore by a shift of the wind to the northwest. Captains of vessels which arrived here to day report an experience of dirty weather outside during the night rarely equaled. They say that the wind came by fits and starts, the wind shifting between the lulls from north by east to north by west, a tremendous sea running the while, thus indicating that the storm was much more severe at the lower end of the lake than where it struck them. The disasters resulting from the commotion of the elements are few, compara-tively. The following embraces everything thus

far announced:
The schr Buena Vista, lumber-laden, lost be-

cape from being blown up with all hands, after the stay bolts gave way, while pulling at the Allegheny. The engineer carelessly iet the water in the boiler run down until the soft plug was melted. The danger was not discovered until the crown sheet of the boiler had attained a white heat and was warped and wrinkled like a sheet of paper. Instead of stopping to draw the fires she was kept right on to this harbor, and reached here all right, though at imminent risk of a terrible explosion. The Supervising Inspectors are investigating the affair, and the prospect seems now to be that the engineer, Albert Wolf, will lose his papers,—at least for a term.

vising Inspectors are investigating the affair, and the prospect seems now to be that the engineer. Albert Wolf, will lose his papers,—at least for a term.

Repairs upon the boiler of the tug Maxon, which underwent experience similar to that of the Welcome, are not yet completed.

Latest reports concerning the movements of the tug John Gregory are to the effect that she is on her way to Port Huron to tow vessels through the rapids at that point. A Chicago Captain is said to be in command.

A defective rudder casing caused the schr Two Fannies to wet 400 bu of grain on the last trip down the lakes. Repairs will be made here.

The arrivans from below, up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, are the schrs Two Fannies with coal, and the Craftsman with bulk sail.

To-morrow the steam-barge W. H. Barnum will go into drydock, at Messrs. Wolf & Davidson's shipyard, to ship a new wheel of Sheriff's make. The old wheel was broken by striking an obstruction. The scow Hunter is in drydock at the Milwaukee Company's yard to repair a leak.

There is little or nothing doing in grain freights. To-day the steam-barge W. H. Barnum was chartered to carry a mixed cargo of three or four kinds of grain to Buffalo on through rate. The charter of this vessel, reported a day or two since, proves to have been based on guesswork.

Capt. Kirtland, of the tug Leviathan, visited this city to-day, and says that when the sea rose last evening he gave the schr Alleghany a pull, starting her slightly, but desisted for the reason that she would suffer great damags by pounding upon the rocky bottom while slowly moving toward deep water. Although the heavy seas beat against her all night and a greater portion of to-day, the vessel does not leak. The rolling of the stranded craft has deranged the derricks and screws so that fully three days' time will be required to replace them. Nevertheless, Capt. Kirtland expects to have her afloat in about a week. He has rolled her over from port to starboard bige for the purpose of shifting the centreboard past the ro

Wind-East; fresh.
Weather-Cloudy.
Pour Hurson, Mich., Sept. 3.—10 p. m.—Passed
np—Props B. W. Bianchard, Oscoda; George King
and barges; schrs. C. C. Barns, Henry C. Richards,
G. M. Portch, Belle Mitchell, Republic, Leadville,
Hattle Johnson.
Down-Props Avon, City of Toledo.
Wind-West, fresh; weather cloudy.

schr Maumee Valley, ore, from Marquette to Toledo, \$2.15; scow J. W. Porter, coal, from Cleveland to Detroit. 35c; schr H. H. H. Hine and scow Reporter, lumber, from Rondeau to Cleveland, \$2.00 per 1,000 on rail; schr W. Y. Emgry, coal, from Cleveland to Welland, p. t.; bark Alexander, coal, from Black River to Walkerville, 30c; schr H. E. Merry, lumber, from Bay City to Cleveland, \$1.87% per 1,000 on rail; H. H. Hine, lumber, from Au Sable to Fairport, \$2.25 per 1,000 on rail; schr D. Hungerford, wheat, from Cleveland, 23%c per bn.

Grain vessels were in good demand at the open-ing of 'Change yesterday morning, and the rates previously reported were firm and room scarce. A light business was done, as follows: To Buffalo— Schr North Cape, wheat at 5c; schr L. Van Valkenburg, corn at 4%c; schrs E. M. Davidson and Golden Fleece, flaxseed on private terms. To Sarnia—Prop Lawrence, corn, through. Capacity —25,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, and 52,000 bu flaxseed. Lumber freights were firm yesterday, and the de-mand good and supply adequate. Rates were un-changed from Tuesday's quotations, -\$1.62\foxsuperseq for Muskegon cargoes, \$2.00 for Manistee, and \$2.12\foxsuperseq for Menominee. A number of charters were made, among them the sehr Truman Moss, cedar ties, from Cedar River to Milwaukee, at 9c each.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Sept. 3.—Arrived—Whale, Ottawa, 5,000 bu oats; Friendship, Ottawa, 6,500 ou corn; W. J. Roebuck, Ottawa, 6, 100 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 2,800 bu corn, 2,800 bu rye; Industry, Morris, 5, 800 bu corn; Phoenix, Seneca, 6, 000 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 4, 500 bu corn, 1, 200 bu rye; Noonway, Seneca, 7, 500 bu cors, Messenger, Seneca, 6, 000 bu corn; Niagara, Seneca, 4, 600 bu corn; Elizabeth, Utica, 6, 000 bu Cleared—Montana, Joliet, 88,916 ft lumber, 25,000 shingles.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 3.—Lake Michigan report—Passed up—Schrs Cortez, Oswego to Mil-

waukee, coal; Rising Star. Oswego to Chicago, coal; Nevada, Fair Haven to Racine, coal; Nellie Wilder, Charlotte to Chicago, coal. Down—Schr P. W. Rogers, Chicago to Kingston, orn.
Arrived at elevator to unload—Schr S. H. Foster,
rom Chicago, with corn.
Wind—South; fresh. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Cleared—Prop Arctic (mdse), China (mdse), Duluth; Newburg (mdse), Gordon Campbell (mdse), Milwaukee (mdse). Chicago; schrs C. P. Minch, Chicago; Charger (200 tons coal), Detroit.

Freights unchanged; vessels scarce.
Charters—Schrs Zach Chandler, Sam Flint, and James Couch, coal to Chicago, 50c; Niagara, coal to Milwaukee, 50c. A VOLUNTARY ACTION.

The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company voluntarily advised its engineers and firemen that their pay would be increased \$5 and \$10 per month respectively, beginning Sept. 1, making the engineers' wages \$75 per month, and the firemen \$40. The men were well pleased at the advance, and Capt. J. L. Higgie, President of the Company, is the gentleman whom they thank for it. With few exceptions the same wages are paid on the boats of other lines.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED. Mr. George W. Bissell, owner of the barge Brunette, says the report that a large quantity of large shortage of 490 bu was due entirely to other causes, which he is now trying to ferret out. He hopes to be able to succeed in placing the fault where it belongs, but if he fails he will pocket the loss without a murmur,—that is audibis.—Post and Tribuna, 3d.

MARINE INSURANCE. The Executive Committee of the Marine Insurance Pool meet at Detroit to-day, and Messrs. Crowell and Smith, the latter the Chicago member will be in attendance. The telegraps will probably advise the public of any important action.

It is said that the non-pool companies at Toledo are the cause of insurance rates not being advanced at Detroit,

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO. About thirty vessels were at the lumber market

The schr John Bean has received a new foremast.

The Sunrise will be ready to load to-morrow.

The schr Belle Walbridge, mentioned yesterd

as having put into Manitowoc Saturday, leaking, arrived here yesterday in good shape.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the schrs Richard Winslow, C. J. Wells, Maria Martin, san Diego, San Jacinto, Charles Foster, Montauk, and Melvin S. Bacon. The prop Alaska brought the schr Annie Shetwood from Erie.

The arrivals in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were sixty-seven sail and twenty-five steam vessels, and the departures ifteen steamers, the wind and sea keeping sail craft in port. A good-sized fleet was waiting last evening for a change of wind.

The schr Lewis Day was flying a sugnal of distress yesterday and was brought in by the tug Hackley in a leaking condition and minus her mizzen topmast. She is now at the South Pier.

The prop City of Owen Sound was spoken by the prop Columbia, bound for this port, on Sunday on the rocky beach on the west side of Cove Island. The mate of the Columbia reports that she went on in the fog Saturday night at 10 p. m. She lies head out between two bowlders. There being no line to reach her, and as no American tug could render assistance in Canadian waters, she was supplied with provisions by the Columbia (as she had 55 passengers aboard), and telegrams were sent by the officers of the Columbia from Cheboygan to Collingwood for assistance. The northerly gale of the past few days will do her no good in her exposed position.

Buffalo Express: The schr James C. Harrison was not 438 bushels of wheat short, as reported 42 bushels is the amount which her owners pair for. And Dushels is the amount which her owners passed for.

Now the Bnffalo Commercial contradicts the Post and Tribune's report that the prop New York is to have a passenger cabin plaged on her next winter.

Mr. Craig, of Gibraltar, was in Detroit Tuesday, and stated to a Post and Tribune reporter that the schooner he is building for Cleveland parties is about half in frame, and that work is progressing satisfactorily. He has a large gang of men at work and expects to get more.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sallings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: Prop W. Crippen, Manistee, lumber, Market. Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries, Wells

street. Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sunaries, Washington street.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, St

Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Bismarck, Menckaunee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop I. H. Owen, Escanaba, ore, North Branch
Roiling-Mill.
Prop Morley, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumbar, Lake street.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, sundries, Wells
street.

Street.

Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, sundries, Adams street.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Corons, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Schr D. A. Wells, Milie Coquine, fish, Rush street.

Schr G. L. Wrean, Manitowoc, ties, Van Buret street.

Schr G. L. Wreen, Manitowoc, ties, Van Buren street.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, coal, Erie street.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr L. M. Mason, Ludington, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Ganges, Marquette, lumber, Rush street.
Schr C. Luling, Green Bay, posts, Rush street.
Schr B. Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Market.
Schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, coal, Gas-House Slip.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Scar E. Williams, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip. Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Sifp. Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, lumber, Stetson

Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip.

Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.

Schr A. J. Rozers, Escansba, ore. Blast Furnace. Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber. Blast Furnace. Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber. Blast Furnace. Schr San Jacinto, Mackinaw, lumber, Market. Schr San Jacinto, Mackinaw, lumber, Mud Lake. Schr Tricolor. Good Harbor, lumber Polk street. Schr Nabob, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second street. Schr Planet, Hamlin, lumber, Market. Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber, Mud Lake. Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, bark, North Branch. Branch.
Schr Fleetwing, Muskegon, lumber, no order.
Schr Merchani, Fayette, lumber, North Branch.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr R, Winslow, Cleveland, coal, South Side
Gas-House.
Schr W. Grady, Menekaunee, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr E. S. Nobinson, Menekaunee, lumber, C.,
B. & Q.
Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, lumber, Mason
Slito.

Schr M. B. Haie, Menominee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Perry Hannah, Masonville, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth
street.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Col. Ellsworth. Cleveland, coal. Market.
Schr Lewis Day, Cleveland, posts, Lighthouse. Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, grain.

Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, grain.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries.
Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Checago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Cleveland, sundries.

INHUMANITY TOWANIMALS, To the Editor of The Tribune.
Rome, Wis., Sept. 1.—I wish to make a complaint,-viz.: Every year there are more or less lowls taken to our County Fair that are abused. By this, I mean that the wants of some of them are not sufficiently provided for. Some of the cages have no dishes for water, and many of those that have are not kept supplied. A few of the cages, are so small that the fowls are crowded close together; and the cages that are ecessarily set in the sun are not shaded as they should be. Now, this is all wrong; and thinking it quite probable that contribut thinking it quite probable that contributors to other fairs commit the same offense, I give them our expérience as a warning.

Before closing I would relate one more pitiful story. It is about a big naughty boy of my acquaintance. When he waters his cow, which he occasionally does at our watering-trough, I notice that he is in such a hurry to get to his piay that he never—or hardly ever—allows her to drink more than half enough. As far as I have observed, even the best children will bear watching.

watching.

Animals have claims upon us from the very nature of their relations to us; and they have rights, too, which we are bound, by all that is good or noble in our own natures, to respect. Besides, by being kind to our animals we cultivate our own better natures, and make of ourselves better men. Mr. Newcome.

Some Curious Statistics.

Some Curious Statistics.

Boston Transcript.

Allowing two square feet to each person, the entire population of Boston could stand on the public garden, with a good deal of room to spare. The entire population of the United States could stand in Boston proper (not including Brighton, Dorchester, and West Roxbury). The entire population of the world (now estimated at 1,440,000,000) could stand on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, or in the space occupied by the towns of Boston, Brookline, Newton, Needham, Dedham, Hyde Park, and Milton. The State of Massachusetts could in this way accommodate seventy times the present population of the world. The entire population of the world, placed side by side, and allowing two feet to each person, would encircle the earth twenty times. The States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, taken together, are as large as England. Any one of the States of George, fillnois, lowa, and North Carolina is as large as England. Kansas is as large as England and Scotland together. Ireland is about the size of Maine. France is more than twice as large as England, Wales, and Scotland together. Texas is thirty-five times as large as Massachusetts, or as large as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohlo, and Indians combined. The entire population of the United States could be provided for in the State of Texas, allowing each man. woman, and child four scree of land.

A TIGHT SQUEÈZE. A TIGHT SQUEEZE A TIGHT SQUEEZE. A TIGHT SQUEEZE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the intredients JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincianati, Ohio.

EDU CATIONAL. \$70 Per Qr. of 10 Weeks. \$280 for Academical year, from Sept. 9, 1870, Books, etc., included whole exience for young men and boys at S. C. Shortlidge's Midd (Pa.) Academy. Music the only extra, Highly recent of the Hone for the Hon. Fernando Wood, Junge of Bayard Taylor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, Junge of Hayard Taylor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, Junge of Hayard Taylor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, Junge of Hayard Gea. C. H. T. Collia, Gov. Routt, the Eev. Dr. Chola, Gea. C. H. T. Collia, Gov. Routt, the Eev. Dr. Chola, Gea. C. H. T. Collia Gov. Routt, the Eev. Dr. Chola, Gea. C. H. T. Collia, Gov. Routt, the Eev. Dr. Chola, Gea. C. H. T. Collia, Gov. Routt, the Eev. Dr. Chola, Gea. Boys had always and solve the Hong both advanced and backward publis, and young boys. Both individual and class was collected on the Advantages of private tutoring and solvedrom cribing the advantages of private tutoring and solvedrom arithmetical from the Hong and the H

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School of Vocal Art Madame SEILER'S SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART, No. 1104 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, reopens for the Winter Session Sept. 29, and offers, besides artistic culture of the voice, a thorough education in all other branches of music.

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A home for the education of Young Girls, on the ke shore, near Chicago. Perfect attention guaraned, the supervision being in the hands of a lady of
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THE IRISH LAND WAR.

Tenant-Farmers Organizing to Establish a Peasant Proprietary.

A Burning Question-How the Repeal the Convention Act Will Affect Irish Politics.

Correspondence New York Herald.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—The repeal of the Conver tion act is likely to lead to more serious result than the English Government dreamed of when abrogating that penal measure. Already advantage has been taken of the new liberty which its disappearance from the statute-book ter, to launch a national land agitation, which aims at nothing less than the abolition o landlordism, and the final uprooting of all the discations and plantations by which the English hold on Ireland was sought to be strength-ened by past Governments. In the opinion of med politicians, the new agitation is destined to temporarily overshadow even the Home-Rule movement, because it appeals to the sentiment of the Irish heart -the greed of land, and the desire to possess a portion of the soil independent of all interference from meddling or tyrannical landlords. The ement has the advantage over Home Rule that it is possible of successful attainment with out endangering the security of the Empire; and there is but little doubt that, if a peasar proprietary were established, it would do muc Irish masses which have been developing of late years to a rather remarkable degree. In orde that American readers may be able to understand the influence which the repeal of the Convention act is likely to exert on a movemen with which at first sight it has no relation, it may be well to explain that the Convention act was passed by the old Irish Protestant Parliament in 1793, and forbade the meeting of any tative assembly in Ireland except the Parliament.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE UNION. This measure was directed against the Catholies of Ireland, who at that time were agitating strongly for the repeal of the penal laws under which they were deprived of the right of cutzenship in their own country. This unwise measure helped more than anything else to ring about the so-called Union of Great Britain and Ireland. When that measure was effected, with the support of the Catholic Hierarchy, the English Government took care to continue the Convention act in force, and found in it a most powerful agent in repressing the political ctivity of the Irish masses. By the act of Union the effect of the law was widened, and, instead of depriving only the Catholic Irish of instead of depriving only the Catholic Irish of the right to meet in convention, its provisions were applied to the whole nation. The immediate effect of this law was to debase Irish political life, and throw wide open the doors for the appearance on the stage of public life of chariatans and tricksters whose only object was to fill their pockets at the expense of the people. It had also the effect of throwing into the hands of the Catholic priesthood an undue share of political power,—for the priests were the only class possessing a regular organization share of political power,—for the priests were the only class possessing a regular organization who could set the law at defiance under cover of their religious duties. In this way the priests became the political as well as the spiritual guides of their parishes, and, until the appearance of Fenianism, the man in the Catholic districts who could command the support of the priesthood controlled through them the votes of their parishioners. Fenianism and the bailot-box struck two heavy blows against priestly influence; but the repeal of the Convention act, by permitting the direct interposition of the people in the political struggle, is likely to sweep away the last vestige of that priestly control which, though no doubt beneficent in the beginning, was gradually becoming an intolerable tyranny in Irish politics.

GRAPPLING WITH PRACTICAL POLITICS.

GRAPPLING WITH PRACTICAL POLITICS. It speaks well for the intelligence of the people, that the first use to which they apply their new-found power is the redress of practical rather than setimental grievances. The vast majority of the inhabitants of Ireland depend for the means of existence on the culture of the new-found power is the redress of practical rather than setimental grievances. The vast majority of the inhabitants of Ireland depend for the means of existence on the culture of the land, and whatever affects this great national industry affects directly the whole nation. Enough has already been published in the columns of the Hero-d to expose the evils of the system of land-tenure in Great Britain, and it is required to be a properly in efforts to obtain what has brought. sums of the Herod to expose the evils of the system of land-tenure in Great Britain, and it is only necessary to say here that Ireland is worse off in this respect than her neighbors. The leader of the new land-agitation is Mr. Michael Davitt, one of the released political prisoners. He is the beau-ideal of a popular leader, and has already proved his fidelity to the cause of Ireland. His personal appearance is striking, and he possesses to a remarkable degree the quality of personal magnetism, so indispensable in a leader of men. He is over six feet in hight, and strong and wiry in build. Masses of jet-black, curly hair shade a high, broad fore-bead; a large aquiline nose, and quick, dark, piercing eyes looking out from beneath black eyebrows, give a resolute expression to an set-black, curly hair shade a high, broad fore-bead; a large aquiline nose, and quick, dark, piercing eyes looking out from beneath black eyebrows, give a resolute expression to an otherwise gentle face. Davitt is an effective speaker, and, like the great O'Connell, can address his audhence with equal readiness in the language of the Saxon or the tongue of the Gael. He was born in the County Mayo in 1849; and soon afterwards his father, who was a small farmer, was driven from his nome during the merciless eviction which followed the firsh famine. The family removed to England, but the memory of that eviction was keot fresh in the home-circle. Though in the land of trangers, the Davitts continued to speak the language of their fathers; and, when Fenianism appeared, Michael Davitt became one of the most energetic of the local leaders in the English section of the movement. He led a company of men to the attack on Chester, which failed through treachery, and afterwards was arrested and sentenced to twenty years' im prisonment for supplying arms to his compatriots in Ireland. For this technical crime he was doomed to consort with murderers and thieves in an English prison for nearly eleven years, and even then it required the whole public opinion of Ireland to secure his release. On leaving prison he paid ashort visit to the United States, and was struck with the happy condition of the farming classes. He returned home with the determination of setting on foot an agitation which would tring the whole political power of Ireland to bear on the astablishment of a peasant proprietary,—being convinced that the restoration of the land to the establishment of a peasant proprietary,—being convinced that the restoration of the land to the people would bring in its train all the other political and social changes for which the Irish people have been so long struggling in vain. THE NEW LAND-AGITATION.

The danger to the British Government in this land-agitation lies in the fact that all classes in Ireland are directly affected by it, and the only persons in favor of the present system are the absentees and the larger landed proprietors, persons in favor of the present system are the absentees and the larger landed proprietors, who form but a very small fraction of the population. Both Orangeman and Nationalist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, can and will join in the agitation for tenant-right, and in the next Parliament the land question will undoubtedly take precedence of even Home Rule. In view of these facts the proceedings of the first convention of tenant-farmers beld at Castlebar, the chief town of the County Mayo, on the 16th of August, possesses considerable interest. The chair was taken by James J. Louden, B. L., of Westport, and there were representatives present from all taken by James J. Louden, B. L., of Westport, and there were representatives present from all parts of the county. Speeches were made showing that the Land act passed under Mr. Giadstone's Administration had proved unequal to protecting the tenants, on account of the power left with the landlord to arbitrarily raise the rents, and so compel the tenant to surrender his holding or submit to ruinous terms. Mr. Davitt read the following document, embodying the rules and setting forth the objects of the proposed National Land League, and after some discussion it was adopted by the Convention:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. "The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland, to be held and cultivated for the The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland, to be held and cultivated for the sustenance of those whom God decreed to be the inhabitants thereof. Land being created to supply mankind with the necessaries of existence, those who cultivate it to that end have a higher claim to its absolute possession than those who make it an article of barter to be used or disposed of for purposes of profit or pleasure. The end for which the land of a country is created requires an equitable distribution of the same among the people who are to live upon the fruits of their labor in its cultivation. Any restriction, therefore, upon such a distribution by a feudal land system embodying the laws of primogeniture and entail, the amassing of large estates, the claiming of proprietorship under penal obligations from occupiers, and preventing the same from developing the full resources of the land, must necessarily be opposed to the divine purpose for which it was created, and to the social rights, security, and happiness of the people knew nothing of absolute property in land; the land virtually belonging to the entire sept, the chief was little more than the managing member of

the association. The fendal idea, which views all rights as emanating from a head landlord, came in with the conquest, was associated with foreign dominion, and has never to this day been recognized by the moral sentiments of the people. Originally the offspring, not of industry but of spoliation, the right has not been allowed to purify itself by protracted possession, but has passed from the original spoliators to others by a series of fresh spoliations so as to be always connected with the latest and most odious oppression of foreign invaders. In the

others by a series of irean spontations so as to be always connected with the latest and most odious oppression of foreign invaders. In the moral feelings of the Irish people, the right to hold the land goes, as it did in the beginning, with the right to till it."

"These were the words of John Stuart Mill, the English political economist. The landlord system, which an alien Government has imposed upon our country in the place of that which recognized no intermediate ownership between the cultivator of the soil and the State, has reduced Ireland to a degree of poverty and social misery incompatible with the natural productiveness of this land and the progressive prosperity of other civilized nations. The area of Ireland and the natural wealth of its soil is capable of supporting from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000 of inhabitants if restrictive land laws did not operate against the full development of the country's resources and the unfettered cultivation of the land. Yet a population of \$,000,000 free fous to the year 1847 was reduced by death, starvation, and exile consequent upon an artificial famine and continued impoverishment to little over live millions at the present day. Decreased population, with its concomitant absorption of small holdings into large estates, has produced population, with its concomitant absorption of small holdings into large estates, has produced no beneficial change in the condition of the existent farming classes, who are compelled by the coercion of necessity in the absence of manufacturing indus-

the absence of manufacturing industry to an acceptance of a non-alternative bargain in the shape of exorbitant rent in order to obtain the use of the soil. The dread of eviction or rack-renting must necessarily operate against that expenditure of labor and enterprise in the cultivation of the land, and improvement of the farm-dwellings and premises, which follow in every country where the fruits of the people's industry are protected by the State. Hence the soil of Ireland is worse and less cultivated, and the livings and habitations of its agricultural classes more wretched, than in any country in the civilized world. Over 6,000,000 acres of Irish land is owned by less than 300 individuals, twelve of whom are in possession of 1,297,888 acres between them, while 5,000,000 of the Irish people own not a solitary acre.

THE EVILS OF THE SYSTEM. "For the protection of the proprietorial rights of the few thousand landlords in the country, a

standing army of semi-military police is maintained, which the landless millions have to support, while the conduct of the landcracy in the exercise of its legal privileges occasions almost all the evils under which our people suffer. Thus exercise of its legal privileges occasions almost all the evils under which our people suffer. Thus the right of the soil-cultivators, their security from arbitrary disturbance, and incentives to social advancement, together with the general well-being, peace, and prosperity of the people at large, are sacrificed for the benefit of a class insignificant in numbers and of least account in all that goes toward the maintenance of a country, but which, by the aid of existing land laws, extracts \$20,000,000 acmually from the soil of freland without conferring any single benefit in return on the same or the people by whose industry it is produced. If the land in possession of, say, 744 landlords in this country was divided into twenty-acre farms, it would support in case and comparative independence over 2,50°,000 of our people. To substitute for such an u..., ast and anomalous system as the present land-code one that would show an equal protection and solicitude for the social rights and well-being of the laboring millions as that shown for those of the wealthy but non-operative few, is the principle which enlightened statesmuship aims at following in modern times, in order to meet the growing necessities of that popular intelligence and awakening civilization which demand the sweeping away of those feudal laws opposed to the social progress and ideas of the age. Sacrificing the interests of the few to the welfare of the many. social progress and ideas of the age. Sacrificing the interests of the few to the welfare of the many, by the abolition of feudal land-codes, has laid the foundation of solid governments and secured the content of peoples in most European countries. The interests of the landlords of Ireland to progress where the content of the content of the landlords of Ireland to be content of the landlords o are pecuniary, and can be compensated; but the interests of the people of Ireland, depend-ent upon the produce of the soil, are their very

NOT CONFISCATION, BUT JUSTICE.

"In denouncing existing land laws, and de-manding in their places such a system as will recognize and establish the cultivator of the soil as its proprietor, we neither purpose nor de-mand the confiscation of the interest which the landlords now hold in the land; but simply ask that compensation be given them for the loss of country in efforts to obtain what has brough country in entors to obtain what has brought security and combarative pienty to the farm-ing classes of Continental countries. With-out an evidence of earnestness and prac-tical determination being shown now by the farmers of Ireland and their friends in tical determination being shown now by
the farmers of Ireland and their friends in
a demand for a small proprietary, which alone
can fully satisfy the Irish people or finally settie the great land question of the country, the
tribunal of public opinion will neither recognize the urgent necessity for such a change,
nor lend its influence in ameliorating the condition or redressing the social and political
wrongs of which we complain. Let us remember, in the words of one of Ireland's greatest
sons, that the land is the fount whence we all
ultimately draw; and, if the terms on which
the land is cultivated be unfair, if the agricultural system of the country be unsound, then
the entire structure is rotten and will inevitably
come down. Let us never forget that mere appeals to the public to encourage native industry
in other departments must be utterly futile as
long as the great and paramount native industry
of the farmer is neglected. In vain shall we try
to rouse the national spirit if the very men who
make a nation sink into pathers before our
faces. Paupers have no country, no rights, so
duties; and, in short, if we permit the small
larmers to be reduced to nauperism, if we see
them compelled to give up their lands and
through themselves on public relief, there is an
end of Ireland.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

RULES OF THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE. "This body shall be known as the National Land League of Mayo, and will consist of farmers and others who will agree to labor for the objects here set forth, and subscribe to the conditions of membership, principles, and rules accepted below. Objects—The objects for which this body is

organized are:
"First—To watch over the interests of the per as may be in its power to do so, from an unjust or capricious exercise of power or privilege on the part of landlords or any other class in the community. ommunity.
"Second—To resort to every means, compatible

with justice, morality, and right reason, which shall not clash defaulty with the constitution upheld by the powers of the British Empire in this country, for the abolition of the present land laws of Ireland and the substitution in land laws of Ireland and the substitution in their place of such a system as shall be in accord with the social rights and interests of our people, the traditions and moral sentiments of our race, and which the contentment and prosperity of our country imperiously demand.

"Third—Pending a final and satisfactory settlement of the land question, the duty of this body will be to expose the injustice, wrong, or injury which may be inflicted upon any farmer in Mayo, either by rack-renting, eviction, or other arbitrary exercise of power which body will be to expose the injustice, wrong, or injury which may be inflicted unon any farmer in Mayo, either by rack-renting, eviction, or other arbitrary exercise of power which the existing laws enable the landfords to exercise over their tenantry, by giving all such arbitrary acts the widest publicity and meeting their perpetration with all the opposition which the laws for the preservation of the peace will permit of. In furtherance of which the following plan will be adopted: (a) Returns to be obtained, printed, and circulated of the number of landfords in this country, the amount of acreage ir possession of the same, and the means by which such lands were obtained. The farms held by each, with the conditions under which they are held by their tenants, and the excess of rent paid by same over the Government valuation. (b) To publish by placard or otherwise notice of contemplated evictions for non-payment of exorbitant rent or other unjust cause, and the convening of a public meeting, if deemed necessary or expedient, as near the scens of such evictions as circumstances will allow, and on the day fixed upon for the same. (c) The publication of a list of evictions carried out, together with cases of rack-renting, giving full particulars of same, name of landlord, arents, etc., concerned, and the number of people evicted by such acts. (d) The publication of the names of all persons who shall rent or occupy land or farms from which others have been dispossessed for non-payment of exorbitant rents, or who shall offer a higher rent for land or farms than that paid by the previous occupier. (c) The publication of reductions of rent and acts of justice or kindness performed by landlords in the county.

"Fourth—This body to undertake the defense of such of its members or others of local clubs affiliated with it who may be required to resist by law actions of landlords or their agents who may purpose doing them the injury, wrong, or injustice in connection with their land or farms.

"Fifth—To refider assistance whe

of public meetings and demonstrations on the land question, and the printing of pamphlets on that and other subjects for the information of the farming places.

the farming classes.

"Seventh—Finally, to act as a vigilance committee in Mayo, noting the conduct of its Grand Jury, Poor-Law Guardians, Town Commissioners, and Members of Parliament, and pronounce on the manner in which their respective functions are performed whenever the interests, social or political, of the people represented by this club renders it expedient to do so."

This recognizement has been practically adopted

this club renders it expedient to do so."

This programme has been practically adopted by the public opinion of ireland, and both the Freeman's Journal and the Irish Times have come out with leaders strongly advocating the establishment of a peasant proprietary as the only satisfactory solution of the land question, and the only solution likely to secure peace in Ireland. The importance of these adhesions caunot be overrated, for the Irish Times is the representative of a conservative Protestant element, while the Freeman's Journal is supposed to reflect the views of the Catholic Hierarchy. IRISH AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The force of this land agitation is increased by the gloomy outlook of the agriculturists. The wretched weather has ruined the crops in many districts, and in the West fears are entermany districts, and in the West fears are enter-tained of a repetition of the worst scenes of 1847. Mr. Kettle, an experienced cultivator of the County Dublin, states that the grain crops for the last two years were the worst raised in Ireland for fifty years, and that the potato crop did not retura the cost of cultivation, excluding rent and taxes. The reports of the Government enumerators come in to support these gloomy statements. According to their reports there is a decrease in the area under crops in 1879 of 82,217 acres. There is an increase in the acreage under wheat in 1879 of 3,467 acres, barley 10,689 acres, beans and peas 569 acres, mangel wurzel and beet-root 5,944 acres, and flax 16,187 acres. In oats there is a decrease of 82,633 wurzel and beet-root 5,944 acres, and flax 16,187 acres. In oats there is a decrease of \$2,633 acres, bere and rye 1,813 acres, potatoes 4,091 acres, tarnips 15,577 acres, cabbage 6,063 acres, carrots, parsnips, and other green crops 903, acres, vetches and rane 2,532 acres, and in meadow and clover 5,456 acres. The total decrease in cereal crops is 69,721 acres, and in green crops 23,227 acres. The decrease of as much as \$2,633 acres of oats, and the increase of 10,687 acres of barley, are striking points. The 10,687 acres of barley, are striking points. The increased wheat cultivation is but slight. The decline of 15,577 acres of turnips is also remarkable. The cultivation of oats has been declining since 1875, and that of barley steadily increasing. Since 1875, likewise, the extent of ground under contains and turnips has ground under potatoes and turnips has every year decreased, though not to a great figure. The acreage under flax this year is 128.04, against 111.817 in 1878. As nearly as possible crops in Ireland still bear the proas possible crops in fream still bear the proportion to grass as to acres covered of about to 2, but the difference is very considerable is different provinces. It would appear, there fore, that, notwithstanding the growing competition of America in the cattle and dary trade

petition of Americain the cattle and dary trace, the Irish grass farmer, thinks he can hold his own. There ik, however, another and less pleasant explanation of those figures. In many cases the landlords feel a dread that within a few years the law relating to the tenure of land will be so changed in favor of the occupants that their control will be practically at an end, and their archaring time by the forestock and "olean their archaring time by the forestock and "olean their archaring time by the forestock and "olean their archaring time by the forestock and "olean". their are taking time by the forelock and "clear ing their estates"—that is, evicting the tenant rmers while it is in their power legally to so. This view is strengthened by the fact that nearly ten thousand tenant-farmers were evicted from their holdings within the past

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

English Emigration

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Noting the foreign column in THE TRIBUNE of this morning I see the heading thereto is titled the "Golden stream sti tending from England to the United States, and I can assure you I, as an Englishman, am well proud to learn, because it is the purest stream that is at last beginning to flow to country where labor and worth are reciprocated am proud also to say that it will be a stream of law-abiding men,-men that have no infatuation or desire to join a mob of loafers, hangers on, and blatherskites,—but men that have been used to good laws and know that those laws have been carried out, and will help all in their power and use all their influence in enforcing he laws of the country they are about to b

I do not cast any reflection upon the English Government because the English mechaleaving for America. I say that it is impossi-ble to help it. England is too full altogether,— too full of compectition without consumers. En-gland is like unto a steam-boiler, because without it has a vent there'll be a bust, and then i AN ENGLISH MECHANIC

Police Supervision of the Tunnels.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—I do not wonder a nurderous attack upon Mr. Mouat in the Wash ington-street tunnel. The wonder is that such attacks are not more frequent. Seldom can blocks of the tunnel entrances. Only last week hunted for two policemen to remind then hat some villains had put out the gas in the tunnel, as a prejude to robbery or other crime. About 9 o'clock that morning I started to go through Washington-street tunnel, when I noticed, after passing the first gas jet, that the rest of the tunnel was in total darkness, and, being closely followed by a suspicious character, I hastily withdrew. Presently a man who had passed through accosted me and said that he would never travel through that tunnel again, in the dark; that the lights had been put out purposely by some one bent on crime; that in nurposely by some one bent on crime; that in the centre of the tunnel were three women of the town,—as he inferred from their conversation,— and he pointed to one of them as she emerged with a bundle in her hand. Perhaps they were here with male confederates, dividing up plun der or planning some new crime. As a matter of public safety the tunnels should be under

That Piano Presentation.

To the Educar of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—I have read lately in your aper-and in several others-that one George . White has been presented with a piano by ome of his admiring friends, which is not a very unusual thing to do, especially when the recipient holds some place of tront or power. But who in the name of goodness (let decency e silent) is George E. White? Is he a railros nagnate or a member of Congress? It is to scertain this that I seek the wisdom of THE TRIBUNE, and ask an answer to the following questions, which I hope will be granted:

1. Does George E. White hold any official position, and, if holding such position, has nis course been such as to warrant the good-will of

nis fellow-citizens, not to speak of the gift of 2. Is it true that he is a Captain in the Pretorian Guards,—whatever that may mean,—and does that organization belong to the Illinois

3. Is he a Democrat or a Republican, word, is he in every sense unlike the Irishman's lea,—that is, is he there when wanted? 4. Is this the George E. White that promised 4. Is this the George E. White that promised his West Side constituents to vote for anybody to beat Logan in the event of his being elected to the Legislature; and finally, Mr. Editor, will you please inform not only the writer, but many others, how Mr. White, if he is the one I suspect him to be, voted on the Senatorial question? By answering these questions you will greatly oblige

Tente Ward.

The Y. M. C. A.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Is there a password or zrip necessary to obtain admission to the sanctum sanctorum of the above institution? In mos of the cities I have visited some representative generally the Secretary, has been invariably at his post to extend the hand of fellowship to any ellow-townsman or stranger visiting kindred him to become a member of the fraternity (if may so name it), but, in the case of a stranger, to advise him as to the pitfalls that are likely to beset him, where the places of worship are situated, and, should be be in want of employment and come well recommended, to tender such advice and assistance as will enable him to

attain his object in the shortest possible space of time.

A stranger visiting the institution here would naturally conclude that the whole establishment was got up for the purpose of extending the worship of Mammon! If he should be fortunate enough to escape the vender of clothes receptacles and canvassers for religious periodicals and reach the reading-room, the only notification that meets his eye is that he can become a yearly or life member for so many dollars. The only other incident worth noting being the industrious way in which the dusting is done by a man who cannot even spare time to answer questions. True, temperance and other meetings are held in the building, and some good may be done in that way; but the young men would find that much more could be accomplished by keeping track of new-coners, intending to reside in the city, as the population is being largely increased by outsiders who, if left to themselves, are seldom reached by the resident clergy, and, as a consequence, drift into the abyas of unbelief that is so rapidly spread-

ing in the community. My advice to the young men is, have a separate entrance for your Chris tian friends, and don't let the opinion gain ground that you care less for souls than you do for the TRUNK.

They Won't Let Him Reform.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—In this enlightened age, this nineteenth century, crime is steadily increasing, and until we discover some way to reprison, our boasted civilization is a myth. Crime, in the majority of cases, is the result of misfortune, and, for proof of this, appeal to the registry of any prison in the United States or Europe. The present prison system of this country does not reform culprits; it is borrowed from precedents across the water; its origin there dates back to barbarous times, when imprisonment was slavery, somewhat modified by civilization and religion, but nevertheless to-day it is a species of slavery existing without reason and with little benefit to the culprit or to so-

We hear on every side the same old cry, and classes won't reform; that is that our criminal classes won't reform; and most people think that as soon as a boy or man is liberated from prison the best and proper thing to do is to send him back, and then say he won't reform, when the truth of the matter is he is now crime as how.

is, he is never given a chance.

We see so much in the papers about hardened We see so much in the papers about hardened criminals, that now it is time we heard from the other side. I was sent to the Penttentiary four years ago for larceny. I came out with the determination of living an honest life in the future. I looked for some kind of employment in the city; I did not care how hard it might be; I wanted and was willing to earn my bread by the sweat of my face. I could not leave Chicago, as my parents lived here, and they were both sick and in poverty. I went to see a number of Christian ecople, and begged for work. I told them I had sinned, but had bitterly repented. They told me to bray, and gave me some tracts, but not one of them was willing to employ a man who had been in the Penitentiary. I also went to the Young Men's Christian Association, but when they heard that I had been in the Penitentiary they shook their heads and and would not find me anything to do. I have had two situations that I have procured myself; one I held three days and the other eight, when one I held three days and the other eight, when my employers discharged me, having heard that I was an ex-convict. I attended church until my clothes wore out, and I had no shoes to cover my feet, and I often know what it is to want bread, and some day, if I an driven to commit crime for the want of something to eat, I shall be sent back to die in prison, and people that knew me will say, "We always knew that he would not reform."

We know that there is a certain class of culprits that won't reform, but who will live and die criminals; but, on the other hand, there are many men who would be glad of the chance to become good citizens and honest men, but they one I held three days and the other eight, whe

become good citizens and honest men, but they can't get the chance. Our churches send a large amount of money every year to convert the can't get the chance. Our churches send a large amount of money every year to convert the heathen, but they would not give a loaf of bread to a poor outcast who is striving to become an honest man. If some society was to take in hand discharged prisoners and find them employment they would be doing a noble work. But at present, God help the poor criminal who is trying to reform; for, if He don't, no one else will. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Ex-Convict.

Pumping Engines and Politics, To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- The Times of the 2d inst. rives, through a reporter, Commissioner Waller's visws of my reasons for criticising the Chirago engineers. Grant me a little space, and I think I can show that Mr. Waller is very erroneous in his views.

On the 10th and 14th of September, 1872, I drew a contrast of the work done between the Cleveland and the Chicago engines, in which I showed that the former were doing as much work with \$1 expended in fuel as the latter did with \$3.85. These facts Judge Van Higgins induced me to give to the Chicago Times. At that time Mr. Cregier had designed plans for new engines, duplicates of the old, for the West side. These articles coming to the notice of L. Z. Leiter, he brought the subject before the Citizens' Association, and through the action of this Association a test was had of the North Side engines, which test, compared with the test of the present North Side engines, shows that the North Side are using 2.3 tons of coal to the West Side one, in doing the same work. Now, if the article written for the Times was instrumental in causing the construction of engines which make this large saving to the city, was it hardly fair and just to turn me out of the management "of the little pumoing engine at the Washington street tunnel"? Waiving the injustice, for I care nothing for it, I wish here distinctly and emphatically to state that I sk no position from the city or Mr. Waller. I have a position now paying me one third more han the sum I received when in the employ of the city, and to-day I refused another position I wish also to state that no one is behind me it furnishing these facts I have given you in either of my communications.

Some eight years ago I began studying our

engines, and purchased books to enable me to understand them. I have studied and purchased books till I have now a library on this special subject which has cost me \$800. Now, I claim that I have done this for the benefit of the city, and with no interested motive. If I have, let any

and with nointerested motive. If I have, let any one show where or how.

Mr. Waller says he thinks "I hardly aspire to the position of Chief Engineer, but that I am willing to knock off any apples lower down on the political tree." Do facts warrant any such conclusion? Mv article was not fully understood by Mr. Waller; if it had been he would have seen that I used Mr. Cummins only as a stepping-stone to higher game. The whole drift and intention of the article was to show that appointments were made from a to show that appointments were made from a political standpoint and for the aggrandizement of the Mayor.

But one word about Mr. C. The two experts

of the Mayor.

But one word about Mr. C. The two experts who examined him in relation to his knowledge inform me that they only asked to change the engine from high pressure to low, and this he did by stopping the engines, when it should have been done without stopping them. He said he did not wish any scientific questions asked him, and so the examination, if it could be called one, ended. This examination took place last April, and Mr. Cummins was removed very soon after. I neglected to say that Mr. C. had six weeks to prepare for this examination!

The Times gives Dr. N. S. Davis' letter recommending Mr. C. for the position he now holds. Dr. Davis was Trustee at the time Cummins was Assistant-Engineer at Evanston. It is not usual for doctors to know much about pumping engines, and if he does not, how can his recommendation have much weight? A little incident in the Doctor's life may have a bearing on the value of his opinion on such subjects. Dr. D. attended Barney O'Conner, a policeman, who was troubled with cancer, and after some months' attention and a bill of \$800, finding the case desperate, he advised him to go to the Sulphur Springs. O'Conner did not go to the Sulphur Springs. O'Conner did not go to the synings, but did go to Dublin, and returned after a while sound and healthy. The Police Department are all conversant with these facts. Now, here we have the Doctor tinkering with the human machine which he has studied and worked at for years, and he makes a failure. lacts. Now, here we have the Doctor tinkering with the human machine which he has studied and worked at for years, and he makes a failure, but he thinks himself fully competent to give an opinion of the ability of a man on a pumping engine which he knows much less about, and which he has never studied. The absurdity of the thing is too giaring for comment. I can only say that it is too much in keeping with the acts and thoughts of the average American politician. and thoughts of the average American politician, and fully illustrates what I wished to convey in

to decide instanter any meccanication the ability of any one to decide such a problem R. C. MACKY. A Scientific Frontier.

my last article, that a politician feels competent to decide instanter any mechanical problem or

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 2.-If there is anything calculated to relieve the repugnance which is excited by the audacity of the British Government, it is the pluck and persistence with which it has for more than 300 years, pushed its conquest and held its outposts, not only in remote and barbarous regions, but in the very face and teeth of the most powerful, civilized, and enlightened nations. Britain rules, with a rod of iron, the unwilling people of Ireland, compelling them to pay heavy tribute in the way of taxation, and at the same time drawing upon them for a large percentage of her army with which to push her claims at more distant points. Sne holds, and has held for many years, the Channel Islands, almost within a stone's throw of the French coast, and which are as much a legitimate part of France as are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard a part of Massachusetts. She defantly holds the little fortified Island of Heligoland, which threatens alike the entrance to the Elbe and the Weser, the mouths of which are the commercial doors of the German Empire. She holds Gibraltar in spite of Spain, whose right to it is as palpable as ours is to Cape Cod, Cape Henry, or Key West; and from that fortified rock she almost commands the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea; and to make her power over this great doorway of commerce still more secure, she is now either directly or indirectly fortifying Tangier, on the African side of the azart.

From this last foothold she may succe making a vassal of the Emperor of Moroco

making a vassal of the Emperor of Morocco, as she has already substantially done with the Sultan of Turkey. She holds and has strongly fortified and garrisoned "sea-set Malta's rocky stairs," from which she can thunder her demands upon Italy and Greece alike when it suits her purposes to do so. And now she has fastened her grasp upon ancient Cyprus, at the eastern end of that great sea, which completes her power, not only over the whole of its surface, but makes her the dictator to Egypt and the master of the commerce of the Nile and the Red Sea. She rules subremely in Australia, Tasmania, and the magnificent islands of New Zealand. She has just extended the Northeastern boandary of her ludian Empire, to secure "a more scientific frontier," and she is now killing off the Zulus in order to extend her dominion in South Africa, and thus complete her future control of the "dark centinent."

She resisted, by all the arts of diplomacy and intrigue, the just efforts of Russia to recover

intrigue, the just efforts of Russia to recover back the portion of Bessarabia which had been wrested from her at the close of the Crimean War. From Hong Kong, she constantly menaces China, and wantonly dictates an internal police to the Emperor of Japan from the decks of he

war-ships.

All this is so remote from the daily life of our busy American public that if awakens but a transient thought, somewhat like hearing of the starvation of a few millions of Chinese or Hindoos, or the destruction of 20,000 or 30,000 lives by an earthquage on the west coast of South doos, or the destruction of 20,000 or 50,000 hes-by an earthquake on the west coast of South America. But let us take a nearer view. During the Administration of President Polk we were bulldozed out of territory west of the Rocky Mountains, covering nearly six degrees of lat-itude, and, notwithstanding we boldly proclaimed that the line of 49 degrees was our fighting line, we ignobly surrendered the whole of Vencouthat the line of 49 degrees was our fighting line, we ignobly surrendered the whole of Vancouver's Island, to be followed by the presumptious occupation of San Juan Island, the more effectually to secure British control of the entrance of Puget's Sound,—an occupation surrendered only after a protracted diplomatic contest, and the award of the Emperor of Germany, who was finally chosen as arbiter in the matter. With equal assurance she claimed a large portion of the State of Maine, and finally obtained some of her claim under the Ashburton treaty, concluded at Washington during the Presidency of John Tyler. She not only holds the Bermudas, some 400 miles off the coast of the Carolinas, but she holds the fortified Island of New Providence and others of the Bahama group but a but she holds the fortified Island of New Providence and others of the Bahama group but a
few hours' sail from the coast of Florida, and
from which she supplied the Repels
with the sinews of war, by means of
blockade-runners, during the late "unpleasantness." Added to all these, she almost
menacingly holds a spit of territory which projects itself, between Lake Huron and Georgian
Bay on the north, and Lakes Ontario and Erie
on the south, far down into the very heart of
our densely-populated States, over which territory we have to send hundreds of passengers

our densely-optimated states, over white territory we have to send hundreds of passengers and thousands of tons of freight daily, between New York and New England on the seaboard and the great food-producing States of the Northwest. Northwest.

If this state of things were reversed, we could not hold this peninsular in peace for a single month. The necessities of commerce and the demand for a "scientific frontier"

and the demand for a "scientific frontier" would afford ample excuse for its seizure.

Now I would not advise our Government to pursue a course which we would condemn in others; but is it not high time that we should open earnest negotiations for the possession of this spit of land, say from a perpendicular let fall from Lake Simcoe to Frenchman's Bay on Lake Original services to the Detection Fiver. Lake Ontario, southwest to the Detroit River. This would give a very short land line at this point between the Dominion and the United States, and, being almost on the proposed line of the ship canal, that necessary artificial chanor the sing cans, that necessary arthurs cuan-nel would not only make an excellent "scien-tific." but an excedingly convenient boundary line. The territory to be transferred would con-tain about 30,000 square miles, corresponding very nearly with South Carolina or Maine in exand, as it is capable of maintaining a tole able dense population, it could be readily erected into a State of the Union, and thus secure to the inhabitants all the advantages of a sisterhood with the States which now constitute the rienest and most powerful nation on the face of the globe, not excepting the British, German, or Russian Empires, nor the prosperous Republic of the French.

If Great Britain is to continue to hold depend encies on this Continent, the most natural boundary between them and the United States would be the River St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Ottawa, thence up the Ottawa and the Mattewan to Lake Nipissing, thence by Freuch River to Georgian Bay, and the North Channel and St. Mary's River to Lake Superior. But im-mediate steps should be taken to secure the Thames peninsula as far east as the proposed Lake Simcoe Canal.

The intimate commercial and social relation

The intimate commercial and social relations now existing between the people of the United States and this portion of Ontario would be increased by annexation, and the mass of the population would promotly assimilate with us. The few who would prefer to live under the British flag would have no difficulty in making a sale of their real property and finding con genial society in the region of Coburg or King

If this Huron peninsula had belonged to any other Power upon the earth except Great Britain, it would long since have been transferred to the United States; and I cannot see why we should longer submit to her persisten and defiant ambition, greatly to our disad vantage, simply because the nations of the Eastern Continent allow themselves to be bullied by her. SEVENTEEN SEVENTY-SIX.

PANAMA CANAL.

M. De Lesseps' Circular to the Correspon ents of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique, to Its Founders and

Paris, Aug. 14, 1879.—The issue of 300,000 shares, which took place on the 6th and 7th nst. in Europe and America, have not been taken up. In accordance with Clause 82 of the statutes of the Interoceanic Canal Company, I might call a general meeting of the su scribers, and, with their co-operation, form a universal company for the piercing of the American Isthmus. But, feeling confident of ultimate success, I shall wait until light shall have been thrown on the stacks directed agains: our work at the last hour, with a view to check the favorable impulse which had shown itself at first. The arguments of our opponents may be thus summed up. On the one hand they have exaggerated the expenditure and underrated the receipts, with a view to show that though the opening of a new maritime pathway to commerce and civilization was a good one in a scribers, and, with their co-operation, form maritime pathway to commerce and civilization was a good one in a business point of view it was not likely to pay. On the other hand it has been attempted to show that the scheme would fall through the hostflity of the United States of North America. To the first argument the able contractor who removed the bar of El Ghizch in the Sings Conel has a productive to realy. the Sucz Canal has undertaken to reply. M. Couveux and his associates, to whom are due the great works for the regular flow of the Danube and the enlargement of the port of Antwere, are about to undertake at their own expense a fresh survey, with a view to the execution of the interoceanic Canal. They have made up their minds to undertake the work either by contract or at their own risk at my choice, and will permit no doubt to subsist as to the executes showing a surplus over the executes. choice, and will permit no doubt to subsist as to the receipts showing a surplus over the expenditure. As to the second objection, I shall myself deal with it in a trip I am about to take to the United States. It is only on my returnshat I shall constitute the Universal Company in virtue of the important and liberal concessions conceded by the independent government of the United States of Colombia. The subscribers who in Europe and America have responded to my appeal by paying up 55 francs per share can from this date have their money returned. No deduction will be made. They will receive scrio which on the formation of the company entities them to the number of shares they applied for without reduction. The money left unclaimed will be loaged at the Bank of France. A half-monthly bulletin, the first number to appear on Sept. I, will keep the founders of and subscribers to the canal informed of all that concerns them during the preliminary works.

Franc. De Lessers.

Some Very Peculiar Testimony.

Some startling scientific testimony is promised for the trial of the Rev. Mr. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard, in Connecticut. She was killed by a stab from a knife-blade. Her relations with Hayden were such as to suggest that he was the murderer. There was no positive evidence. Under the microscope blood was discovered on Hayden's blade. Science was certain that it was human blood. Hayden said that science was right; be had cut his finger with it. This evidence was corroborated by his wife. Then science took the muscless and flesh about the wound in Mary Stannard's neck and resolved them into their elements. A mere speck of solid matter remained. Under the microscope it appeared a tiny bit of rusty steel. "Now the glass is run along the blade of the Rev. Mr. Hayden's knife, on which Prof. White found blood. There are one or two little nicks easily seen in it, too large to match this little piece. At last a defect is discovered. It seems as though the little specks on the white paper, if applied to this defect, would just fit it; and by the most delicate manipulation the fitting is successfully done, and the prosecuting officers are informed that the savants have discovered a speck of fron that dropped from the fleshy parts around the wound that just fits a nick in the blads of the Rev. Havlan's knife." Some Very Peculiar Testimony.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE SAME OLD STORY. She read until she could not see Did "Ivanhoe" e'er weary!-Then dropped the book upon her knee, And said her life was dreary. From day to day I still must tread The same dull round of duty— Of darning socks and baking bread— Without one glimpse of beauty.
From week to week my landmarks are:

A sermon dull on Sunday; . On Friday night the Plumville Star; The weekly wash on Monday. And O there's never a line of grace.

And never a hint of glory."

She sighed and lengthened her pretty face—

"It's always the same old story!"

She dried her eyes and curled her hair, She dried her eyes and curled her hair.
And went to the conference-meeting—
From the garden-gate to the vestry-stair
The self-same words repeating.
At last the final hym was sung,
And all the prayers were ended.
Ween one from the doorway-crowd among
Her homeward steps attended.
They left at length the viliage-street,
And sprang the low wall over.
To cross through Capt. Peaslee's wheat
And Deacon Baseome's clover.
The moon seemed shining overhead
To flood their path with glory;
They whispered low, but what they said
Was--only the same old story!

ABOUT INDIAN DOGS.

Detroit Free Press.

Let me give you a recipe for making an Indian log, such as we found along Grand Traverse Bay: Take an old-fashioned washbench from ive to eight feet long; saw the legs off to within six or eight inches of the bench; drive a couple of pegs in slanted forwards for ears, anther slanted at forty-five degrees for a tail, and von have just such an Indian canine as you see around Torch Lake and New Mission. The very ight of them makes a man shake with laughter, and I really believe they are of more benefit to health-seekers than the much-lauded bracing

When we had been in Elk Rapids three days we were joined by Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, a clergyman from Chicago, a loctor from Louisville, and a Judge from Ohio. They were tired of fishing and wanted a change, and we hired a sail-boat and went up the bay to New Mission. Here Indian dogs prevalled till you couldn't rest. Deacon Smith began aughing while yet half a mile from shore, and the clergyman from Chicago declared that he'd the clergyman from Chicago declared that he'd never go to another menagerie which didn't include a "wash-bench" dog among its natural curiosities. Several Indians came down to meet us and exhibit the sand-cracks in their heels, and beg for money and tobacco, and one solemn old veteran, with a broken nose, soon discovered that we were tickled to death with the odd-shaped dogs. Sending a boy to a hut for a rooe, the old man caught a particularly lively "wash-bench." and tied him to a stake on the beach. We were all thinking he meant to kill the canise with a club, when he came forward beach. We were all thinking he meant to kill the canine with a ciub, when he came forward and explained that we might throw stones at the dog as long as we wanted to for a cent a throw. It was the oddest thing yet encountered, and it drew a full house.

"Count me in for fifty throws!" shouted the Junge, as he shed his coat and grabbed for peables.

"If I can't knock his blasted head off in ten hots, I'll make the Gazette a midnight paper!"

All of us were eminently satisfied with the All of us were eminently satisfied with the low rates and fun ahead except the Chicago preacher. He declared that it was a sin of the biggest sort, and that he wouldn't stay and see old "wash-bench" keeled over. He withdrew behind the pines, and the four of us stood in a row facing the dog, and began business. It wasn't more than 200 feet to the dog, and each cone of us felt certain that we could alturn him. wash't more than 300 feet to the dog, and each one of us felt certain that we could plump him at every shot. Alas! these Indian dogs are a set of base deceivers! You might as well try to hit a fash of lightning. He sat there on the sand as cool as ice until we had wasted 15 cents apiece and got his range. Then he got down to business. Such twisting and dodging no man ever saw before. It made no difference to him whether we threw singly or all four at once-he odged every stone.

dodged every stone.

"Fitty more throws, and two to one that I keel him over!" shouted the Judge, as he tossed the old redskin a second half-dollar.

"I accept the amendment and demand a fair show," added the Deacon, as he fished up a

"Gentlemen," said the Chicago preacher, from his retreat in the plues, "I protest against this in the name of humanity! Some of you will hit that dog yet!" "Blowed if we don't!" muttered Deacon

"Blowed if we don't!" muttered Descon Smith, and we got to work again.

I believe we cheated that dried-up, smoked-faced old Indian out of more than 300 extra shots. We plowed the beach all up behind and around the dog; we threw over him, under him, and alongside of him, but we never touched a hair. At last, when the four of us had thrown away about \$6, the Deacon picked up a club and started for the stake, saying:

"No durned wash-bench of a dog can put up a job on me and live to behold my sorrow!"

I think he might possibly have hit the dog with his club, but before he got to the stake the brute slipped the rope and made for the pines. The Chicago preacher was gathering wintergreens up there, and the dog got even with the rest of us by running over him, biting him in the leg. and rolling him down a sand-bluff twenty feet high. We dropped down on the sand to laugh, and the good man must have been offended at our sinful levity. It was all of thirty-six hours before he spoke to one of us again.

been offended at our sinius levier.

been offended at our sinius levier.

M. Quad.

M. Quad.

A JAPANESE ON THE CAUSE OF

CBOLERA.

To the Editor of the Hiogo News (Japan):
DEAR SIR: I am a student in the Chew Gakko belonging this city, having being dili-gentily studied and improved my shiring hour of Youth when all persons must studied and learn everythings. So have made consequently great Progress most ispicialy in elictricety thun-der and lighting. My Heart has being much bleeded to observe that Chollera has been ravishing Kobe, Hiogo, Osaka, and so on and so on, and my Observations well convinced that I have discovered at last the cause of lt. The Doctors asserverate that It is Cucumb and Dirty, but by personal seeing I know It is tow big Draggons who hidden Themselves in the Chimleys of Paper Malefactery here in this town of Kobe and the Zohei-riyo of Osake town —coming from a saka-mori (I do not tell the English word meaning this word, please put) at

coming from a saka-mori (I do not tell the English word meaning this word, please put) at the Kita Shinchi of Osaka I did see with My two Eves the Draggons Head protrude outside of Zubei-rivo Chimley, as before said, breathing a pestilence looking veper above Osaka town. I immediately without any delay endeavored to cork some of That up in a sake bothe but It was so strong that I must lean up before a lambost and for that cause the Cork got out so I couldn't not (bunneki suru, please put) It the next Day.

The almost same kind of thing occurr to Me in Kobe, except I was so oppresst by that sight so that a Police take Me to the Station (not Raflway), saying to Me, You are being Intoxicate, You, and this Time I have as much Senses as now have obtain.

Now, to speak a convincing proof, I ask to You Sir, is It not that this Draggons is the cause of It? because Tokei has no Zohei-rivo and Yokohama has not any Paper Manofactry and there is no Chollera there, is it not Sir? As to speak the Remedy It is well know by all men who have study the lite of Draggons, thunder kills Them best and if you shall persuaded that American who I have told is a desendent of Benjamin Frankin the Father of His Country who was experiminted on a kite in last Kobe thunder-storm not so long age who without any doubtless burned up that sendo (please put) and that keraseen Oil and who should Pay ior Oil and the Widow if that sendo die or Marry Her at the very least event, if He (I speak about that thunder bolt reverburation philosher) shall turn His talens to another Source of Knowledge and fasten String of two elastic kite with Key to the Chimieva afore said therefore, he would kill the tow Draggons and cease the Chollera and as a Reward don't make him pay the Keroseen Oil that burnt up so and the sendo likewiss.

Pirst day, Seventh Month (Yulv).

in the year of our lord 2539. Kobe.

Pa. If you please to get Me to make Member of the Assiatic Society if you please I have write tow papers to read one about ancient and Modern Jopanese Draggons c

KISSING THE BABY. Si. Louis Times-Journal.

While Col. Allen was discussing national nances on the hotel plan, Col. Tom Crittenden uietly slid down off the platform and circulated mong the crowd. He wore a delicate white uck suit, blue necktie, and patent-leather

on the premises. Col. Tom, with an eye to busness, began ogling the babies.
"Oh, you sweet little darling," said Col. Tom, addressing a fuzzy, pop-eyed brat that

Tom, addressing a fuzzy, pop-eyed brat that lolled lazily in bis mother's arms under one of the trees; "how old is it, ma'am!"

"Four months, sir," said the fond mother.

"A little girl, eh!" said Col. Tom.

"No, a boy," replied the mother.

"Ah, ves. now that I come to look at it more closely, I detect the strong, manly leatures of a boy," the Colonel hastened to say. "Please may I kiss the little cherub!"

Col. Tom shut his eyes and exploded an execution of the colonel hastened to say.

may I was the little cherub?"

Col. Tom shut his eyes and exploded an osculatory sound on the fuzzy face, and the child put up a big lip and threatened to cry.

"lie is such a beautiful child." murmured Col. Tom. "such eyes, such a head, such an expanse of forehead, such a mouth, such a wealth of complexion, such a sweet, tranquil expression."

sion!"
"La me, you don't really think so, do you!"
simpered the flattered mother.
"I never saw a sweeter little cherub," said
Col. Tom; "I believe I'll have to kiss him again."

Having gone through a second osculatory martyrdom, Col. Tom assumed a seraphic look, —a look calculated to strike taffy to the most hardened feminine heart, and got right down to

business.

"I'm a candidate for Governor," said be and nothing would give me greater joy thus to feel assured that I had the support of the father of this sweet babe. Come, let me hid the little darling in my arms. I do tuink he w just the sweetest little angel I ever saw!"

The flattered mother gave up the fussy baby with profuse apologies about its not being well dressed, etc., hoped it wouldn't trouble the gentleman, etc., glad to know he admired it so much, etc.

gentleman, etc., glad to know he admired it so much, etc.

The fuzzy baby writhed and squirmed and grew red in the face, and wrinkied itself all up and belched a trifle, and then lav calm and composed on Col. Tom's strong right arm.

"The little precious!" cried Col. Tom. "You'll tell his father how much I thought of his little cherub, won't you, ma'am? And you'll tell him I'm a candidate for Governor, eh, ma'am."

The poor woman's face dropped, and his asla.

ma'am."

The poor woman's face dropped, and big, sals tears came into her eves.

"On, sir," she said, "you don't know what you ask—my poor husband died of the jaunders two months ago."

There was a far-off look in Col. Tom Crittenden's golden-glinted eyes as he gently but firmly dumped that fuzzy baby on the bereaved woman's lap and walked straight back to the platform and replaced himself on a bench.

LETTERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Vashington Correspondence St. Louis Republican.
The President receives about a bushel of letters a day, relating to every conceivable sub-ject. The people of this intelligent country seem to think that he can give money and land as he does offices; that he has a purse long enough to sustain all the charities of the land that he is omnipotent and omniscient; and that an appeal to him for anything will be answered. He receives inquiries from Europe as to whether their lost friends or relatives are living in the United States, and where. One man writes him from Indiana to know if he can tell what has become of his son, who was lost sight of at the beginning of the War. Questions are asked him through the mails as to the respectability or financial standing of people residing in Washington, and other inquiries are made as if the public thought the White-House was an intelligence-office. The other day the President received a letter from a citizen of Northern New York which is a sample of many written to him. The writer commences by complimenting the President on his administrative policy, and concludes:

"I would ask you the favor to give me the total amount of spirits used in this country for intoxicating drinks, and the amount of tobacan appeal to him for anything will be answered

total amount of spirits used in this country for intoxicating drinks, and the amount of tobacco, snuff, and such injurious and unnecessary articles; the number of prostitudes in the United States; and the sum of money expended for the different articles of life and are not strictly necessary, so that I may have the correct figures to use in battling against extravagance and immorality of all kinds.

"I would also be pleased to be informed by you of the number and location of surveyed Government lands that are open to the poor, and, if I don't ask too much, I should like you to name the man you would prefer to be your successor.

ecessor.
"Please forgive this intrusion, as I know your

"Please forgive this intrusion, as I know your duties are arduous."

The President was unable to enswer the most of these questions, but after having a laura over it, he sent the letter, as he does all such to the Treasury Department, to have the mat informed, as far as possible, as to the statistics he seeks. The Treasury clarks hesitate about announcing the President's preferences concerning his successor in office, and will probably not answer that question.

One out of a hundred-99.

A Whitehall Justice is called "Old Perfumery " by the boys, because he has sent 'em up so often.

"Half a loaf is better than none," as the corner-loafer said to the policeman when told to move on. Mrs. Partington, speaking of the rapid ms s-

ner in which evil deeds were perpetrated, said that it only required two seconds to fight a An Albany genius calls a new suspender which has been patented "The Conscience Suspender." It owes its name to its extreme elas-

ticity.

An Irishman who had on a very ragged cos was asked of what stuff it was made. "Bedad I don't know; I think the most of it is made of fresh air." A man at Centre Point, la., has just died of remorse for a crime committed forty-three years ago. Remorse is never in a burry to kill a man.—Detroit Free Press.

Upright Legislator—"What, sir! You take me for one who can be bribed! You insult my sense of honor. But, in case I really was such a man, how much would you give?"

The best loan to "raise the wind" is the Miners are fond of the drama. They always like a good play, sir.

Dog days will soon be over, and then we may expect the cat'ill show. When a man collides with a humble-bee be generally quotes Shakespeare as follows: "Dammed be—"?

A bachelor's house should have no Eves.— Waterloo Observer. Suppose he had gutter cis-ter'n in the house? Capoul is said to be coming to this country.
Capoul may attract the ladies but the men will stick to fifteen-ball pool.

Japan must be a poor place for the laboring quer work in that country.

The State of Canada wouldn't sound so bad.

New York Commercial Advertiser. No, not if you Can add her to the United States.

It is singular that tear drops do not come from the ear.—Boston Post. Not since that bold thief in New York tried to tear drops from the ear of a lady in the street.

ear of a lady in the street.

The White Mountain botels are full of Massachusetts schoolma'ams, who act as waiters. When one of them looks at a guest through her glasses and asks him if he will have another plate of hash, in six languages, he is nearly paralyzed, and doesn't recover his appetite for nearly two days. But her culture and education don't disturb the equanimity of a country editor. He replies in Sanscrit, and she looks inquiringly around and fingers her bangs in a meditative manner. The editor-njoys her confusion, and explains his answer in Greek.—Norristonen Heraid.

ristone Herald.

A German gentleman, who keeps a seven-bynine lager-beer shop at the South End, treated
himself to a day's vacation recently, leaving his
son in charge of "ter pizziness" and a keg of
beer. On his return he found the keg empty,
and addressed his offspring as follows: "How
is dis, Yawcob, dot you make me only und dollar and dirty cents for dose keg of beer! Show
me how you draws der beer." Yawcob took the
glass and drew it nearly full of beer, with bas
the least margin of froth, when the old gentleman, seizing his hand, said:

"You make dose glasses stand higher down
from der keg, Yawcob: der profit in der pear
pizziness is in der pubbles."

A correspondent of the Washington Capital, in writing of the early days of Narragansett, when there was but one hotel and one boarding-house, the latteral ways filled with "pretentious people from Philadelphia," says Gen. Schenck was stopping there, and one morning be encountered two laddes in the water and courte-ously offered his services to be the them. After the bath he escorted his damsels to their bathing-houses, where he was met by a lauphing friend who told him that everybody had been enjoying a good loke at his expense.

"How so!" asked Schenck.

"Why, you have been bathing two of the servant-girls."

"Well," responded Mr. Schenck, "that explains it. I thought they were too polite for boarders,"

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